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#### FOREWORD

As originally conceived and announced, each of these family histories was first printed individually in brochure form for general distribution.

From time to time groups of these brochures are combined to form volumes such as the present.

Since these brochures are unrelated, they are in most cases individually paged.





### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgments herewith are made to Frank Willing Leach for permitting the use of his original notes and published sketches of OLD PHILADELPHIA FAMILIES; to May Atherton Leach for her gracious cooperation; and to members of the various families who furnished important material.





BUDD FAMILY

THE HISTORICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY  
PHILADELPHIA





## BUDD

The BUDD family has a very ancient origin. The name is derived from "budd," to increase into beauty and fragrance, and grow into good fruit and fruitfulness.

In the early days of the Franks and Gallic races and the formation of Normandy and the French Empire, Jean Budd, a Baron of influence took an active part. His descendants held positions of political and religious influence, and were possessors of wealth.

In some one of the political and religious strifes for which the Norman and the French people are noted in history, three of the Budd brothers took up the cause of the then weak side in the defense of freedom and religious liberty. The forces in power crushed this abortive effort, and persecutions commenced. The three brothers, to save themselves from being executed, escaped to Normandy, and with William the Conqueror landed successfully with their families in England. It was said that "so closely were they pursued that they left their candles burning to deceive their persecutors who were watching their homes."

The branches treated in this sketch are descended from Lt. John Budd (who came to Mass., in 1633; from Thomas Budd, who came to East Jersey, 1668; and from William Budd, who came to West Jersey in 1684-5; both of the latter being the sons of Rev. Thomas Budd, the Quaker martyr.

The earliest record of any of the name of Budd coming to America, was that of Lt. John Budd, the elder, and his brother Joseph Budd, who came to this country in the year 1633. They arrived from England at Hampton, Mass., and John Budd's name occurs in the records of New Haven in 1639 as one of the first planters of that place. He moved to Southold, Long Island, and subsequently to Rye, Westchester County, New York, in 1661. In 1663, he was deputy from Rye to the General Court of Connecticut. He died in 1678.

He married Katherine Browne, daughter of Thomas Browne, who came from England to Concord in 1632.

They had two sons, John and Joseph; and two daughters, Mary and Judith.

The Burlington County, New Jersey, Budds and the greater portion of the Budds in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, are descended from the Rev. Thomas Budd (the Quaker martyr mentioned previously), rector of the parish of Martock, Somersetshire, England.

Rev. Thomas Budd, born 1615, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, B. A. 1633, M. A., 1636. Was an established preacher of the National Church of England, and vicar of Montacute, 1639. He was among the first to embrace the teachings of George Fox the Quaker and separated himself from the established church; renounced his benefice and became a minister of the gospel without money. He was persecuted, arrested, found guilty and confined in Ilchester jail, where he died June 22, 1670.

Rev. Thomas Budd, married about 1645, Joanna Knight, and it was his four sons, Thomas, William, John and James, who came to America. His daughter, Elizabeth, married John Simcock, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Of the four sons, John, removed from Burlington to Philadelphia where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died without issue; James, was a resident of Burlington, a member of the Assembly, and died unmarried. The other two sons, Thomas and William—are treated below.

Thomas Budd, the eldest of the 4 sons, was born in 1646. He came to Burlington, N. J., in 1668; went back to England, but returned in the "Kent" in 1678 with his family and three brothers, settling at Burlington.

Thomas Budd held many important trusts in the Province. When the first form of government was established by the Proprietors, he was selected, with others, in 1681, to assist the Governor to establish a code of laws suitable to the maintenance of order. He was also appointed one of the two Receivers General; one of the land commissioners; a member of the Governor's Council and one of the regulators of weights and measures. In 1682-83 he was elected to the Assembly and re-appointed land commissioner and counsellor, and in 1683 again one of the treasurers of the province. In 1684, he sailed to England on a mission for the Province. He returned in the latter part of that year and was chosen a member of the Assembly. In 1689, he again went to England on a mission for the Colony. Then in 1690 he removed to Philadelphia and carried on his business as merchant until his death in 1697. He was author of: 'Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in America,' 1683; also of a proposal to create vocational education in the public schools and the appropriation of public funds for educational purposes.

From the Friends' Registers for Mid Somerset, we learn that "Thomas Budd of Ivelchester (Ilchester), and Susannah Senior of Weymouth, Dorset, were married 1667-9-1." She died in 1707, and they left four children; John, Thomas, Mary and Rose.

John Budd, the eldest of the above children, was Treasurer of the Province of West Jersey, then moved to Henderton County and was the progenitor of the East Jersey, Morris County, Budds.

Thomas Budd, brother of the above John Budd, was the author of "Pennsylvania and New Jersey 1685," and built in Philadelphia, Budd's row of houses. They were formerly ten houses in all, five houses on the west side of Front Street at Dock on the north end, and five more further south. They were the first built houses in Philadelphia; were all two stories, first framed of heavy timber and filled with bricks.



We previously mentioned the marriage of Elizabeth Budd—daughter of Rev. Thomas Budd and sister of his four sons, Thomas, William, John and James—to John Simcock. The latter was a charter member of William Penn's Council of 1682, president of the Council 1687, chief justice Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 1696, and one of the most prominent men of that day.

Mary Simcock, a daughter by the above marriage, born Stoak, England, March, 29, 1663, married, at Chester, Pa., Jan. 1, 1688, John Cook, born Sept. 11, 1667, died Feb. 3, 1719; the son of Arthur Cook, who came first to Portsmouth, R. I., afterwards to New Jersey and finally to Pennsylvania, where he had a distinguished career. He was an original proprietor of New Jersey, first chief justice and governing councillor of Pennsylvania, and died Aug. 2, 1695.

Arthur Cook, son of the above Chief Justice Arthur Cook, married Elizabeth Hillard, and they had one child, Hannah Cook.

Hannah Cook, just mentioned, married (1) William Henry of Greenwich, N. J., and had five children by this marriage; married (2) 1757, Captain Benjamin McCullough, born 1736, died 1789, who came to New Jersey before 1750, and served in the American Revolution. Their son was Col. William McCullough—as below.

Col. William McCullough, born Greenwich, N. J., July 15, 1759, died Asbury, N. J., Feb. 9, 1840; was wagonmaster in the Revolution, member of New Jersey Assembly and Council, and county judge for 35 years. He married (1) Keturah Hunt, who died 1788; married (2) July 15, 1798, Elizabeth Budd, born May 25, 1770, died June 12, 1823, daughter of Rev. William and Matitia (Hough) Budd. This Elizabeth Budd, through her grandparents David and Catherine (Allen) Budd, and her great grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Stockton) Budd, was descended from William Budd (brother of Thomas Budd), who came to America in 1678 and settled in Burlington County, N. J. and was judge of the Supreme Court of Burlington County, N. J.,—of him later. So that this line is descended from the two of the four brothers who came to America.

Dr. William Budd McCullough, youngest son of the five children by the above second marriage, was born Feb. 16, 1801, and died in California, June 24, 1868. He married, May 16, 1826, Arabella Sanders Piatt, born July 4, 1808, died Feb. 1, 1830, daughter of Judge Benjamin M. Piatt of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their daughter was Elizabeth Budd McCullough—as below.

Elizabeth Budd McCullough, married, May 2, 1848, Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, born Sept. 23, 1820, died Dec. 14, 1887. General Smith had a distinguished army career. During the Civil War he saw extensive action, being on the staff of General Grant; brevetted 1865, Major General for gallant and meritorious service. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. Consul at Panama. He was the eldest son of the three children of Captain George and Eliza B. (Walter) Smith. Captain Smith, in his own ship, circumnavigated the globe three times. He was a descendant of Dr. Gottfried Christian Schmidt, who came to Boston in 1752, and served in the Ticonderoga and Canadian campaigns as Surgeon, and was an eminent physician at Newburyport, Mass.

General Thomas Kilby Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Budd McCullough, had nine children as follows:

- (1) Elizabeth Barnett Smith, born May 22, 1850, married, Feb. 24, 1880, George Gifford Esler, born Aug. 17, 1846, died 1885, son of Louis H. and Rebecca (King) Esler of Philadelphia. Issue, one child;
  1. Helen Anabel Esler, born Jan. 9, 1882, married, Oct. 12, 1910, Frank M. Eshleman of Philadelphia, born Feb. 12, 1880.  
Issue, 3 children:
    1. Francis Eshleman, born Dec. 7, 1911.
    2. Elizabeth Barnett Eshleman, born Sept. 24, 1914.
    3. Anabel Eshleman, born Jan. 19, 1920.
- (2) Arabella Theresa Smith, born April 7, 1852, died Aug. 21, 1868.
- (3) Sir Walter George Smith, born Nov. 24, 1854, died April 4, 1924; graduated B. A., University of Pennsylvania, 1873, A. M., 1877, LL. B., 1877; trustee University of Pennsylvania 1891-1910; author of many articles on legal subjects and a noted lawyer. Created Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius X, 1910.  
Married, Jan. 7, 1890, Elizabeth L. Drexel (who died Sept. 24, 1890).  
Daughter of Francis A. and Elizabeth (Longstreth) Drexel. No issue.
- (4) Theodore Dehon Smith, born Jan. 1, 1857, died Feb. 15, 1894; ordained Priest of Passionist Order, 1885.
- (5) Adrian Worthington Smith, born Dec. 16, 1860, died Dec. 18, 1892; architect of Philadelphia.
- (6) Helen Grace Smith, born Dec. 15, 1865.
- (7) Caroline Genevieve Smith, born May 17, 1867.
- (8) William Butler Duncan Smith, born Dec. 30, 1868; civil engineer; died Feb. 15, 1934.
- (9) Thomas Kilby Smith, born Torresdale, Pa., Oct. 28, 1871; graduated University of Pennsylvania, B. S., 1894, LL. B., 1897; well known member of the Philadelphia Bar.

We now return to William Budd, the brother of Thomas Budd, and second of the four sons of Rev. Thomas Budd, the Quaker martyr.

William Budd was born in England in 1649 and came to America in 1678, settling in the Colony of West Jersey, in 1684, where he died March 20, 1722. He was a large locator of lands in West Jersey; was a farmer, and lived in Burlington County all his life. In 1693 he located many tracts of land near Pemberton.

He became prominent in the affairs of the Province; was a member of the Assembly in 1685, and in 1705 served as Judge of the Supreme Court and Justice of Burlington County; and commanding Judge Supreme Court, Court of Pleas, Burlington County, 1706-14.

Judge William Budd, married Ann Claypoole, born 1654, died Sept. 1722, of the noted English family of that name. They are the progenitors of the Burlington County Budds.



This branch of the family were "Friends" and though persecuted in England for their religious belief, some of them here as did the above Judge William Budd, renounced Quakerism for Episcopacy and at the present time many are Episcopalians and Methodists.

Judge William and Ann (Claypoole) Budd had four sons and three daughters as follows: William, John, Thomas, James, Susannah, Ann and Sarah.

William Budd, the eldest child, whose will appears in Trenton, N. J., dated, Nov. 15, 1723, a year after the death of his father, married Elizabeth Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton of Princeton, N. J.,—of the distinguished New Jersey family of that name—the latter the father of Richard Stockton, "the signer." They had three sons and five daughters.

David Budd, one of the three sons just mentioned, born 1710, died 1759; married Catherine Allen, and had four sons and one daughter. William Budd, their eldest son—known as Rev. William Budd, is treated further.

Daniel Budd, another son of David and Catherine (Allen) Budd, born Jan. 5, 1751, died at Schoharie, New York, March 15, 1815, is the progenitor of the New York line of the Budd family.

Thomas Budd, brother of the above David Budd, and second child of William and Elizabeth (Stockton) Budd, was born in 1686, and died in 1742. He resided in Burlington County, and married Deborah Langstaff. They had nine children as follows: John Thomas, Anna, Elizabeth, Rachel, James, George, Levi and Sarah.

John Budd, the eldest of the above nine children, whose will was dated Sept. 6, 1749, married Sarah Cozens, and had six children as follows: John, Thomas, Catherine, William, Susan and Berne. The first three children, namely, John, Thomas and Catherine, moved to Charleston, N. C., before the Revolutionary War, and their descendants are the Budds of the South. Of these three children, John was a Doctor; Thomas was a surgeon and was blown up with a U. S. privateer, of which he was Surgeon; he was unmarried.

Susan Budd, the youngest daughter married a Stewart, and their children were the settlers of Stewartville, N. J.

Berne, the sixth and youngest child, born 1738, died 1777; was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War and was the founder of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. He was called Barnabas in the War Records and Bernardus in Court and Church Records. He married Phebe Wheeler, born 1742, died 1795. Their children were: John Cozens, William, David and Sarah,

John Cozens Budd, the eldest child, born Morristown, N. J., 1762, died Jan. 12, 1845; was a well known physician of his day. He married (1) April 9, 1789, Mary Lum, born Dec. 11, 1773, died Sept. 29, 1810, daughter of Moses and Joanna (Day) Lum, married (2) Elizabeth Covert, who died Jan. 16, 1822. By the second marriage there were two children: Eliza Ann, born July 13, 1816, married Stewart Marsh; and Sarah DuBois, born July 18, 1819, married George Servin. By the first marriage, there were ten children, among whom were three sons: Dr. Berne, John S., and Vincent. The eldest of these three sons, Dr. Berne Budd, married and lived in New York, and had four children: David, Dr. Berne, Dr. Charles and Elizabeth.

John Shivers Budd, brother of the latter Dr. Berne Budd, and second of the 10 children of John Cozens and Mary (Lum) Budd, born Dec. 30, 1796, died Sept. 8, 1877; was a farmer living on the Budd homestead at Chatham, N. J. He married, April 25, 1824, Charlotte E. Ward, born Sept. 2, 1807, died Jan. 8, 1904, daughter of Aaron Montgomery and Hannah (Squire) Ward.

By the above marriage, there were 12 children as follows: John Shivers, Jr., Thomas Dwight, Nancy Annabelle, Stephen B. B., Sylvester Israel, a second Stephen B. B., Caroline, Helen Day, Ludlow D., George S., Mary E., and Frank Montgomery.

Thomas Budd, brother of John Budd, and the second of the nine children of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd, was born in 1710 and died in 1757. He married Rebecca Atkinson and they had four children: Stacey, Joseph, Elizabeth and Rachel. The latter married Isaac Collins. Stacey Budd, M. D. married in 1762, Sarah Monroe, and died in 1804. He had a son, Dr. Benjamin Stacey Budd, who also had a son, Dr. Benjamin Stacey Budd, Jr.

Rachel Budd, sister of the above Thomas Budd, married William Bradford, and their son was William Bradford, the Attorney General of the United States under George Washington.

Levi Budd, brother of the above Rachel and Thomas Budd, and the eighth of the nine children of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd, born May 20, 1776, died Feb. 25, 1790, was a resident of Philadelphia. He married (1) Dec. 31, 1749, Elizabeth Edge; married (2) Nov. 15, 1762, Elizabeth Shields, born 1735, died Sept. 14, 1798. By the first marriage there was one child, Thomas Budd, born Dec. 14, 1750, who married Susannah Coburn. By the second marriage there were four children: Mary Budd, born Oct. 18, 1763, died July 24, 1788, married, April 5, 1781, David Claypoole; George Budd — of whom below; Rachel Budd, born Feb. 1, 1768, married Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D., and had eight children; and James Budd, born March 23, 1771, died April 12, 1801.

George Budd, the second child just mentioned by the second marriage of Levi Budd to Elizabeth Shields, born Nov. 5, 1764, died Dec. 10, 1817; was also a resident of Philadelphia. He married, Nov. 22, 1792, Susannah Britton, born 1768, died 1848, the daughter of John Britton, born 1737, died 1816, who had moved from Monmouth County, New Jersey, to Philadelphia. They had five children: Mary Rachel, James Levi, John Britton, George Knight and Susannah, of these five children, Mary Rachel Budd, was born Sept. 17, 1793; and James Levi Budd, born Dec. 5, 1795, died Aug. 7, 1809. The other three children are treated below.

John Britton Budd, the third child, born July 8, 1797, married, Nov. 18, 1823, Anna C. Irwin. They had six children as follows:

- (1) Elizabeth Muhlenberg Budd, born April 24, 1825.
- (2) Anna Irwin Budd, born Dec. 27, 1826, married Alfred Wharton. Issue:
  1. Margaret Wharton, born June 24, 1863, married (1) April 26, 1888, James C. Fitzgerald; (2) June 30, 1897, John W. Willis.
- (3) Susan Mary Budd, born Jan. 25, 1828.
- (4) Chandler Price Budd, born Sept. 5, 1829, died April 24, 1830.
- (5) Cornelia Budd, born Dec. 2, 1830.
- (6) John Henry Budd, born March 26, 1833.

George Knight Budd, brother of the above John Britton Budd, and the fourth of the five children of George and Susannah (Britton) Budd, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1802, and died Sept. 24, 1875. He settled at St. Louis, Missouri, 1836, and established the private banking house of Budd & Co., later Budd & Park. He was also one of the founders of the Boatmens Savings Bank, drafted its charter, and was director for many years; organized the Real Estate and Savings Institution, 1858, drafted its charter, and was its first president, 1858-74; and was, among other important financial connections, financial agent for Jay Cooke and Company of Philadelphia, at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was president of the Board of Water Commissioners, Park Board, etc., and was twice elected comptroller of St. Louis.

George Knight Budd, married, April 29, 1830, Rebecca Neff Patterson, born 1810, died 1898, of the noted Philadelphia family of that name. They had one daughter: Marcia Davidson Budd, born Sept. 19, 1831; and three sons: Joseph Knight Budd, who was in the banking business in St. Louis; Thomas Budd, a merchant of St. Louis; and Wayman Crow Budd—of whom below.

Wayman Crow Budd, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1839, and died at Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1917. He founded the firm of Budd & Co., San Francisco, 1864, and was one of the first members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. He then moved to Chicago and went into the Stock and Bond business in 1883.

Wayman Crow Budd, married, at San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1864, Annabelle Parks, born 1846, died 1916, daughter of John Parks. They had four children as follows:

(1) Georgia Knight Budd, born San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1867.

(Resides, San Diego, Calif.)

(2) Wayman Crow Budd, Jr., born 1869 (deceased).

(3) Britton Ihrle Budd—of whom below.

(4) Blanche Budd, born 1864, married 1907, William Henry McFetridge, born 1869, died 1926. (Resides, San Diego, Calif.)

Britton Ihrle Budd, the third of the above four children, was born at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and Shattuck, Fairbault, Minn.; LL. D., De Paul University, 1931. In 1895 Mr. Budd entered the employ of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Co. of Chicago, as a clerk. He worked in many capacities in the operating department, becoming General Manager in 1909, and President in 1911. He later was made President of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. He is an officer and director of a number of corporations.

Trustee De Paul University, John Crerar Library, St. Luke's Hospital (Chicago). Trustee and member of the executive committee of the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933-34; director and member executive committee American Red Cross; chairman of the public affairs committee of the Union League Club, 1919-23, and initiated the Union League Boys Club, and founded the Katherine Budd Home for Children at Libertyville, Illinois, operated under the auspices of the Bishop of Chicago, Episcopal. Member Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Art Institute, Field Museum, Western Society of Engineers.

Mr. Budd served as Captain, Major and Lt. Col., 11th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, 1917-19.

He married (1) Jan. 1, 1900, Katherine Doddridge Kreigh, who died Jan. 21, 1925; married (2) Feb. 20, 1928, Marie Margaret Sheehan.



Susannah Budd, the fifth and the youngest child of George and Susannah (Britton) Budd born - Feb. 14, 1804 married, Feb. 20, 1823, William Williams Keen, of the OLD PHILADELPHIA FAMILY of that name. He was a well known merchant of Philadelphia. They had six children, of whom only three survived, three sons, namely, George Budd Keen, who married and had eight children; Charles Burtis Keen, who married and had five children; and William Williams Keen, distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia, who married and had four children. (This branch is covered fully in the KEEN family genealogy).

William Budd, the eldest son of David and Catherine (Allen) Budd (previously mentioned) known as Rev. William Budd - born June 14, 1742, died Sept. 28, 1809. He and the members of his family are buried in the grave-yard of the Methodist Church at Pemberton, N. J.

He married (1) July 21, 1767, Letitia Hough, born April 18, 1744, died June 29, 1876; married (2) Dec. 4, 1794, Ruth (Lott) Jacques.

By the above first marriage, there were five children:

- (1) Catherine Budd, born and died June 3, 1768.
- (2) Elizabeth Budd, born May 25, 1770, died June 12, 1823; married, July 15, 1798, as his second wife, Colonel William McCullough—as previously mentioned.
- (3) William Budd, M. D.—of whom below.
- (4) David Budd, born Dec. 16, 1777, died April 26, 1825; married, Nov. 13, 1803, Hannah Hampton Ayres.
- (5) Jane Hough Budd, born Nov. 15, 1781, died July 10, 1784.

Dr. William Budd, the third of the above five children, born June 26, 1775, died Jan. 26, 1806. He moved from Pemberton, N. J., to Philadelphia about 1795. He died of yellow fever contracted during the epidemic in 1806. He married, Dec. 23, 1795, Francenia Allibone, who, after the death of Dr. William Budd, married (2) William Lowber.

## ALLIBONE

The family is of French origin and was originally Alban or Albon—later, after settling in England, anglicized to Allibone.

Sir Richard Allibone, who sat at the famous trial of the Seven Bishops and died in 1688, is the earliest known ancestor of the family.

Benjamin Allibone, a descendant of the above Sir Richard Allibone, is the ancestor of the family in America. He came to America from England early in the 18th century and settled in Bucks County, Pa. He had two sons: Thomas Allibone—of whom below; and William Allibone, who was a sea captain, and, as far as is known, has no living descendants in the male line.

Thomas Allibone, the son of Benjamin Allibone, born 1752, died 1809; married (1) 1774, Esther Marshall, daughter of Thomas and Edith (Newlin) Marshall; married (2) Susan Gnastner; and (3) Sarah Gnastner. By the first marriage, there were four children: Francenia, Esther, William, Jr., and Thomas; by the second marriage, one child: Susan; and by the third marriage, four children: Sarah, Eliza, Mary and Rebecca.

Francenia Allibone, the eldest child by the above first marriage, born March 26, 1775, died Jan. 27, 1860; married, Dec. 23, 1795, Dr. William Budd—as previously mentioned.

Dr. William and Francenia (Allibone) Budd, had two sons: William Allibone Budd and Thomas Allibone Budd—both of whom below.

William Allibone Budd, born Oct. 1, 1796, died Feb. 28, 1857; married (1) Oct. 8, 1823, Mary L. Davis; married (2) Aug. 8, 1844, Sarah Gowen.

Henry George Budd, a child by the above first marriage, born April 22, 1830, died July 30, 1905; married, Nov. 26, 1861, Caroline Kettell, born March 27, 1840, died March 26, 1908. They had five children as follows:

(1) Caroline Kettell Budd, born Conshohocken, Pa., Sept. 17, 1862, died Elkton, Md., Feb. 22, 1936; married, Aug. 23, 1893, James Hector McNeal (deceased). Issue, two children:

1. James Hector McNeal III, born Dec. 10, 1894; teacher of science, Dover (Del.) High School; married, Aug. 30, 1923, Elizabeth Vickers Hodgson. (Reside Camden, Del.) Issue, two children:
  1. Mary Caroline McNeal, born April 12, 1925.
  2. James Hector McNeal IV, born Nov. 22, 1927.

2. Henry Budd McNeal born July 4, 1896, died Aug. 9, 1936; married March 24, 1921, Anna Elizabeth Stephens, who is now Mrs. George Findley of Prescott, Arizona.

(2) Henry George Budd, Jr., born Conshohocken, Pa., June 8, 1864; graduated Dickinson College, Pa., and Boston University School of Theology; entered the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Church and served various appointments for 37 years. Retired in 1931 and now resides at Dover, Del.

He married, 1904, Edith Price Budd. Issue, two children:

1. Rev. Henry George Budd III, born Jan. 6, 1906; pastor of Spencer Ripley Methodist Church at Rochester, N. Y.  
Married, June 9, 1932, Phyllis Day Leonard. Issue, two children:
  1. Leonard Henry Budd, born June 7, 1933.
  2. Henry George Budd IV, born Jan. 11, 1937.

2. Mary Caroline Budd, born Aug. 12, 1907; teacher of music, Dickinson Junior College, Williamsport, Pa.

(3) Katherine Budd, born Smyrna, Del., Nov. 1, 1865; married Isaac D. Davis. (Reside, Elkton, Md.). No issue.

(4) Edward Gowen Budd—of whom below.

(5) Mary L. Budd, born Smyrna, Del., July 4, 1873; resides, unmarried, at Elkton, Md.

Edward Gowen Budd, the Fourth of the above five children, born Smyrna, Delaware, Dec. 28, 1870; is president Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Budd Wheel Co., Budd International Corp., and others.

Following his graduation at the Smyrna High School, Mr. Budd obtained a position as machinist's helper in the Taylor machine shops in Smyrna, remaining there until 1899 when he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered the employ of the Bement Machine Co., also continuing his education by attending classes at the Franklin Institute and taking correspondence courses. While at Franklin Institute he became interested in the new forms of gearing then being developed to meet the demands of the new automobile industry. In 1900 he became associated with the American Pulley Co., and as shop superintendent developed the first sheet metal pulleys.

In 1902, he joined the firm of Hale & Kilburn, manufacturers of railway car seats and steel trim for car interiors, and here he began to use pressed steel parts to replace castings. At this time he began working on the first all-steel body for automobiles, and in 1912, he organized with some associates the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., with a small initial capital. Today the all-steel body and the steel wheel, which he introduced in 1917 are standard on all U. S. automobiles, and the Budd Mfg. Co., has grown to a \$25,000,000 corporation.

In 1930 Mr. Budd began to experiment with stainless steel which is to date the biggest Budd product—the stainless steel railroad car, is much lighter in weight and built closer to the ground, thereby making for greater speed. In 1934, the company produced for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad the first "stream-line" light-weight, high-speed, stainless steel train—the "Zephyr." Since that time they have built 32 of the nation's 57 streamline, light-weight, high-speed trains.

Edward Gowen Budd, married, 1899, Mary Wright, and had five children as follows:

- (1) Edward Gowen Budd, Jr., born 1902, married 1925, Ruth Blydenberg of Middletown, Conn.
- (2) Archibald Budd, born 1904, married 1933, Wilna Jennings, of Middleburg, Florida.
- (3) Mary Budd, born 1907, married 1930, John A. Dunn of Gardner, Mass.
- (4) Katherine Budd, born 1908, married 1930, Charles T. Cowperthwait, Jr., of Philadelphia.
- (5) Francenia Allibone Budd, born 1911, married 1935, Ralph Towle, Jr., of Pelham, Nw York.



Thomas Allibone Budd, brother of William Allibone Budd, and the younger of the two children of Dr. William and Francenia (Allibone) Budd, born Oct. 15, 1798, died June 1, 1872. He studied law in the office of John S. Lowber, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in June 1919. In 1853 he was a Whig candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. For twenty years he was one of the managers of the House of Refuge; also manager of the Union Benevolent Society; and a trustee of Polytechnic College.

He married, June 9, 1829, Ann Eliza Davis of Smyrna, Del., born July 5, 1808, died March 10, 1888. Both are buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila., Pa.

By the above marriage, there were seven children:

- (1) Isaac Davis Budd, born March 19, 1830, died June 29, 1859; unmarried.
- (2) Mary Francenia Budd, born April 11, 1833, died March 29, 1834; unmarried.
- (3) Thomas Allibone Budd, born June 22, 1836, died Jan. 8, 1909; unmarried.
- (4) Francis Budd, born Aug. 22, 1838, died Sept. 15, 1839; unmarried.
- (5) James Marshall Budd, of whom below.
- (6) George Davis Budd, born Nov. 29, 1843, died Dec. 30, 1876; unmarried.
- (7) Annie Rosalie Budd, born Nov. 6, 1845, died Dec. 30, 1876; unmarried.

James Marshall Budd, the fifth of the above seven children, born April 8, 1841, died Feb. 4, 1913; married, Jan. 10, 1889, Alice Zehnder, born Sept. 28, 1860, died March 13, 1895; daughter of John A. and Mary Alice (Holt) Zehnder.

Issue by the above marriage, three children:

- (1) Thomas Allibone Budd, born Phila., Pa., June 16, 1890. Student at William Penn Charter School, Phila., Pa., 1901-08; graduated B. S., in Economics University of Pennsylvania, 1912, A. M., 1923.

Instructor accounting U. of Pa., 1912-17, assistant professor, 1923-28, director student personnel, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce 1921-35, associate professor finance, 1929-36, professor and vice-dean, Wharton School since 1936

Served as ensign, Supply Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, during World War. Co-author (with E. N. Wright), "The Interpretation of Accounts," 1927.

Member American Academy of Political and Social Science, Am. Econ. Society, Am. Assn. of College Professors; Pi Gamma Mu (Honorary); Phi Kappa Psi. Clubs: University (Phila.), U. of Pa. (New York); Contemporary; Le Coin D' Or.

Married, April 18, 1927, Kathryn Marie Smith, born Aug. 4, 1902, daughter of

Issue, one child: (Reside, Merion, Pa.)

1. Susan Allibone Budd, born April 9, 1929.  
Mathias Young and Susan Janette (Patterson) Smith.
- (2) John Zehnder Budd, born Aug. 3, 1892, died Dec. 24, 1893.
- (3) James Marshall Budd, born March 1, 1895; unmarried.

## GIBBY BRANCH

Helen Day Budd, 8th of the 12 children of John Shivers and Charlotte E. (Ward) Budd, born Jan. 20, 1839, married, Nov. 18, 1866, William J. Gibby, a lawyer of Princeton, N. J.

They had 8 children as follows:

- (1) William Dwight Gibby, born April 11, 1868; lawyer of Newark, N. J., married, Dec. 3, 1902, Carolyn Maude Foote. Issue, 3 children:
  1. Carolyn Maud Gibby, born March 11, 1905.
  2. Edith Florence Gibby, born July 19, 1907.
  3. William Foote Gibby, born Sept. 19, 1909.
- (2) Leroy Anderson Gibby, born April 12, 1870; lawyer of Summit, N. J., married (1) Nov. 10, 1897, Nellie Hoyt Hayes, who died July 28, 1936; married (2) Sept. 14, 1939, Gertrude M. Crocker. Issue, 2 children by the first marriage:
  1. Ralph Hayes Gibby, born Dec. 12, 1898, died May 3, 1920.
  2. Marshall Ward Gibby, born Feb. 27, 1911.
- (3) Herbert Budd Gibby, M. D., born Sept. 12, 1871; Physician Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Married, Sept. 7, 1904, Emma Bodmer. Issue, 3 children:
  1. Helen Gibby, born July 19, 1905.
  2. Herbert Bodmer Gibby, born Feb. 6, 1908, Died March, 29, 1909.
  3. Natalie Stuart Gibby, born Feb. 19, 1914.
- (4) Helen Day Gibby, born July 24, 1873; unmarried:
- (5) Walter Percival Gibby, born Feb. 21, 1875; of Westfield, N. J.; married, May 26, 1903, Jessie Ryerson Ross. Issue, 3 children:
  1. Percival Ross Gibby, born May 4, 1904, died Oct. 22, 1918.
  2. Rosalie Ryerson Gibby, born Feb. 27, 1908.
  3. Mariana Gibby, born Sept. 6, 1914.
- (6) Edgar Marsh Gibby, born Nov. 16, 1877; of Roselle, N. J.; married (1) June 2, 1903, Janet Gentle Brown, who died June 18, 1928; married (2) Beatrice Hadley, Oct. 12, 1929. Issue, 3 children by the first and 2 children by the second marriage:
  1. Isabel Gibby, born May 5, 1909.
  2. Edgar Gentle Gibby, born June 29, 1910, married Mary Van Dusen Morrison July 24, 1937, 1 child: David Morrison Gibby, born May 27, 1939.
  3. Robert Budd Gibby, born Oct. 11, 1913.
  4. Elizabeth Jane Gibby, born Nov. 29, 1930.
  5. Barbara Gibby, born Nov. 8, 1936.
- (7) Frances Emeline Gibby, born March 27, 1880, died March 30, 1880.
- (8) Harold James Gibby, M. D., born July 18, 1882; physician of Worcester, Mass.; married, April 15, 1914, Bessie Overton Kennon. Issue, 2 children:
  1. Nancy Randolph Gibby, born April 11, 1921.
  2. Harold James Gibby, Jr., born July 5, 1922, died March 24, 1929





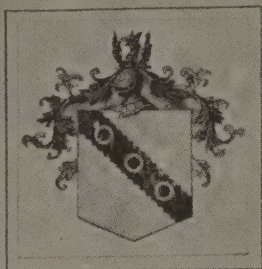


CLARKSON









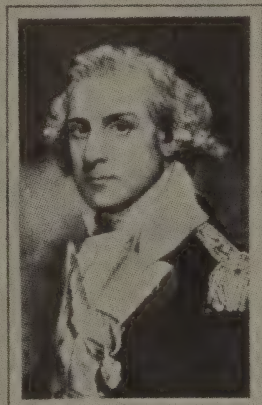
Clarkson



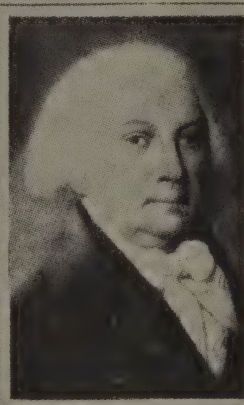
REV. DAVID CLARKSON  
1621-1686



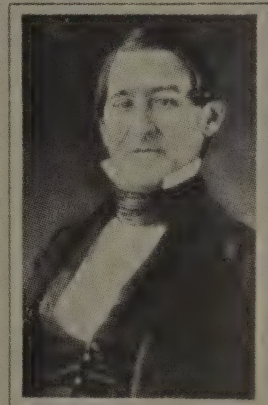
Bringham



GENERAL MATTHEW CLARKSON  
1758-1825



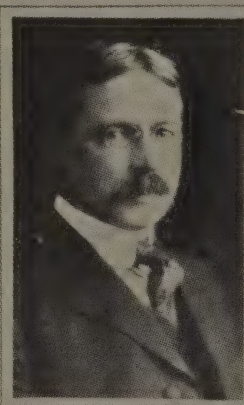
MAYOR MATTHEW CLARKSON  
1733-1800



GERARDUS CLARKSON  
1792-1857



Bonnell



HENRY HOUSTON BONNELL  
1859-1926



Bonnell

## CLARKSON

UNLIKE MANY of the early colonists who sought the inviting shores of the wonderful El Dorado across the seas, whose attractions the original explorers had portrayed so graphically, the founder of the Clarkson family in America did not originate from the bourgeoisie of the fatherland. He came from an element in society which made comparatively few contributions to the primal currents of immigration which peopled the new world—the professional and scholastic class; for, the fact cannot be successfully controverted that many of the original settlers along the Atlantic seaboard, whether North or South, were yeomen or artisans, or representatives of similar walks of life.

Not so with the Clarksons, who trace their descent to Robert Clarkson, who, early in the 17th century, resided in a street called the Fayre Cappe, in the city of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Of him it has been written: "He had large estates and his family, it is said, were "possessed of high moral worth and social influence." In 1615 he was a warden of the Parish Church of St. Peter's, and, some years afterward, in conjunction with the vicar and others, served as a trustee for the sale of the Manor of Bradford. His death took place March 10, 1631-32.

His eldest son, William Clarkson, born March 13, 1613-14, was educated for the ministry and, in 1645, became the Vicar of Adel, near Leeds. He died in April, 1660, having been twice married, first, to Elizabeth Sharp, a daughter of Thomas Sharp, and sister of John Sharp, the Parliamentarian, whose wife was Mary Clarkson, a sister of William Clarkson. The Sharps were near kinsmen of the Right Rev. John Sharp, 1644-1714, Archbishop of York. Mr. Clarkson married, secondly, Frances Maud.

Robert Clarkson, another son of Robert Clarkson, of Bradford, was baptized February 15, 1617-18. He removed to London, where he acquired a large estate, his personalty alone being estimated at £40,000, a considerable fortune for that period. At one time he was an Alderman of London, a position of much distinction then, as it is at the present time. He died in 1695-96. His wife, Hannah Taylor, was a great-grandniece of Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

A grandson of Robert Clarkson's, Richard Hopton—son of Hannah Clarkson, who became the wife of Edward Hopton—married Elizabeth Geers, great-granddaughter of the first Earl of Westmoreland.



David Clarkson, youngest of the sons of Robert Clarkson, of Bradford, was baptized March 3, 1621-22. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, October 22, 1641, and took his degree in 1644-45. Being appointed, May 5, 1645, to a Fellowship at Clare-Hall, by the warrant of the Earl of Manchester, he remained at the University until 1651, meanwhile receiving the degree of B. D.

Shortly thereafter he was called to a church at Crayford, in Kent. His next charge was at Mortlake, not far from Battersea, in Surrey, to which he was appointed February 13, 1655. The Uniformity Act of 1662 resulted in his ejection from this charge, he having been made to suffer, together with two thousand other beneficed clergymen, for his refusal to submit to the conditions of that unpopular Parliamentary enactment.

He continued his religious work throughout his life, by tongue and pen, he being "enumerated among the chief literary champions of Nonconformity" of the turbulent period in which he lived. In 1681 he became the colleague of Dr. John Owen as pastor of an Independent Church in London, and, on the latter's decease, in 1683, became his successor. His death occurred June 14, 1686, at his residence in the Parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney.

His contemporary, the celebrated Richard Baster, speaks of Clarkson as "a divine of extraordinary worth for solid judgment, healing, moderate principles, acquaintance with the fathers, great ministerial ability and a godly upright life."

A selection of his sermons was published in London in 1696, ten years after his decease, in a folio of 1038 pages. As late as 1864 they were republished at Edinburgh, in "Nichol's Series of Standard Divines, Puritan Period." The following is the title of the edition of 1696: "Sermons and Discourses on Several Divine Subjects, by the late Rev. and learned David Clarkson, D.D., and sometime Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge."

David Clarkson was twice married, first, to a daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knight, whose wife is said to have been Lettie Aungiers, daughter of Sir Francis Aungiers, and granddaughter of Edward Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare. Mr. Clarkson married, secondly, in 1662-63, Elizabeth Lodwick, nee Kenrick, widow of Wolrane Lodwick, and daughter of Matthew Kendrick, of London.

The Rev. David Clarkson had eight children, three sons and five daughters, one of whom—and the only one in whom we have any special interest—was Matthew Clarkson, founder of the family in America.

In 1685 the latter had made a visit to the American provinces. Being impressed with the opportunities, in the new world, for a man of force and determination, he returned to England, following his father's decease, and made arrangements to establish himself permanently in the British Colonies. He applied, in 1690, for the Secretaryship of the Province of New York, to the then reigning monarchs, William and Mary. Among the signatures attached to his application was that of Daniel Foe, who was none other than the celebrated author of "Robinson Crusoe," generally known as Daniel Defoe.

Mr. Clarkson's request received favorable action, and he was duly commissioned to the post for which he had applied. He thereupon set sail upon his second voyage to the new world, on the "Beaver," and arrived in New York on Thursday, January 29, 1690-91.

His official position, aside from his personal accomplishments as the educated son of an English clergyman, gave him the entree into the best society of the colony, then largely made up of representatives of the old Dutch families which for years had dominated the settlements embraced within New Netherlands. In 1698 he was chosen a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, and the pew-right which he acquired in the original building is still held by certain of his descendants. He had previously been identified with the old Dutch Church of New York City, where all of his children were baptized.

Matthew Clarkson continued to discharge the duties of the Secretaryship of the Colony until his death, which occurred July 20, 1702, he being at that time a comparatively young man; or, rather, to speak with greater accuracy, one approaching middle age.

He had married, January 19, 1692-93, Catherina Van Schayck, or Van Schaick, daughter of Captain Gerritt Goosen Van Schayck, who was a leading merchant and brewer at Albany. The latter also served as magistrate at the latter place and, September 23, 1670, was commissioned lieutenant of the troop of horse at Albany, commanded by Captain Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, whom he subsequently succeeded. Captain Van Schayck's wife, and the mother of Mrs. Clarkson, was Annetje Leinens, a representative of another well-known Dutch family. Mrs. Clarkson's death occurred about the same time as that of her husband, both falling victims to a prevailing epidemic, supposed to have been yellow fever.

The children of Matthew and Catherina (nee Van Schayck) Clarkson were four in number, as follows: Elizabeth, David, Levinus and Matthew.

David Clarkson, eldest of the three sons, was baptized in New York City August 19, 1694. He established himself in business as a merchant, in which he attained prominence and acquired wealth. He married, January 25, 1724, Ann Margaret Freeman, daughter of Rev. Bernardus Freeman, and died in 1751.

A grandson of his, Matthew Clarkson, born October 17, 1758, became a notable character in New York affairs, in the army, in the realm of politics, and in business life. Early in the autumn of 1775, when not yet seventeen, he entered upon his military career as a private in a corps of American Fusileers, under the command of Rudolph Ritzena.

In the year last mentioned, he served in Colonel Josiah Smith's Regiment of Minute Men of Suffolk County, and, in the following year, joined the northern army opposing the advance of Burgoyne. In the engagement at Fort Edward he was wounded while attempting to rally the fugitives of General St. Clair's force. He participated in the battle of Saratoga, where he was an aide-de-camp to General Benedict Arnold.

In 1779 he was appointed an aide-de-camp to General Benjamin Lincoln, and took part in the siege of Savannah and the defense of Charleston, holding a command as Major of Light Infantry upon the latter occasion. He became a prisoner of war upon the capitulation of Charleston, and, in 1781, following his release, returned to his former position on the staff of General Lincoln. In this capacity he participated in the siege of Yorktown, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Later, when Lincoln became Secretary of War, Clarkson acted as his assistant. Upon the conclusion of the struggle, in 1783, he was given the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel.

In civil life he was as prominent and active as in military affairs. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, and at one time, when a candidate of the Federal party for a seat in the United States Senate, received a majority of the votes cast in the Upper House, but failed on joint ballot. At a later period he was given a Major General's commission in the State Militia, and was also President of the Bank of New York for twenty-one years. Of General Clarkson in his other relations to contemporaneous affairs a writer has said:

"In all his varied duties his course was marked with the same devotion to the cause of his country. His name is also associated with the foundation of nearly all the early philanthropic societies of New York; one of the first promoters of our free school system; for forty-one years one of the Regents of the University; for thirty years Governor of the New York Hospital, twenty-three years of which he served as President, and one of the Vice Presidents and founders of the American Bible Society."



General Clarkson was twice married, first, to Mary Rutherford, and, secondly, to Sarah Cornell, both wives being members of distinguished New York families. He had issue by both wives, and his descendants have embraced many of the most distinguished citizens of the metropolis. General Clarkson's death occurred April 5, 1825.

It was, however, an uncle of the latter, likewise Matthew Clarkson, youngest son of Matthew and Catherine (nee Van Schayck) Clarkson, who was the ancestor of the Philadelphia Clarksons. He was baptized April 9, 1699, and, like his elder brother, engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, the city of his nativity. A writer has said of him:

He was a successful merchant there, and his family occupied a prominent position in the social life of the city. At the time of his death he commanded one of the military companies of New York, to which position he was commissioned in 1738.

He married, in 1720, Cornelia de Peyster, daughter of Captain Johannes De Peyster, by his wife, Anne Bancker. Her ancestry was distinctively Dutch, the De Peysters having been, as they still are, one of the most distinguished of the so-called Knickerbocker families of New York.

Captain Johannes De Peyster was commissioned an ensign of a company of Foot in New York City October 8, 1686, and was advanced to a lieutenantcy, December 13, 1689, his eldest brother, Abraham, being captain of the same command. Johannes De Peyster was himself promoted to a Captaincy in 1700. Captain De Peyster was a son of another Johannes De Peyster—by his wife, Cornelia Lubberts—who had settled in New Netherlands (New York) as early as 1649, where he became, first, in 1653, an adelborst or cadet in one of the Burgher corps, and, later, in 1655, one of the schepens, or officials who exercised executive, legislative and judicial powers over the inhabitants of Governor Stuyvesant's domain.

Mrs. Clarkson, nee De Peyster, was baptized in the Old Dutch Church of New York, December 15, 1695. Her husband having died in 1739, when he had scarcely reached the meridian of life, she married, secondly, Rev. Gilbert Tennent, one of the most celebrated Presbyterian clergymen of the 18th century, son of Rev. William Tennent, also a distinguished divine, founder of the historic Log College at Neshaminy, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where many of the eminent Presbyterian theologians of that period were prepared for the Christian ministry.

Gilbert Tennent was born in County Armagh, Ireland, February 5, 1703; was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia Presbytery in May, 1725; was located for a short time at New Castle, Delaware, and became pastor at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1726, and remained there a number of years, winning great renown as a preacher.

In 1740-41 he made a tour of the Colonies with the celebrated George Whitefield, whose crusade, for the interest it created, and the results which followed, has never been equalled in the history of the Church in America. Mr. Tennent was second only to Whitefield in the vigor and effectiveness of his eloquence, and the influence he exerted upon those with whom he came in contact.

As a result largely of Mr. Tennent's efforts to arouse the dormant religious spirit of the land, denominational dissensions ensued, the result, so far as Philadelphia was concerned, being the establishment of the Second Presbyterian Church, or "New Lights," as they were denominated, to the pastorate of which Gilbert Tennent was called in 1743. There he remained until his death, which occurred July 23, 1764.

It was Gilbert Tennent's call to the pastorate of the newly organized Second Presbyterian Church which made one branch of the Clarkson family a Philadelphia institution, for he brought to the Quaker City with him his family, which embraced his step-children, the sons



and daughters of his wife by her first husband, Captain Matthew Clarkson. Mrs. Tennent, nee De Peyster, predeceased her second husband, dying in Philadelphia May 25, 1753.

The children of Matthew and Cornelia (nee De Peyster) Clarkson, were ten in number, namely, Catharine, Matthew, John, Anna, a second Matthew, David, a third Matthew, Levinus, Cornelia and Gerardus, several of whom died young.

Catharine Clarkson, the eldest of the ten, was baptized January 25, 1721, and married, in October, 1739, Samuel Hazard, a leading merchant of New York, and later of Philadelphia, one of the original trustees of Princeton College, a philanthropist of note, etc. Mrs. Hazard, nee Clarkson, died August 15, 1788.

Anna Clarkson, second of the daughters of Matthew and Cornelia (nee De Peyster) Clarkson, was baptized September 10, 1727. She married, May 13, 1761—being his second wife—Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D., the eminent theologian and educator, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, came to Philadelphia in 1734, studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach October 13, 1742. He was located in Connecticut for a short time, and then, in 1774, settled at Nottingham, Maryland, where he not only performed pastoral labors for many years, but also conducted a celebrated academy for young men, especially those who purposed entering the ministry. In July, 1761, he was called to the presidency of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), and filled that distinguished post until his death, July 17, 1766. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1763.

Matthew Clarkson, eldest of the sons of Matthew and Cornelia (nee De Peyster) Clarkson, who reached maturity, was born in New York April 15, 1733, and was baptized the 25th of that month in the Old Dutch Church. He was ten years of age, therefore, when he accompanied his mother and stepfather to Philadelphia, with which city he was identified until his death, and of which he was four times chosen Mayor.

One of the earliest references to him in connection with public affairs in Pennsylvania is found in the proceedings of Common Council, he having, October 5, 1762, submitted to that body a proposition to publish, with a dedication to the city, "Ground Plot of Philadelphia." Council voted to "Give the said Matthew Clarkson the sum of ten pistoles toward defraying the expense of the plate, on condition, nevertheless, that the public squares laid down in the original plan of the City be so described that the claim of the inhabitants of the said City thereto may not be prejudiced."

At this time, and subsequently, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, he having been connected with the well-known house of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan. In 1766, upon behalf of this firm, he made a trip, on horseback, to the extreme western frontier, via Kaskaskia, to the Mississippi. Starting August 6, 1766, he journeyed through the wilderness until the following Spring, engaged in bartering with the Indians, etc. The incidents of his interesting but hazardous trip were set forth by him in a diary, which was duly preserved, and subsequently fell into the hands of his descendants.

In after years he gained wealth and influence in commercial circles.

His first official post seems to have been that of Notary Public. In the newspapers of 1770 we find his advertisement, showing that he had an office in Arch Street, and describing his official post as that of "Notary and Tabellion Public": the term "Tabellion" signifying an officer who, under the Civil Law, performed functions similar to those of a public notary. In 1774 his name appears on the list of six "Notaries Public" then in Philadelphia.

About the same time—by commission dated August 19, 1771—he became a Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the Courts of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. He was recommissioned April 27, 1772.

With the advent of the Revolution his sympathies were all with the popular side, and he cast his fortunes in behalf of the struggle for independence. In 1775, following the intelligence brought by Paul Revere, of Boston, of the sanguinary events which had occurred in Massachusetts, the first military organizations were formed in Philadelphia, among them the First Battalion of Associators, of which Clarkson was commissioned quartermaster.

He was selected, December 11, 1775, by the Continental Congress, to sign three million dollars of bills of credit ordered printed by that body, and, March 9, 1776, he was assigned to perform a similar duty, an issue of four million dollars being at that time authorized. A few months later—August 19, 1776—he was chosen by Congress one of those to “oversee the printing of Continental bills.”

In 1776 the Pennsylvania Assembly recommended that the Council of Safety appoint “a proper person Marshal of the Court of Admiralty for this Province,” following which recommendation the Council, April 10, 1776, “having considered the application of the different candidates,” resolved “That Mr. Matthew Clarkson be, and he hereby is appointed Marshal”; which important post he held until succeeded by Clement Biddle, November 10, 1780.

By resolution of Congress, February 6, 1778, he was appointed one of the auditors of accounts for the army under the command of General Washington.

In the year 1780 occurred an act which had a more important influence in determining the result of the pending struggle for independence than any other single event of the eight years of warfare—the organization of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which furnished the funds whereby was prevented the collapse of the federal government and the disbandment of its armies. Among the eighty-two subscribers to this enterprise was Matthew Clarkson, whose contribution was £2500.

In 1785, the war being over, he was chosen, by the Pennsylvania Assembly, a delegate to the Congress of the United States, but evidently declined the honor. In the journal of the latter body, April 21, 1785, is this minute: “Mr. David Jackson, a delegate from Pennsylvania, attended and produced credentials by which it appears that on the 19th day of February, 1785, the Hon. Matthew Clarkson and David Jackson, Esqs., were elected delegates to represent said State in the Congress of the United States for the present year.” There is no indication, however, in the proceedings of Congress that Mr. Clarkson ever took his seat in that body, and it is to be assumed that he declined the service, probably owing to his indisposition to be absent from home at that time, New York being then the capital of the federal government.

In 1790 Clarkson was a Commissioner of Bankruptcy under the laws of the State, in conjunction with David Lenox, Richard Bache, Peter Baynton and George Hughes.

In the previous year, 1789, he was elected one of the first Aldermen of Philadelphia chosen under the new charter, the Act of Assembly of March 11, 1789. He was also, ex-officio, an associate justice of the Mayor’s Court.

The Board of Aldermen, at that time, selected from among their number the Mayor of Philadelphia, and to this office Clarkson was chosen, April 16, 1792. He was re-elected in 1793, again in 1794, and for a fourth term in 1795; his service expiring in April, 1796, at which time, under the existing law, he resumed his place as an Alderman of the city.

Mr. Clarkson’s incumbency of the Mayoralty is made memorable by reason of his splendid services during the first of the dreadful years of pestilence which visited Philadelphia toward the close of the 18th century. According to Matthew Carey’s “Short Account” of the epidemic, published in 1794, it is stated that “the first official notice taken of the disorder was on the 22nd of August, on which day the Mayor of Philadelphia, Matthew Clarkson, Esq., wrote to the City Commissioners, and after acquainting them with the state of the city,



gave them the most peremptory orders to have the streets properly cleansed and purified by the scavengers, and all the filth immediately hauled away. These orders were repeated on the 27th, and similar ones given to the clerks of the market."

Mr. Carey, who was himself a member of the Relief Committee which rendered such efficient service during the ensuing days of horror, August-November, 1793, further says, speaking of Mayor Clarkson:

"This magistrate deserves particular praise. He was the first who invited the citizens to rally around the standard of charity, and convened the meeting at which the committee for relief of the sick was appointed, as well as the preceding ones; of this committee he was appointed president, which duty he punctually fulfilled during the whole time of the distress."

Mr. Carey elsewhere states that "the magistrates of the city, except the Mayor and John Barclay, Esq., were away"; Clarkson's nephew, former Postmaster General Ebenezer Hazard, writing to Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, October, 1793, said: "The Mayor has stayed and been useful around us, though our Recorder and all our Aldermen have fled. His wife is not dead, but getting well." From this latter sentence it may be inferred that Mrs. Clarkson was ill of the prevailing malady, but recovered.

During the prevalence of the plague, from August 1 to November 9, 1793, the number of burials in the local graveyards aggregated 4041, nearly one-tenth the population of the city.

In the spring following, resulting from a public meeting of citizens held March 8, 1794, a silver testimonial, valued at one hundred dollars, was presented to each member of the Relief Committee which rendered such heroic service to humanity during the prevalence of the pestilence. The gift to Mayor Clarkson, chairman of the Committee, was a handsome urn, with appendages for its use, having his coat-of-arms engraved on the side.

During the year 1794 the yellow fever again appeared in Philadelphia, and the ravages, though less disastrous than in the previous year, caused many deaths.

Mayor Clarkson's administration was also coincident with the birth of the Democratic party—then generally known as the Republican party—and the introduction of the wildest form of politics which has ever laid its hold upon the public and social life of the city. This was superinduced by the French Revolution of 1793, the effects of which in Philadelphia were excelled in intensity only by the occurrences which swept Paris itself.

The advent in Philadelphia of the demagogue, Citizen Genet, as the French Minister to the United States, was mainly responsible for this condition of affairs, and several years elapsed before the pro-French fever abated. Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Pickering and other great Federalists were all the objects of the vindictiveness of the opposition.

Among the various incidents which occurred during this early period may be mentioned the riot of May 27, 1793, between a lot of English and French sailors, the latter aided by the populace. Bache's Daily Advertiser, the Republican organ, said there was "a horrid plot among the English to assassinate all the French who were found alone in the street," a ridiculous suggestion, doubtless known to be such by Mr. Bache himself.

Mayor Clarkson felt constrained to apologize to Genet for the failure of the authorities to prevent the attack upon the French sailors.

On the other hand, the Mayor did not hesitate to issue, in the same year—November 8, 1793—a vigorous proclamation denouncing "the daring outrages which were committed yesterday and this day, on board the ship Rebecca, Benjamin Wyatt, Master, just arrived from Cape Francois, by a number of Frenchmen, who, from their dress, might have been taken for gentlemen."



The multiplicity and multifariousness of Mr. Clarkson's duties, public and semi-public, including those indicated as well as others, have seldom been duplicated by any other Philadelphian.

As early as December 2, 1768, he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which organization he was made treasurer in 1779, and Councillor in 1781. At one time, for a number of years, he was clerk of the Philadelphia Contributionship, the oldest fire insurance company now in America, founded April 13, 1752. He was also a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, likewise the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. He was an early member of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, a celebrated organization of the 18th century, eventually absorbed by the kindred association, still in existence, the State in Schuylkill. From 1779 to 1784 Mr. Clarkson was a vestryman of Christ Church. In 1794 he was elected a director of the Bank of the United States.

Matthew Clarkson was noted also for his association with Bishop White in the formation of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. A few facts relative to this historic incident are worthy of note.

When the War of the Revolution had ended it became a difficult and delicate task to gather the scattered remnants of the English colonial churches together. The political condition of the confederation did not of itself tend to foster the conception of one uniform Episcopal communion for the whole country. The first efforts, therefore, for the resuscitation of the Episcopal parishes were provincial.

The first suggestion of a plan for resuscitating the Episcopal churches and binding them together into some sort of unity emanated from the Rev. Dr. William White, presbyter of Pennsylvania, and rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. In the summer of 1782 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered." It was a very remarkable forecast, as coming from the mind of one but thirty-five years of age.

The pamphlet led to various movements and meetings to constitute one Episcopal Church for the whole United States. On October 6, 1784, a convention was held in New York. There were twenty-six representatives of eight States present. The representatives from Pennsylvania were Rev. William White, D.D., Rev. Samuel Magraw, D.D., Rev. Joseph Hutchins, A.M., Matthew Clarkson, Richard Willing, Samuel Powel and R. Peters.

From all the representatives present, a committee of eight was appointed to formulate some general and fundamental principles of organization, to be proposed for adoption by the churches. Of that committee was Matthew Clarkson. The report of the committee was adopted and at the convention in 1789 a report was accepted to "Draft an Ecclesiastical Constitution for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" and this Ecclesiastical Constitution was agreed upon.

The home of Mr. Clarkson was on Mulberry, now Arch Street, near Fourth, the number then being 109. Here he resided during the latter years of his life, and here his death occurred October 5, 1800. He was buried in Christ Church burial-ground, only a short distance from his residence.

Matthew Clarkson married, June 13, 1753, Mary Boude, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (nee Newbold) Boude, who was born February 14, 1735, and died November 27, 1794.

The children of Matthew Clarkson, by Mary Boude, his wife, were nine in number, as follows: Cornelia, Thomas, Anna, Matthew, Levinus, a second Cornelia, David, Sarah and Gerard, of which number four married, two sons and two daughters. The elder of the two sons, Levinus Clarkson, born August 14, 1762, joined the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, October 24, 1796, but resigned four years later. He married a Miss Graves, daughter of William Graves, of Kent County, Maryland, at whose home he died, January 18, 1812. What issue he had, if any, is unknown to the present writer.

The next younger son, David Clarkson, born March 28, 1765, was also a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, having been admitted May 4, 1786. He resigned the following year, September 10, 1787, having removed to St. Christopher's, West Indies, where, December 27, 1787, he married Ann Amory, who was born July 7, 1769. They had issue five children, Mary, Robert, Matthew Amory, Benjamin Hartman and John William Truxtun. The daughter, Mary, is known to have married Isaac Prince, but no further knowledge concerning this family is possessed by the writer.

Indeed, Matthew Clarkson, the Mayor, has no descendants in Philadelphia bearing the Clarkson name, and the male line may be entirely extinct.

The Mayor's youngest son, Gerard, or Gerardus, Clarkson, born July 7, 1772, graduated from the College of Philadelphia (the University of Pennsylvania) in 1790. He joined his elder brother, David, at St. Christopher's, where he died unmarried in 1793.

Two of the four daughters of Matthew and Mary (nee Boude) Clarkson married and left issue, whose representatives are still identified with Quaker City life. The elder of the two, Anna Clarkson, born June 23, 1758, married July 27, 1780, George Bringham, son of John and Elizabeth (nee Shute) Bringham, and a member of a Colonial family of much prominence, a history of which has been heretofore presented in this series of articles. Mr. Bringham was born June 20, 1755, and served as second lieutenant of a Company in the battalion of the Flying Camp of Philadelphia County, was a vestryman of Christ Church from 1816 until his decease, a trustee of Christ Church Hospital, etc. His death occurred December 29, 1829; that of his wife, February 21, 1813.

Their children were ten in number, of whom four married and left issue. These were John Gull Bringham, who married Susan Mills; Mary Anna Bringham, who became the wife of Thomas Mifflin Hall; Cornelia Clarkson Bringham, who married Samuel Bonnell, and Robert Ralston Bringham, whose wife was Mary Wood.

Among the numerous offspring of these four marriages were three clergymen. One of these, Rev. John Hall, D.D., who was born August 11, 1806, and died May 10, 1894, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar June 9, 1827, but abandoned the law and studied theology, and from 1841 to 1884 was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey.

The second of the three clergymen mentioned, Rev. George Bringham, who was born October 16, 1827, and died March 26, 1903, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a rector of various Philadelphia Parishes, All Saints' Church, the Church of the Messiah, and the Church of the House of Prayer, at Branchtown. His daughter, Emma Louise Bringham, married Captain Julius A. Kaiser, of Germantown (deceased). Mrs. Kaiser died January 9, 1933.

Of the marriage of Samuel Bonnell and Cornelia Clarkson Bringham in 1818, six children reached maturity. Of these, Mary Anna Bonnell and Cornelia Clarkson Bonnell, each died in 1904, unmarried. The other four children, namely, Samuel Bonnell, Jr., George Bringham Bonnell, Rev. Charles Russell Bonnell, and Sallie S. Bonnell, married and had issue as follows:

Samuel Bonnell, Jr., who died January 20, 1885, married Mary Seymour Oliver, who died March 6, 1912. They had two children: Adelaide Bonnell and Russell Lincoln Bonnell. The latter married Mary Wood of Lincoln and had three children: Russell Lincoln Bonnell, 1st Lieutenant, 6th Division, A. E. F. World War, married Katherine Buckhout and has one daughter, Mary Lincoln Bonnell; Samuel Bonnell, 2nd Lieutenant, 29th Division; Edward Clarkson Bonnell, 107th Infantry, 27th Division, died of wounds received in action October 2, 1918. Received the posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross of the State of New York; also medals from the City of Elizabeth and Borough of Bay Head, N. J. He lies at Boni, France.

George Bringham Bonnell, who died December 31, 1906, married Elizabeth Dobleman. They had one son, Henry Houston Bonnell, who was born in Philadelphia in 1859, and died November 7, 1925. After attending Episcopal Academy, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1880, holding the B. A. and M. A. degrees, and later was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. For a time he was connected with Dodd, Meade & Company, but retired in 1903. He has a permanent place in English literature through his book, "Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, and Jane Austen," and the publication of various hymns and a cantata, "Via Crucis, the Way of the Cross."

Mr. Bonnell was a life member of the Bronte Society of England, and bequeathed it his collection of Brontiana, regarded the most representative and valuable in the United States or elsewhere. He was a member of the University Club and the Franklin Inn Society.



He married, first, Ethel Chase, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and had one daughter, Marianna Bonnell, who married Stephen R. Davenport, and has two children: Henry Bonnell Davenport and Stephen Rintoul Davenport. Mr. Bonnell married, secondly, Helen Safford Knowles and had one child, Helen Safford Bonnell.

Rev. Charles Russell Bonnell, the third of the three clergymen mentioned, was born May 6, 1827, and died December 26, 1890. He served as Rector of Calvary Monumental Church, and of St. Thomas's, Whitemarsh. Beginning 1868, he served for ten years as Missionary in Oregon and Washington territory. Later he was Rector of Parishes in Central Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania until his death. He married Elizabeth Kester. They had two children who lived to maturity: Cornelia Clarkson Bonnell, who married Charles Thomas, and John Kester Bonnell, sometime Professor at the U. S. Academy, Annapolis, and at Goucher College. He married Fanny Massey and died September 30, 1921.

Sallie S. Bonnell, who died November 13, 1913, married Henry Howard Houston. They had six children: two sons and four daughters. Of these, the eldest son, Henry Howard Houston, Jr., B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1878, died in 1879. In his memory, his parents built Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania. Of the daughters, the eldest, Cornelia Houston, died in infancy, and the fourth child, Eleanor Anna, died in her twelfth year. The other three children are Sallie Bonnell Houston, Samuel Frederic Houston and Gertrude Houston.

Sallie Bonnell Houston married Charles Wolcott Henry, who died in 1903. They had three children: T. Charlton Henry, who married Julia Biddle. They have two daughters, Isabelle Biddle and Julia Rush Biddle. Gertrude Houston Henry, who married Donald Davidson Dodge. They have four children, Cornelia, D. Davidson, Jr., Esther, and Charles Wolcott Henry. Elizabeth Wolcott Henry, who married William Chatfield. They have four children, Henry Houston, Frederick Huntington, Helen Huntington and Charles Wolcott.

Samuel Frederic Houston, second son of Henry Howard and Sallie S. (Bonnell) Houston, was born in Philadelphia, August 30, 1866. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 with the degree of Ph.B. He is president of the Real Estate Trust Company; director of the Corn Exchange National Bank; Trustee, University of Pennsylvania. Belongs to many clubs and societies. Is a Chevalier Legion of Honor of France.

He married, first, November 9, 1887, Edith A. Corlies, who died in 1895 (see Corlies-Atlee-Rodman-Fisher families). By this marriage he had three children: (1) Edith Corlies Houston, who married Dr. Henry P. Brown, Jr., of Chestnut Hill. Their children are: Henry P., III, Edith Houston, Samuel Houston, Anna Gertrude, Charlotte Houston, and Thomas Sterling. (2) Margaret Corlies Houston, who married Robert Rodgers Meigs, of Havre de Grace, Md., who died June 2, 1932. Their children are: Margaret Houston, Jane Perry Rodgers, Charlotte Shepherd, Henry Houston, and Mary Montgomery. (3) Henry Howard Houston, II, A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1916; first Lieutenant on the staff of Brigadier General William G. Price, Jr., 53rd F. A. Brigade; fell in action August 18, 1918; awarded the Croix de Guerre. He lies at Suresnes, France. Samuel Frederic Houston married, secondly, April 8, 1902, Mrs. Charlotte Harding Shepherd Brown (see Shepherd-Miner-Kenner-Chambers families). They have one daughter, Eleanor, who married February 23, 1933, Lawrence M. C. Smith, son of Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith, of Strafford, Pa. Mrs. Houston is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.

Gertrude Houston, youngest child of Henry Howard and Sallie S. (Bonnell) Houston, married Dr. George Woodward, Pennsylvania State Senator, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and who is a descendant of a long line of noted judges. They had five children: (1) Henry Howard Houston Woodward, Corporal, Aviation, Lafayette Esquadrielle, who fell in action, April 1, 1918, and lies at Suresnes, France. He was given the posthumous award of Croix de Guerre, and Medale Militaire. (2) George Woodward, Jr., married Asenath B. Thompson. (3) Stanley Woodward, U. S. Department of State, in Embassy at Brussels, married Sarah Rutherford. They have one child, Stanley, Jr. (4) Charles Henry Woodward, married Elizabeth Gadsden, of South Carolina. (5) Gertrude Houston Woodward.

Among representatives of the Bringham branch of the Clarkson family are: John Hall Ingham, Thomas Hall Ingham, Miss Mary Hall Ingham, Mrs. William Warner Harper (Elizabeth Garrett) and Mrs. David Edgar Crozier (Margaret Hall Garrett), Philadelphia. Mrs. William Rogers, Mrs. Josiah Harmar and Mrs. William Elmer Green, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Frederick Ward Ford, Morristown, N. J.; Abeel Hall and Mrs. Winthrop Slade, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Forbes Beale, Washington, D. C. (nee Catharine Hall) who is a

daughter of Edward A. Hall, son of Thomas Mifflin Hall; Mrs. Alexander E. Outerbridge, Chestnut Hill; Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Germantown; Mrs. Carroll Maury, Miss Elizabeth C. Brinley, John R. Brinley, Jr., Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Austin Maury, Phoenixville; George Garrett Dunn, Chestnut Hill.

George Garrett Dunn, mentioned above, is the son of Charles Bullen Dunn, who married Margaret Hall Garrett, daughter of George Hall Garrett. George Garrett Dunn, who graduated from Harvard University in 1883, married Lillie Blye, and has four children as follows: 1. Sidney Bullen Dunn, who married Dora Ashmead Jones, and has one child, Sydney Bullen Dunn, Jr. 2. George Garrett Dunn, Jr. 3. Katharine Wright Dunn, who married William Walters Pagon, of Baltimore, and has three children, Garrett Dunn Pagon, Hugh Pagon, Karen Pagon. 4. Lillie Blye Dunn.

Sarah Clarkson, the youngest of the four daughters of Mayor Matthew Clarkson, and the second who married, was born April 1, 1766, and died December 29, 1820, having, November 24, 1785, become the wife of Robert Ralston, one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia a century ago. Mr. Ralston, who was a son of William and Sarah Ralston, was born December 18, 1761, and died August 11, 1836. Twelve children were born to this couple, several of whom married and left issue. Full particulars of the Ralston family have been presented in a separate article under that name.

Returning to the immediate family of Matthew and Cornelia (nee De Peyster) Clarkson, parents of Mayor Matthew Clarkson, we have another son who attained prominence in professional and public life, and through whom the Clarkson name has been brought down to the present time. This was Gerardus Clarkson, who was baptized December 26, 1738.

When a lad of five years of age he accompanied his mother and step-father, Rev. Gilbert Tennent, to Philadelphia, and thereafter until his decease, in 1790, was a resident of the Quaker City. He studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Thomas Bond, after which, about 1759-60, he made a tour of Europe, visiting the hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Italy, putting the finishing touches to his professional education. Returning to Philadelphia, he settled down to active practice, and became, in time, one of the most noted of the many famous physicians who then made Philadelphia the centre of medical skill and learning in America.

During the Revolution he served for a time as Surgeon with the Pennsylvania Troops. Previously, about 1766 or 1767, in conjunction with Dr. John Morgan and others, he aided in the formation of the Philadelphia Medical Society, the first association of its kind in Philadelphia. He also joined the other leading members of his profession in the founding, in 1787, of the College of Physicians, which organization, still extant, is now so splendidly housed on 22nd Street, above Chestnut. He was the first Treasurer of the College, and held the position until his death.

At the centennial anniversary of this venerable institution, celebrated January 3, 1887, a tablet was placed in the hall of the College, then at 13th and Locust Streets, containing the names of the twenty-four founders, Dr. Clarkson's being seventh in the list, next below that of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. In a commemorative address, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, President of the College, said:

"Still among honored Philadelphia names we find next that of Gerardus Clarkson, chief of the founders of the Episcopal Academy and brother of the Matthew Clarkson, emigrant from provincial New York to this gayer capital, who earned as Mayor, in the yellow fever of 1793, a character for manly courage and self-possessed official calmness."

Dr. Clarkson became a member, November 20, 1757, of the old Masonic Lodge of Free-masons which had its meetings in Lodge alley; being "made, passed and raised" at a single session of the Lodge, according to the entry appearing upon the old roll of membership,



still extant. Eleven years later, October 14, 1768, he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society. For a period of ten years, from 1780 until his death, he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1775-77, and again, from 1779 to 1790, he was a vestryman of Christ Church. He was also one of the wardens of that church.

During the war for Independence, besides serving as a Surgeon, he subscribed the sum of £2000 toward the capital stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, organized in 1780, as previously indicated, to prevent the dissolution of the federation, and the disruption of Washington's army.

Dr. Clarkson, as one of the deputies, together with Samuel Powel, for St. Peter's Church, signed on May 24, 1785, the Act of Association of the Clergy and Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

The death of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson took place September 19, 1790. He was buried at St. Peter's, Bishop White officiating in the obsequies.

Dr. Clarkson was married, May 13, 1761, to Mary Flower, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (nee Branson) Flower. She died January 18, 1795, aged fifty-one years and six months. The Flowers and Bransons were both leading Colonial families, having intermarried with the Lardners, Hockleys, Wheelers, etc.

Gerardus and Mary (nee Flower) Clarkson had issue nine children, to wit: Samuel, William, Joseph, George, Jacob, Cornelia, a second George, Rebecca and Mary, of whom all reached maturity except the fourth and ninth. These two died in infancy.

The eldest daughter, Cornelia Clarkson, born June 23, 1769, married Isaac Snowden, son of Isaac and Mary (nee Cox) Snowden, of a noted colonial family whose history will be presented in this series of sketches. Mrs. Snowden died February 16, 1834, having had issue seven children, as follows: Isaac Clarkson, Gerardus Clarkson, Mary, Cornelia, Ann Finley, Benjamin and Rebecca, of whom the eldest was a well-known physician, a graduate of both the Arts and Medical departments of the University of Pennsylvania, etc. Three surviving grandchildren of the latter are: Miss Ida Throckmorton Snowden, Mrs. Charles W. Neely, Germantown, and Llewellyn Snowden, Melrose Park.

Rebecca Clarkson, another daughter, born November 6, 1773, married, April 19, 1800, David Jackson, son of Dr. David Jackson, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, by his first wife, Jane Mather. He was born February 21, 1778, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, and, at the time of his decease, June 29, 1808, was engaged in business as an apothecary. He is also said to have been a physician. Mrs. Jackson died September 12, 1822. They had issue four children, as follows: Ann Finley, Susan Morton, Mary Mather and Charles Thomson.

Of the five sons of Dr. Clarkson, Samuel Clarkson, the eldest, who was born July 31, 1762, married Sarah Gibbons, who was born March 18, 1780, and died November 22, 1862, having survived her husband thirty years, his death having occurred August 14, 1832. Both were buried in St. Peter's Churchyard. Six children were born to them, as follows: Joseph Gibbons, Samuel Gerardus, Mary Flower, George, Elizabeth Ann and John Minor.

The eldest of these, Joseph Gibbons Clarkson, born May 17, 1804, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar December 14, 1824, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1832, clerk of Select Council from 1833 to 1840, etc. He died January 14, 1852.

His brother, Samuel Gerardus Clarkson, born in 1806, likewise graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and from the Medical Department of the same institution in 1826. He was commissioned, August 8, 1826, Surgeon's Mate, United States Navy, and died May 17, 1829, at Pensacola, Florida, while in the service.

Another brother, John Minor Clarkson, born in April, 1818, was also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1837. He married Ellen Regnault, but what issue he had, if any, is unknown to the writer. He died July 29, 1881.

William Clarkson, second son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, born November 7, 1763, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1781, and from the medical department in 1785. He practiced his profession for a number of years, and, in conjunction with his father and others, was a founder of the College of Physicians, in 1787. Subsequently he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, being licensed, April 16, 1794, and ordained and installed over Greenwich and Bridgeton, N. J., churches, November 14, 1794. Later, from April 20, 1802, to April 5, 1803, he was pastor of the First Church, at Schenectady, N. Y., when he accepted a call to Savannah, Ga., where he remained three years. From 1806 until his death, September 9, 1812, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church of John's and Wadmelaw Islands, near Charleston, S. C.

He married, August 2, 1785, Catherine Floyd, daughter of General William Floyd, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, of New York, by his first wife, Hannah Jones. She was born April 24, 1767, and died August 7, 1832. Four children only were born to them, Harriette Ashton, Hannah Floyd, William Nicoll, and Samuel Floyd, of whom all married except the second daughter.

The elder of the two daughters, Harriette Ashton Clarkson, became the wife of William Bedlow Crosby, of New York, and was the mother of eight sons and four daughters. Their descendants embrace many of the leading people of the metropolis, including those prominent in the professions, in public life, and in Society; embracing, besides those bearing the name of Crosby, representatives of the Roosevelt, Aspinwall, Powel, Stevens, Pell, Renwick and other well-known families.

William Nicoll Clarkson, elder of the two sons of William and Catharine (nee Floyd) Clarkson, born June 16, 1795, became a practicing physician, and spent his life in South Carolina, where his descendants chiefly reside. He died in Charleston, September 26, 1851.

His brother, Samuel Floyd Clarkson, born May 29, 1797, settled in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar December 28, 1821. He served a number of years in the New York Militia, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the 142nd Regiment Infantry. His death occurred December 31, 1868. By his wife, Amelia Ann Baker, he was the father of eleven children; and many of his representatives have been and still are as prominent in the life of New York as their Crosby cousins. One of the eleven children, the eldest adult son, Floyd Clarkson—born February 27, 1831, and died January 2, 1894—was President of the Riverside Bank, New York; Vice President of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution; Commander of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, etc. He served throughout the Civil War in the New York Volunteers, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for services in the field.

Joseph Clarkson, third son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, born February 27, 1765, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution, and the same *gratiae causa*, in 1785, from the College of New Jersey. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being the first candidate ordained by Bishop William White. This was May 28, 1787. From 1791 to 1799 he was rector of Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware. On July 8, 1799, he became rector of St. James Church, Lancaster, Pa., of which he remained in charge until his decease, January 25, 1830. "He was a man well beloved by his parishioners, and had during his long life a very peaceful ministry."

He married, July 20, 1788, Grace Cooke, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Graham (nee Kearney) Cooke, and had four sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Mary Clarkson, married John Passmore, and their two sons were clergymen of the Protestant



Episcopal Church. The second daughter, Esther Cox Clarkson, became the wife of George Louis Mayer. The third daughter, Harriet Rumsey Clarkson, married Rev. Samuel Bowman. The youngest of the four daughters, Lydia Cooke Clarkson, became the wife of Dr. George Moore.

The four sons of Rev. Joseph Clarkson were Gerardus, Michael Cooke, Robert Blackwell and Joseph. The family of the eldest, Gerardus Clarkson, alone has been identified with Philadelphia. He was born October 13, 1792, married, December 1, 1824, Susan Reigart Trissler, and died January 24, 1857, in Lancaster, where he resided. Mrs. Clarkson was born June 9, 1803, and died May 9, 1861. They were the parents of nine children.

The third of these, Samuel Clarkson, born in Lancaster, February 3, 1833, removed to Philadelphia when a young man and entered the Bank of the Northern Liberties. Later he became a member of the firm of William H. Horstmann & Sons, and, subsequently, when the house was incorporated, became president of the company. He was also a director of the City National Bank. His activities in other directions embraced membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Art Club, the Union League, etc. He was a close student of local history and genealogical research, and was a supporter of many philanthropic movements.

Mr. Clarkson married, January 8, 1863, Virginia A. Walker and died August 18, 1894. His widow and one daughter, Miss Grace Cooke Clarkson, reside in Philadelphia. Another daughter is Mrs. Henry Cotheal Swords, New York City.

An elder brother of Samuel Clarkson, namely, Robert Clarkson, now deceased, was by his wife, Maria Lindsay, the father of Robert Cooke Clarkson; John Lindsay Clarkson, and Philip Steiner Clarkson.

The second son of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, by his wife, Grace Cooke, was Michael Cooke Clarkson, who was born April 5, 1800. He was a clerk for a time in the office of President James Buchanan, a fellow-townsmen, of Lancaster. Later, in 1822, he removed to Gettysburg, and became prominent in public affairs in Adams County. He was a warm personal friend of his former neighbor, Thaddeus Stevens, and a follower of his political fortunes. Of him it has been written:

"He was a genial, cheerful, Christian gentleman, with remarkable social qualities that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

He married, September 5, 1822, Louisa Harper, daughter of Robert Harper, founder and editor of *The Adams Sentinel*, and died July 11, 1871.

Two of his sons attained unusual distinction. One of them, Robert Harper Clarkson, born November 19, 1826, graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1844, was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1851, was rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, for fifteen years and, November 15, 1865, was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Nebraska, and Dakota, and, later, Bishop of Nebraska, when that diocese was created. Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* says of him:

"Bishop Clarkson's sunny disposition and humor won for him troops of friends wherever he was known. He published numerous sermons and memorial sketches."

Another writer has said:

"Every poor, or sick, or afflicted, or friendless person found a hand stretched out, a heart opened wide for him, and the more he needed of any sort of help, the more was pressed upon him. The whole was a life of arduous work; a joy and a blessing to every one."

Bishop Clarkson died March 10, 1884, having married, May 8, 1849, Meliora McPherson, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who was born July 20, 1827, and died May 13, 1902. One of



their daughters—Mary McPherson Clarkson—was the wife of Right Rev. Frank Rosebrook Millsbaugh, Topeka, Kansas, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas since 1895. A sister of Mrs. Millsbaugh's was Mrs. F. H. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska.

Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson, a brother of Bishop Clarkson, born in Gettysburg, April 26, 1840, graduated from St. James College, Maryland, in 1857, and removed to Chicago in the year last mentioned. He served in the army throughout the Civil War, participating in all the engagements in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas, having been Major of the 3rd Arkansas Cavalry at the close of the struggle. He removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1866. In 1890 he was chosen Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska; became Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1891, and in 1896 and 1897 was Commander-in-Chief of that organization. From 1890 to 1895, also, he was Postmaster of Omaha. In 1898 he filled the responsible post of General Manager of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha. Major Clarkson resided in Portland, Oregon.

Jacob Clarkson, born April 13, 1768, was one of the three sons of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson who remained a resident of the Quaker City. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

He married, November 28, 1795, Jane Stevenson, and died September 24, 1832. Nine children resulted from this union, of whom the eldest son, Robert Stevenson Clarkson, born June 28, 1798, made a trip to China when a young man, as supercargo with Captain Dixey. Following his return to Philadelphia he engaged in business as a coal merchant, and remained identified with the commercial interests of Philadelphia until his decease, August 16, 1881. He married, July 18, 1826, Catharine Howell Wheeler, daughter of John Jones and Henrietta Maria (nee Howell) Wheeler, who was born June 5, 1808, and died February 20, 1887.

They had six children, of whom one was Miss Gertrude Anne Clarkson. Her eldest brother, Gerardus Clarkson, born April 26, 1827, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar April 27, 1848, became prominent in his profession, and died unmarried, February 21, 1864. Another brother, John Wheeler Clarkson, who was born February 27, 1838, and died October 29, 1890, was, by his second wife, Amelia Clarkson—also a descendant of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson—the father of Gerardus Clarkson, Drexel Hill, Pa., and Miss Katherine Howell Clarkson.

George Clarkson, sixth child and youngest son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, who was born March 30, 1772, graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1788, with the highest honors of his class. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar March 9, 1793, and died unmarried April 3, 1804.









CONYNGHAM





CONYNGHAM FAMILY

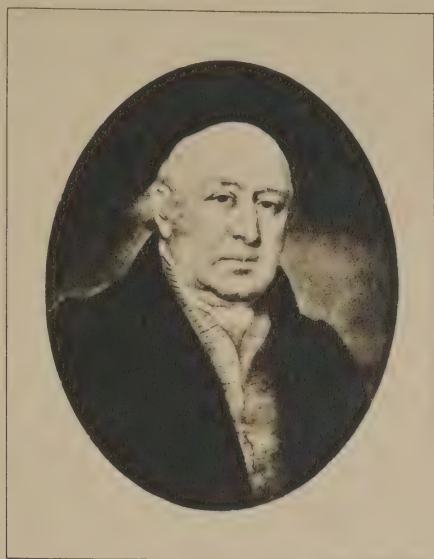
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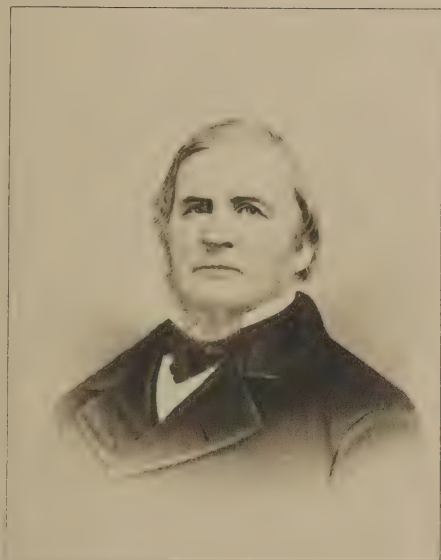
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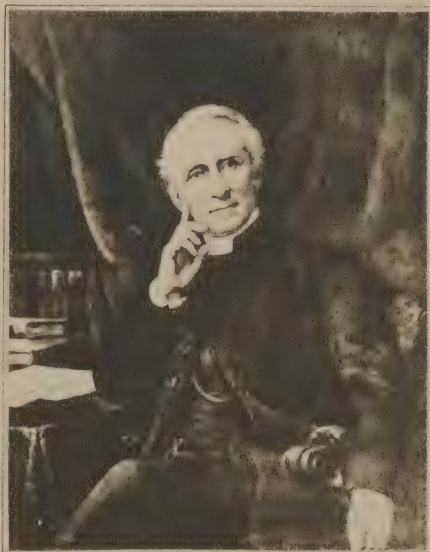
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*John Henry Stowe*

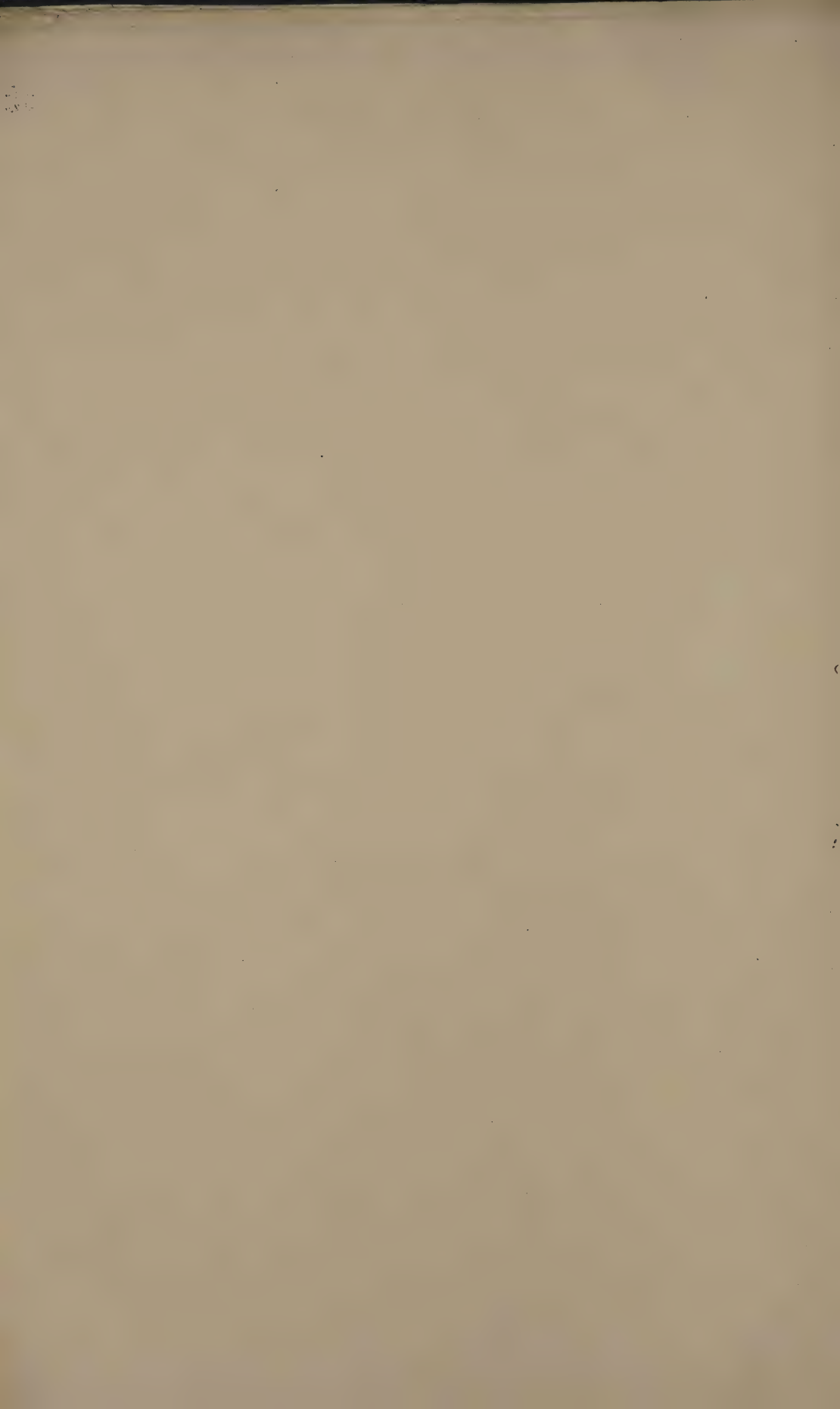


*Samuel May*



*Wm Bacon Stearns  
Bishop of Pennsylvania*





The ancient family of Conyngham, representatives of which have emigrated to America at different periods, had its origin in Malcolm, son of Friskine, a loyal retainer of Malcomb Canmore, King of Scotland, who when his liege lord was sorely pressed by the soldiers of Macbeth, the murderer of Duncan, father of Malcomb Canmore, hid the latter under a haystack, and thus saved him from capture or death. For this service, when Malcolm had recovered the throne of his father, he created his humble and valiant preserver, Thane of Conyngham, from which his descendants later took their surname. The elder male line bearing as their arms "A shake fork between three murelettes" in commemoration of the service of their ancestor with the hayfork.

The earliest ancestor of this family of whom we have a definite knowledge, in the direct line, was William Conyngham, fourth Earl of Glencairn. His fourth son was the Rt. Rev. William Conyngham, D.D., born 1512-13, Bishop of Argyle, 1539-58. He was educated for the Church and matriculated at the University of St. Andrew's in 1532. He was made Provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh, 1538, and raised to the See of Argyle, by James V, of Scotland, February 1, 1539, and was succeeded by James Hamilton in 1558.

Rev. Alexander Conyngham, grandson of the Bishop of Argyle, born 1580, was also educated for the Church, and was the first Protestant minister of Inver and Kellynard, county Donegal, Ireland, being ordained as Prebend of these two parishes in 1611. He settled at Mt. Charles, county Donegal, obtaining letters patent from Charles I, for three hundred and twenty acres of land in Dromlogheren and Corcana, Barony of Raphoe, later called the Manor of Rosse Conyngham; and was naturalized as a subject of the English Crown, 1616. He vacated the prebendry of Kellynard in 1622, and that of Inver in 1630, succeeding to the Deanery of Raphoe, by patent of April 27, 1630, and was installed June 22, following. He died September 3, 1660. His wife was Marian, daughter of John Murray, of Boylagh and Barragh, the original property of the O'Boyles, Chiefs of the clan Chind-faolaah, of Tirr Ainmireach, and of Tir Boghaine, which cover the present baronies of Boylagh and Barragh, of which John Murray is mentioned as owning in Pynnar's survey of 1619.





Rev. Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, is credited by Burke, with having had twenty-seven sons and daughters, of whom four sons grew to manhood, viz:

- (1) Alexander, d. in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan; of whom presently.
- (2) Sir Albert Conyngham, of Mt. Charles, who was knighted, and was the grandfather of Marquis Conyngham, of Mt. Charles.
- (3) William Conyngham, of Ballydavitt, Esquire, county Donegal, whose will, dated October 18, 1700, entails in his nephew, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, all his lands in Donegal.
- (4) George Conyngham, of Killenesseragh, county Longford, d. without male issue; his will, dated May 5, and proved November 25, 1684, devised his lands to his brother, William Conyngham, of Ballydavitt, and to his nephew, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, and the latter's brother, Andrew.

Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, Gentleman, by will dated December 27, 1701, entails on his eldest son, Richard Conyngham, of Dublin, merchant, all the lands inherited from his grandfather and uncles, as also the lands of Ballyboe, granted to him by Richard Murray, of Broughton, by lease forever in 1699, and on Richard's male heir. In default of issue to his second son, Andrew, and his male heirs, and in default of such male heirs of Andrew, to Richard's right heirs.

Alexander Conyngham, of Rosguil, county Donegal, inherited the above lands, but whether a son of Richard or Andrew does not clearly appear. He had ten children, of whom six at least grew to mature age, viz:

- (1) Rev. William Conyngham, b. 1690; d. 1781; rector of Letterkenny.
- (2) Captain David Conyngham, of whom presently.
- (3) Adam Conyngham, of Cranford, d. 1729; father of Capt. John Conyngham, of his Majesty's 63rd Reg. of Foot, who served under Braddock, against Fort DuQuesne, 1755; was wounded at the defeat of Braddock, and spent some time with his cousin, Redmond Conyngham, in Phila., Pa., was later Lieut. Col. of His Majesty's 29th Reg. of Foot.
- (4) Gustavus Conyngham, of Rosguil, father of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, who commanded the privateer, "Charming Peggy," belonging to firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, and commissioned by "Letters of Marque," December 5, 1758; later commanded other vessels of the fleet, belonging to the same firm; was commissioned a Capt. in the U. S. N., 1777, and served



to close of war; m. Ann Hockley, at Christ Church, Oct. 23, 1773; d., Phila., Nov., 1819.

- (5) Alexander Conyngham, of county Donegal, d.s.p.; devised his estate to his nephews.
- (6) Andrew Conyngham.

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Capt. David Conyngham succeeded to the estates at Ballyherin and Letterkenny, acquired by Alexander Conyngham, of Aigham, from his uncles, and purchased from his uncle, Richard Murray, and by will dated November 18, 1757, proved June 15, 1759, devised them to his son, Redmond Conyngham, of Philadelphia, from whom they descended to his son, David Hayfield Conyngham. The children of Capt. David Conyngham by his wife, Katharine O'Hanlon, were:

- (1) Redmond Conyngham, of whom presently.
- (2) Isabella Conyngham, m. David Stewart, whose sons, David and Walter Stewart, were later apprentices of firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, Philadelphia, the latter becoming a distinguished Col. in the Pa. Line; brevetted Brig. Gen., 1783, and Major General of Penna. Militia, 1794; and the former, David Stewart, becoming a prominent merchant and importer of Baltimore, Md., in partnership with his cousin, Capt. David Plunkett, under the firm name of Stewart & Plunkett.
- (3) Mary Conyngham, m. Rev. Thomas Plunkett, and had William Conyngham Plunkett, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and later Baron Plunkett; and Capt. David Plunkett, b. Dublin, Ireland, about 1730, came to Phila. as an apprentice to his uncle, Redmond Conyngham, 1766; located in Baltimore, 1771, and in 1779, with his cousin, David Stewart, above mentioned, founded firm of Stewart & Plunkett; was commissioned Captain, January 10, 1777, of a company in the Fourth Continental Dragoons, but resigned March 1, 1779; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. N., July 20, 1781, and served till the close of war, when he resumed his commercial business at Baltimore; d. 1793, at sea. Was unmarried.
- (4) Alexander Conyngham, accompanied his brother, Redmond, to Philadelphia, and d. there, October 14, 1748.
- (5) Hannah Conyngham, m. Rev. Oliver McCausland, Rector of Finlängen, county Derry, Ireland.
- (6) Katharine Conyngham, m. Col. David Ross.

Redmond Conyngham was born at Letterkenny, Ireland, 1719, and came to Philadelphia in 1740, establishing himself there as shipping merchant. In 1748 he associated himself with Theophilus Gardner under the firm name of Conyngham & Gardner,







which continued until 1751, when Gardner retired from the firm, and was succeeded by John Maxwell Nesbitt, who had come to Philadelphia from Belfast, February, 1747, under the care of his uncle, Alexander Lang, who apprenticed him to Redmond Conyngham, with the intention, at the close of his apprenticeship, of taking him into the shipping business with himself. Mr. Nesbitt was born at Loughbrickland, county Down, Ireland, 1730, and was a son of Jonathan Nesbitt, whose wife was a sister to Alexander Lang, who came to Phila. in 1747 and engaged in the shipping business there until his death in 1749. Jonathan and Alexander Nesbitt, brothers of John Maxwell, were also later apprentices of the Conyngham firm.

John Maxwell Nesbitt became a prominent figure in the affairs of his adopted city and province. He remained in entire charge of the business of the firm at Philadelphia, on the removal of Redmond Conyngham to Ireland in 1766, and was recognized as one of the prominent business men of that commercial metropolis of the American Colonies. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle he ardently espoused the cause of the Colonies and was named as one of the Committee of Correspondence, May 20, 1774; was a deputy to the Colonial Conference of July 15, 1774; treasurer of and paymaster of the State Navy Board, of the Board of War, March 14, 1777, and later warden of the Port of Philadelphia. He subscribed \$5000 to the Pennsylvania Bank, 1780, was elected Inspector, and he was also one of the organizers of the Bank of North America in 1781, and one of its original directors, serving until January 9, 1792. He was one of the original members of the Society of Sons of St. Patrick, 1771; its vice-president, 1771-73; president, 1773-82.

The firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt owned many vessels. The American products were carried to England and Ireland in these vessels, nearly all of which were built at Phila., and their return cargo consisted of such goods as were needed by the growing population of Pennsylvania. They also owned five privateers.

Mr. Conyngham was one of the foremost of the Philadelphia merchants to advocate improvements to encourage commerce. He was one of the merchants who appealed to the Provincial authorities for the erection of piers on the Delaware front to protect the vessels from ice in the winter season and facilitate the loading and unloading of merchant vessels, 1761. The appeal resulted in the Governor sending a special message to Provincial Council, urging





prompt action, February 25, 1761, and an act was passed on March 14, following, and enlarged February 17, 1762.

Mr. Conyngham, like all his family, was a strong churchman, a number of his relatives being clergymen of the Established Church. On coming to Philadelphia he attached himself to Christ Church, and was a vestryman there from 1754 until his removal to Ireland, 1766, and was warden, 1754-59.

He was one of the subscribers to the fund to erect a steeple and procure bells in 1751, and one of the petitioners for the erection of St. Peter's in 1754, when Christ Church was proving inadequate to accommodate all the worshippers, and was one of the vestrymen who participated in the opening of the new church when completed in 1761. He was one of the petitioners, in 1759, to the Bishop of London for the confirmation of Parson Jacob Duche as Assistant Rector. He was subscriber to the First Assembly in Philadelphia in 1746, a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1756. He took a lively interest in the social affairs of the city in the days of her prosperity, and was a member of Fishing Company of Fort St. David, and a subscriber to the Mount Regale Fishing Club, 1763.

Both Mr. Conyngham and his partner, Mr. Nesbitt, were among the first signers of the Non-Importation Agreement in 1765, and had he remained in Pennsylvania, Mr. Conyngham would doubtless, like his partner, remained an ardent partisan of the rights of the Colonies. However, having large landed interests under the jurisdiction of the English Crown, in Ireland, he decided to return to Ireland to take charge of his estates and look after his widowed mother. It was considered wise to drop his name from the Philadelphia firm, in which he retained an interest during the Revolution, especially in view of the ardent partisanship of his partner, and the firm name was changed to J. M. Nesbitt & Co.

On May 26, 1766, Redmond Conyngham and his family embarked from Philadelphia on board one of the vessels of the firm for Ireland. His eldest son, just concluding his studies at the Philadelphia Academy, and designed to become a partner, also accompanied his parents to the old home at Letterkenny, Ireland, with a view of finishing his business education. Redmond Conyngham never returned to Philadelphia, spending the remainder of his days at his native place of Letterkenny, where he died January 17, 1784, in his sixty-sixth year. He was possessed of a large landed estate in Ireland. The estates of Ballyboe, and others inherited





from his ancestor, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, were devised to his son David Hayfield Conyngham, of Philadelphia, his grandson, David Ross, being named as tenant male heir during the attainder of David, for participation in the American Rebellion. This attainder was later removed through the influence of his cousin, Lord Plunkett.

Redmond Conyngham had married in Philadelphia, January 13, 1749, Martha, born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1731, daughter of Robert Ellis, Esquire, of Philadelphia and Durham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, one of the first proprietors of the Durham Iron Works, and a Justice of Bucks County, 1745-49. He resided for the most part of his life, however, in Philadelphia, where he was prominent in business, church and social circles. He was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, 1772, and Grand Jurymen in 1734; a vestryman of Christ Church, 1712-35. Mrs. Martha (Ellis) Conyngham died in county Derry, April 15, 1768.

Redmond and Martha (Ellis) Conyngham were the parents of five sons and five daughters; two of the former were: David Hayfield Conyngham, of whom presently; and Alexander Conyngham, b. 1753; d. November 2, 1763.

David Hayfield Conyngham, eldest son of Redmond and Martha (Ellis) Conyngham, born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1750, entered the Latin School of the Philadelphia Academy in 1757, and was a student there until 1766, when he accompanied his parents to Letterkenny, Ireland, and spent the next two years at Trinity College, Dublin. In April 1768, he sailed from Newry for Philadelphia accompanied by his cousin, David Stewart, and on their arrival both became apprentices in the shipping house of Conyngham & Nesbitt, then under the management of the junior partner, John Maxwell Nesbitt. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, and the attaining of his majority, David H. Conyngham again sailed for Europe and travelled extensively in Great Britain, France, Portugal and other parts of the Continent of Europe. Returning to Philadelphia in 1774, he joined Capt. Cadwalader's first Company of Philadelphia Militia, called "The Greens," also known as "The Silk Stocking Company," for the reason that it was largely composed of the aristocratic youths of Philadelphia.

In 1775 he was admitted as a member of his father's firm and in the same year went to Europe in the interest of the firm, and also in the interest of the Colonial cause, with a view of obtaining arms and munitions of war for the





use of the Colonies in the war that then seemed imminent. He sailed September 15, 1775, in The "Charming Polly" with Jonathan Nesbitt, as supercargo, and his cousin, Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, as master. They carried a cargo of flax seed belonging to the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, and were to proceed to France and obtain a return cargo of powder and other necessities for the conduct of the war. Leaving the lading to the care of the supercargo, Mr. Conyngham proceeded to Paris on a diplomatic mission, and remained there until 1777. Through the intercession of Dr. Franklin, he secured for Capt. Gustavus Conyngham a second commission as Captain, this time in the United States Navy. Jonathan Nesbitt, the supercargo, also remained in France, locating at L'Orient, where he established a commercial house that became an important source of supply for the American Colonies.

From Paris, David H. Conyngham proceeded to Bordeaux, where he purchased goods to be shipped to Philadelphia, by way of Martinique. Returning to Philadelphia early in 1777, he was elected in March of that year as a member of The First City Troop, and served with it in the various campaigns as the special guard of Gen. Washington, and the special service to which the Commander-in-Chief assigned the troop. He was at Somerset, New Jersey, 1780, and January, 1781, during the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, went with the troop to Trenton, and after a tour of duty in various parts of New Jersey was ordered by Lord Sterling with a small detachment of the troop to conduct two spies, Sergeant Mason and James Ogden, to Summer-Seat, the home of Thomas Barclay, at Morrisville, Bucks County, later the home of Robert Morris, where Mason and Ogden were courtmartialed and hanged. He continued a member of the City Troop after the close of the war; was its Third Sergeant, and in 1796 promoted to Second Sergeant; June 19, 1798, became an honorary member. During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Walter Stewart and Gen. Edward Hand.

David Hayfield Conyngham was identified with a number of the prominent institutions of his native city. He was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and served until his resignation in 1803; was one of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, as early as 1766. He died March 3, 1834, and was buried at Christ Church.

In October, 1796, in one of Mr. Conyngham's ships, Capt. Ewing, commanding, the exiled Duke of Orleans, later Louis Philippe, King of France, 1830-48, came to Philadelphia. The Duke was travelling incognito, his identity being known to





the Captain only; and he was also travelling under a Danish passport, on his way to a temporary asylum in South America. The Duke appealed to Capt. Ewing to find him temporary lodging other than a hotel, and finding Mr. Conyngham, he was taken to his house and there entertained until he could find passage to his destination. Other members of the Duke's family were later the guests of Mr. Conyngham, and a strong bond of sympathy and friendship was established between them.

David H. Conyngham married, at White Marsh, December 4, 1779, Mary, daughter of William West, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Hodge. William West was born at Sligo, Ireland, died at his country seat at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1782. For many years he was a prominent business man of Philadelphia,

Issue of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham:

- (1) William, b. Sept. 13, 1780; d. Sept. 20, 1780.
- (2) Redmond, b. Sept. 19, 1781; d. at Lancaster, Pa., June 16, 1846; inherited large estates in county Donegal, Ireland, from his father, and spent some years in Ireland; returning to Pennsylvania he located in Lancaster County, and was a member of the State Senate from that county in 1820, and prominent in the affairs of the county for some years; m. at Lancaster, May 2, 1808, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, by his wife, Sarah Burd. This line is extinct.
- (3) Mary Martha, b. August 18, 1783; d. Feb. 16, 1792.
- (4) Catharine, b. August 29, 1786; d. at Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., May 14, 1830; m. October 2, 1806, Ralph Peters, son of Hon. Richard Peters.
- (5) William, b. July 7, 1788; d. March 11, 1789.
- (6) Hannah, b. Jan. 6, 1790; d. unmarried, 1869.
- (7) Mary, b. February 11, 1793; d. June 27, 1875.
- (8) David, b. February 6, 1795; d. September 1, 1853.
- (9) Elizabeth Isabella, b. May 6, 1797.
- (10) John Nesbitt, of whom below.

Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, for thirty years President Judge of Courts of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was born in the City of Philadelphia, December 17, 1798, and received his preliminary education in that city. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in class of 1817. He began the study of law in office of Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, Philadelphia, being the second student of that noted lawyer.





On his admission to the bar of Philadelphia County, Mr. Conyngham decided to begin his professional career in a newer and less crowded field. He went to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County, April 3, 1820.

Wilkes-Barre was at that period but a village of a few hundred inhabitants, and the centre of a rich community being rapidly developed. A fellow passenger on his three days' journey in the stage coach over the mountains was the granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, the hero of the Wyoming Valley, and she a few years later became his wife.

He rose rapidly in his profession and by the fourth year of his practice was the absolute head of his profession in the County. He was an orator of remarkable ability, a great reader of the law, and possessed of a retentive memory.

Deeply interested in all that pertained to the best interests and advancement of the community in which he had decided to make his permanent home, he at once took an active part in public improvements, the development of the vast resources of that community; in education, social advancement; the suppression of vice and promotion of temperance; the founding of societies, libraries, and other institutions for intellectual advancement. He became one of the leaders of public thought and action, and a power for good in his community and sphere of action. He served for a time as a Representative of his district in the lower house of the law-making body of his state.

Soon after settling in Wilkes-Barre, he united himself with St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was for fifty years a vestryman. In October, 1826, he was a delegate from that church to the Diocesan Convention held at St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, and acted as a member of the special convention called by Bishop White to consider the expediency of electing an assistant bishop in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. From that date he took an important part in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in America; being elected in 1850 deputy to the General Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was one of the most prominent and efficient members, and thereafter rose to a prominent position in the councils of the church and served on many of the most important committees.

His career as a successful and prominent practitioner at the bar terminated in 1838, with his brilliant defence of his client in the famous Gillilan murder trial, at the





close of which he broke down and was confined to his house for a year. In 1839 he was called to the bench in the Bradford and Susquehanna district, where he presided until April Term, 1841, when by an exchange with Judge Jessup, he was transferred to the Luzerne County Bench, over which he presided as President Judge until his resignation in 1870, with the exception of the year 1859. On his retirement, all Luzerne County testified to his rare ability and eminent fairness and justice, and sixteen judges of the state gave in writing their deliberate judgment of his high character and talents as a jurist. During his active career he filled many important trusts. He was Burgess of Wilkes-Barre, May, 1827, to May, 1828, and May, 1834, to May, 1837; President of the Borough Council, 1849-50; a member of the first Board of Directors of the Wyoming Bank, organized in 1828; many years President of the Wilkes-Barre Tract Society; of the Luzerne County Bible Society; of the American Church Missionary Society; Vice-President of the American Sunday School Union, and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia, as well as being identified with various other institutions of Luzerne County. At the outbreak of the Civil War, unable to go to the front himself, he joined in the call for public meetings to secure recruits for the army in the field, addressed immense audiences, headed subscription lists, stimulated the lagging to the support of the government and gave all his four sons to the service of his country.

His eldest son, Col. John B. Conyngham, had joined the regular army after the close of the war, and was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, where he was taken seriously ill, in the winter of 1870-1. On February 20, 1871, Judge Conyngham having been notified that his afflicted son was expecting one of his brothers to come south and receive the invalid and assist in bringing him home, started to accompany his other son, William L. Conyngham, on this mournful errand. Going by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on their way to New Orleans, in changing cars at Magnolia, Mississippi. Judge Conyngham was thrown under the cars and had both legs crushed, February 23, 1871, and died at a hotel there two hours later. When the news of his death reached Wilkes-Barre, all the town was thrown into mourning; court being in session when the telegram announcing his death was received, immediately adjourned, and a committee of the bar was appointed to meet the remains at some point on its way home. Mr. McClintock in addressing the court on the subject of adjournment said in part, "I need not say that the event stirs us all and that the minds of suitors, jurors, witnesses, members of the Bar and of the Court, are not in such frame of mind as





would make further despatch of business for the remainder of the week, either desirable or possible. In respect, therefore, to the memory of that just and good man whom all of us loved and venerated, and who presided over this court for thirty years with such distinguished honor, I move, your Honor, that this Court be now adjourned." Judge Harding, with voice choked with emotion he could ill control, remarked that such action would be eminently proper, and directed the crier to adjourn court until Monday morning.

William L. Conyngham started home with the remains of his beloved parent, February 25, and was met near Louisville by his brother, Thomas D. Conyngham, and his brother-in-law, Charles Parrish. The mournful cortege was met at Pittsburgh by a committee of the Luzerne County bar, and at Harrisburg by a committee of the Masonic fraternity, and arrived at Wilkes-Barre, March 1, where deputations of the borough officials, the county officials, and numerous other institutions met them at the depot, and accompanied them to his late residence. He was followed to his last resting place in the beautiful Hollenbach Cemetery by an immense throng of mourning friends from all parts of the country. The resolutions adopted by the various organizations with which he had been connected, the minutes adopted by the Supreme Court at its session in Philadelphia, and the many letters of condolence indited by prominent men in all parts of the country, abundantly testified to the position he held in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

Judge Conyngham married, December 17, 1823, Ruth Ann, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler, of the Revolution, first Sheriff of Luzerne County, and later Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, Recorder and County Commissioner, member of Supreme Executive Council, 1789-91, member of Legislature, 1801-15-18, and the incumbent of practically every official position of honor in Wilkes-Barre and the County of Luzerne at different periods, as well as identified with most of its early industrial enterprises. His wife was Mary, daughter of Abel Pierce, and granddaughter of Ezekiel Pierce, one of the original settlers of the Wyoming Valley. Of the grandfather of Mrs. Conyngham, Col. Zebulon Butler, the hero of the French and Indian Wars, as well as of the Revolution, we need not speak here, as his record is that of the locality in which he lived and to which he rendered such heroic service.

John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham were the parents of seven children, viz:





Issue of John N. and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham:

- (1) David Conyngham, b. June 17, 1826; d., April 1, 1834.
- (2) Col. John Butler Conyngham, U. S. A., b. September 29, 1827; d., unmarried May 27, 1871; graduated at Yale College (A.B.), 1846, founder of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity there; studied law and was admitted to Luzerne County bar, August 6, 1849; began practice of law in St. Louis, Missouri, 1852; returned to Wilkes-Barre, 1856; enlisted, 1861, as Lieutenant Co. C, Eighth Penna. Volunteers; promoted Major, Fifty-second Penna. Volunteers; 1861, and Lieutenant Colonel, January 9, 1864; taken prisoner, July 4, 1864; released and promoted Colonel, June 3, 1865; appointed Captain, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, 1871; was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., for gallant service in the field; was one of the founders of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, February 11, 1858, and an active member thereof until his death.
- (3) William Lord Conyngham, b. November 21, 1829, d., December 29, 1907; many years a coal operator, as a member of firm of Parrish & Conyngham; also a member of firms of Conyngham & Company, Wilkes-Barre; Stickney & Conyngham, New York and Boston; J. Hilles & Company, Baltimore; James Boyd & Co., Phila. and Harrisburg; Boyd, Stickney & Co., Chicago and St. Louis; agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's anthracite coal; also largely associated with business interest of Wyoming Valley in other lines; married, December 6, 1864, Olivia, daughter of Oliver Burr and Harriet A. (Roberts) Hillard; children: John Nesbitt Conyngham---of whom further---; William Hillard Conyngham---of whom further---; and Ruth Butler Conyngham, d., infant.;
- (4) Thomas Dyer Conyngham, b. December 11, 1831; d. in New York November 6, 1894; graduated Yale College, 1850; was superintendent of Hazard Wire Rope Works, Wilkes-Barre; married, June 6, 1850, Harriet Michler, of Easton; children: John Nesbitt, d. y.; Mary, wife of George Frieze, of New York,; Edith, wife of John Marsh, of New York.
- (5) Mary Conyngham, b. February 20, 1834; married June 21, 1864. Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre; of whom presently:
- (6) Anne Marie Conyngham, b. August 27, 1836, married September 14, 1869, Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Pennsylvania; of whom presently:
- (7) Colonel Charles Miner Conyngham, U. S. V., b. July 6, 1840; d. September 6, 1894; educated at Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (A.B. 1859; A.M. 1862); admitted Luzerne County bar, 1862, but never





practiced; commissioned, August 26, 1862, Captain Co. A., 143rd Regiment, Penna. Volunteers; promoted Major, June 2, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; discharged by reason of disabilities, July 26, 1864; merchant, coal operator, etc., at Wilkes-Barre; President, West End Coal Co., and member of a number of other coal operating firms.

Col. Charles Miner Conyngham, married February 9, 1864, Helen Hunter Turner, daughter of Rev. William Walcott Turner, a Congregational clergyman of Hartford, Conn. They had 3 children as follows:

1. Helen Conyngham, born Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 9, 1865, died January 27, 1928; married December 10, 1890, Charles Alling Gifford, born Newark, N. J., July 17, 1860; died, May 3, 1937, architect; major and a.-d.-c. on div. staff, N.G.N.J., 1892; Lieutenant Colonel and P.M., 1899; son of John Archer Gifford, banker of Newark, N. J. (descendant of Archer Gifford, who came to America from England about 1756, was officer in English Army and fought in Canada under Gen. Wolfe), and his wife, Mary Jane Allin (a descendant of Roger Alling, who came from England to New Haven, Conn., 1638, and was treas. of the colony). Issue:
  1. Alice Conyngham Gifford, born May 8, 1893; married 1917, James Laughlin Phillips (died 1918). Issue: 1. Gifford Phillips, born 1918. She married (2) 1920, Charles Alfred Johnson. Issue: 1. Charles Alfred Johnson, Jr., born 1922. (Resides Denver, Colorado).
  2. Charles C. Gifford, born October 28, 1895; Yale-S., 1917; 2nd Lieutent Aero Squadron in France, lost leg in Battle of Argonne; married May 17, 1924, Edith Zabriskie, daughter of Garret G. Ackerson. (Resides New York City.)
  3. John Archer Gifford, born December 6, 1900; Yale, 1922; Harvard Law School, 1925. (Resides, New York City).
  4. Donald Stanton Gifford, born February 19, 1904; Yale 1926. (Resides, New York City).
2. Alice Conyngham (died, November 1918), married J. Frank Turner.
3. Herbert Conyngham, born January 26, 1876; Yale, 1895. (Resides, New York City).



John Nesbitt Conyngham, son of William Lord and Olivia (Hillard) Conyngham, born Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 13, 1865; educated at private schools and attended Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. In 1893, he engaged in the mining and wholesale and retail distribution of coal in Wilkes-Barre with his father under the name of Conyngham & Company. He was President and General Manager of West End Coal Co.; President Standard Register Co., of New York, and the Bretton Woods Co., operating a hotel at Bretton Wood, New Hampshire; Director National Biscuit Co., Staples Coal Co., and Staples Transportation Co.; Vice-President and Director Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre. President United Charities of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County Humane Association, and Treasurer Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Married, April 18, 1895, Bertha Norris Robinson, daughter John Norris Robinson of Philadelphia. He died July 12, 1935, without issue; Mrs. Conyngham resides, New York City.

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William Hillard Conyngham, brother of the above John Nesbitt Conyngham, and son of William Lord and Olivia (Hillard) Conyngham, born Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 7, 1868; educated in Wilkes-Barre Academy; graduated Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, June 1889. He entered the Eastern Pennsylvania Supply Co., a wholesale supply house of Mines, Contractors and Plumbing Supplies. Chairman of Board, Lehigh Valley Coal Co.; President, Eastern Pennsylvania Supply Company, First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Hollenback Cemetery Association, Hillside Farms, Inc.; Director, Wilkes-Barre Academy, Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Osterhout library, Morris Run Coal Mining Co. -- all of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Lehigh Valley Coal Corp., of New York City; Bretton Woods Co., Bretton Woods, New Hampshire; and has just retired from the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., of Allentown, Penna.

Mr. Conyngham married (1) February 17, 1897, Mae Turner of Wilkes-Barre, born February 28, 1869, died February 22, 1902, daughter of Ella and Samuel Turner. No issue by this marriage. Married (2) April 10, 1918, Jessie Wright Guthrie, born October 24, 1886, daughter of Dr. George and Sarah (Wright) Guthrie.

Issue, 3 children by this marriage:

- (1) William Lord Conyngham, 2nd, born September 1, 1920.
- (2) George Guthrie Conyngham, born October 31, 1923.
- (3) John Nesbitt Conyngham, 3rd, born September 17, 1925.

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Charles Parrish, who married--as previously stated-- Mary Conyngham, was born August 27, 1826 and died November 27, 1896. He was the son of Archippus and Phebe (Miller) Parrish, and descendent of Dr. Thomas Parrish, who came from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. The parents of Charles Parrish moved to Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1810. Charles Parrish engaged in the coal business with his brother-in-law, William Lord Conyngham. He organized the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., of which he was for 20 years its president. Also President Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Co., and for 20 years President of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; Director Northwest Branch Railroad Co., Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.; President of the borough council of Wilkes-Barre, and organizer of the Miner's Relief Association.

Charles and Mary (Conyngham) Parrish, had three children as follows:

- (1) Anna Conyngham Parrish, born October 23, 1868; married October 20, 1906, Joseph H. Bradley, born March 23, 1869, died January 19, 1926; widower of her sister, Eleanor M. Parrish. Mrs. Parrish resides at Rockville, Md. Issue, by this marriage, one child:
  1. Mary Parrish Bradley, born August 8, 1911.
- (2) Eleanor M. Parrish, born October 27, 1870, died February 10, 1904; married January 31, 1903, Joseph H. Bradley, mentioned above. Issue, by this marriage, one child:
  1. Joseph H. Bradley 3rd, born January 31, 1904, died July 16, 1910.
- (3) Katherine Conyngham Parrish, born January 4, 1876, married July 22, 1902, Dr. Arthur Augustus Snyder, born June 6, 1858. (Resides at McLean, Fairfax County, Va.). Issue, three children:
  1. Katherine Conyngham Snyder, born August 30, 1903, married May 14, 1936, Richard Eppes Shands, born June 18, 1898. (Resides at ).
  2. Eleanor Parrish Snyder, born August 28, 1906, married January 26, 1929, Beverley Mosely Coleman, born January 9, 1899. (Resides at ). Issue, 1 child:
    1. Charles Parrish Coleman, born December 5, 1933.
  3. Sopley Taylor Snyder, born June 26, 1909, married February 6, 1932, George C. Doub, born July 5, 1902. (Resides at ). Issue, 2 children:
    1. Anna Augusta Doub, born May 21, 1935.
    2. Sopley Taylor Doub, 2nd, born December 21, 1937.





Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., who married --as previously mentioned-- Anna Maria Conyngham, was born at Bath, Maine, July 13, 1815, youngest of the 3 surviving children of Lt. William Stevens, Jr., (War of 1812), and his wife, Rebecca Bacon. Educated in the schools of Boston, where his father had moved, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He traveled extensively before taking up a profession. He had a strong leaning towards the church, but was induced to prepare himself for the medical profession, and became a student in the College of South Carolina. He supplemented his studies there by a course at Dartmouth College, and received his M.D. degree there in 1838. He located at Savannah, Georgia, and practiced his profession there. He was one of the organizers of the Georgia Historical Society. He was requested by this Society to write a History of Georgia, being at that time only 24 years of age. At this same period, he was made a delegate of the Georgia Medical Society to the National Medical Convention in 1840 in Washington, which met for the purpose of revising the U. S. Pharmacopeia. He was also physician of the Port of Savannah, and a member of the famous old aristocratic Military organization, the Georgia Huzzars. He was editor of "Historical Collections."

His mind still reverting to the church, he abandoned the medical profession and took up the study of Theology under Bishop Elliot, of Georgia. He was ordained deacon in Christ Church, Savannah, and appointed missionary at Athens, Georgia, where he reorganized the Emanuel Church. Appointed professor of Belles-Lettres, Oratory and Moral Philosophy at the University of Georgia.

Was called to the rectorship of St. Andrews Church, Phila., and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. When the Phila. School of Divinity was opened, he became professor of Liturgies and Homilectics. Was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1854, and served as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, for many years. Was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, October 23, 1861. Received the degree of LL.D., from the Union College of Schenectady, New York, 1862, and became Bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1865. In 1872, while on a visit to Great Britain and Ireland, he preached in All Saints Church and at the Cathedral of Armagh. He was the only American Bishop who took part in the services of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 1872. In 1878 he preached the closing sermon at the Lambeth Conference in London, and was in charge of the American churches on the Continent from 1871 for many years, and dedicated the church at Vevey, Switzerland, 1882.





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On this occasion Oxford University had prepared to confer a degree upon him, but their notification did not reach him until he had left England, so he was forced to forego the honor. A volume at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania contains a number of his most important sermons and addresses. He became a confirmed invalid in 1885, and died June 11, 1887. He was known as the "Bishop of the Poor." Two monuments to his memory are the Protestant Episcopal City Mission and "The Sheltering Arms" established by him.

Bishop William B. and Anna Maria (Conyngham) Stevens, had two children as follows:

- (1) Anna Conyngham Stevens, born August 6, 1870; married November 1902, Louis Krumbhaar, born 1861; A.B., Harvard, 1885; the son of George Douglas and Susan Margaret (Cooper) Krumbhaar. (Resides, Cazenovia, New York). Issue, one child:
  1. George Douglas Krumbhaar, M.D., born January 28, 1904, married 1930, Katharine Cole, and they have two children, Alexander and George Douglas. (Reside, Boston, Mass.)
- (2) John Conyngham Stevens, born March 8, 1872, died July 1938; educated St. Paul's School and Mass. Inst. Tech. Was secretary of and for 18 years with the Pennsylvania Company, etc., of Philadelphia. Served with First City Troop in Spanish-American War; Captain during the World War; commissioned Major in 1920. Married, May 27, 1901, Margaret Willing Hutchinson, daughter of Pemberton S. Hutchinson of Philadelphia. (She resides, Jenkintown, Pa.). Issue, four children:
  1. Dorothy Willing Stevens, born July 1902, married September 1926, Carter S. Cole. (Resides, New York City). Issue, 2 children:
    1. Anna Stevens Cole, born 1931.
    2. Carter Lee Cole, born 1937.
  2. Margaretta Hutchinson Stevens, born 1905, married 1928, Gerry White Cox, of Phoenixville, Pa. Issue, 3 children:
    1. Margaretta Stevens Cox, born 1929.
    2. Gerry White Cox, Jr., born 1930.
    3. Mary Cooper Cox, born 1934.
  3. Anna Conyngham Stevens, born 1906, married 1929, Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., born 1904. Issue, 1 child.
    1. Anna Conyngham Atlee, born 1937.
  4. John Conyngham Stevens, Jr., born June 11, 1911, married February 1938, Nancy Norton, of Fitchburg, Mass.

















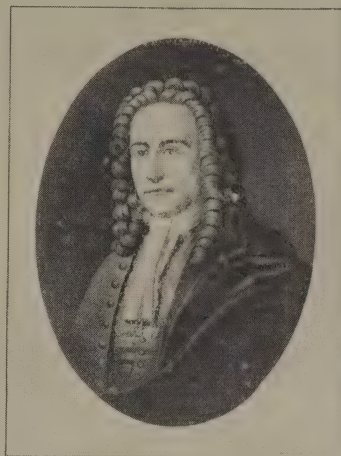




COXE





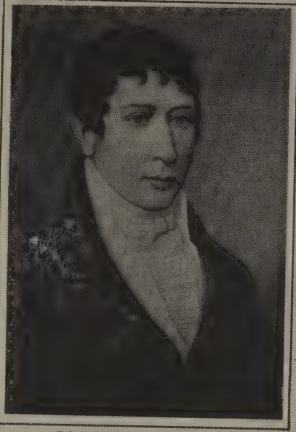


DEDICATED TO  
 DR. DANIEL COXE OF LONDON  
 FOUNDER OF THE INTERESTS  
 OF THE COXE FAMILY IN  
 NORTH AMERICA

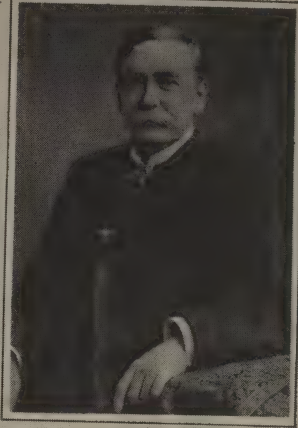


### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

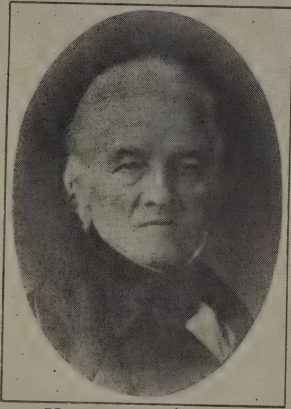
Grateful acknowledgments herewith are made to the late Edmund Coxe, who first approved and supported the plan of completing the sketch and publishing it in booklet form; to his son, Daniel M. Coxe, who gave unstintingly of his time, and access to the family material, in order to summate the wishes of his father; to Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe, Mrs. C. ton Yarnall and Rev. Dr. Henry B. Master, for their generous support. Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie and many other members of the family supplied the necessary data to help complete the sketch.



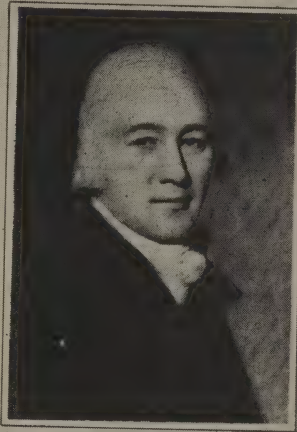
FRANCIS SIDNEY COXE  
1789-1852



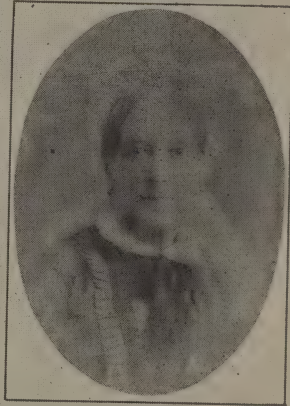
FRANKLIN COXE  
1839-1933



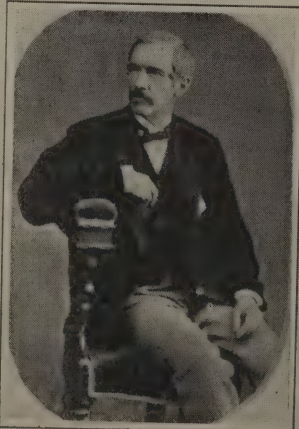
DR. JOHN REDMAN COXE  
1773-1864



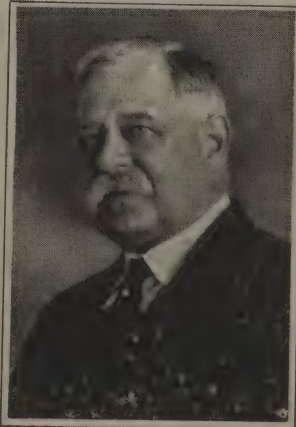
WILLIAM COXE JR.  
1762-1831



ESTHER MARIA COXE  
(MRS. LORENZO LEWIS)  
1804-1885



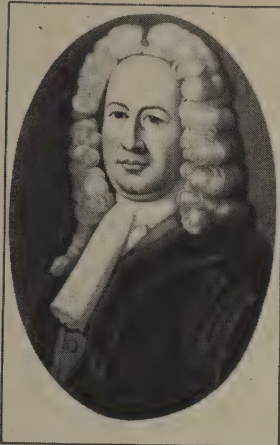
FERDINAND COXE  
1815-1884



HENRY BRINTON COXE  
1863-1930



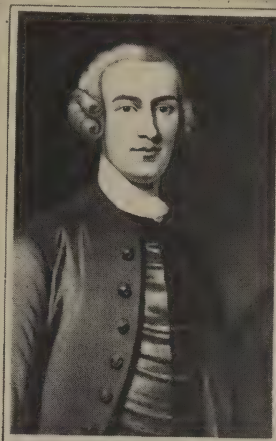




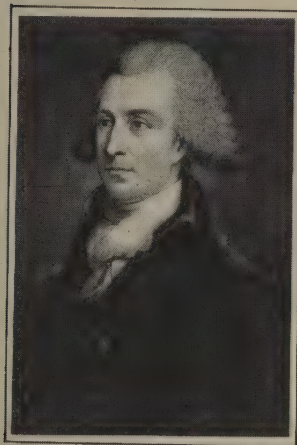
COL. DANIEL COXE  
1673-1739



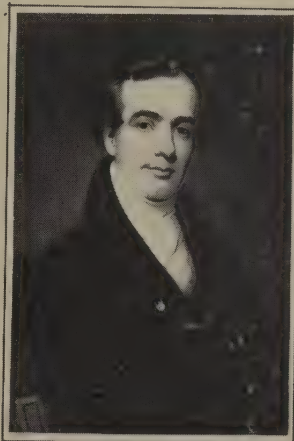
ST. MARY'S CHURCH  
BURLINGTON, N.J.



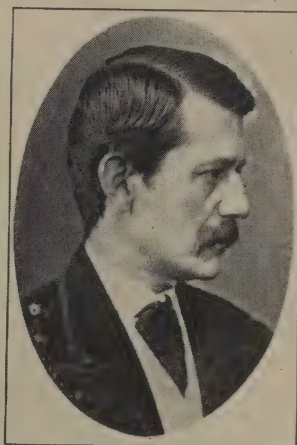
WILLIAM COXE  
1723-1801



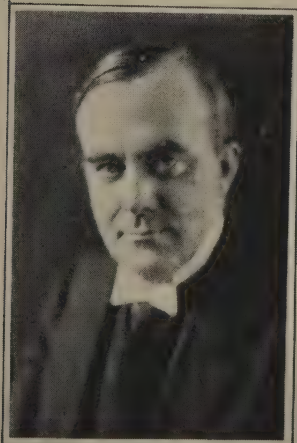
TENCH COXE  
1755-1824



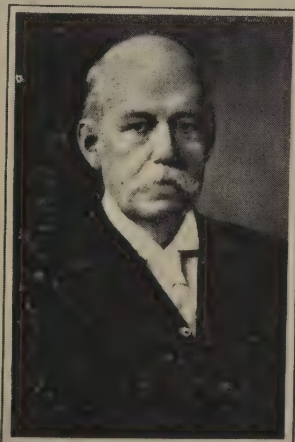
JUDGE CHARLES SIDNEY COXE  
1791-1879



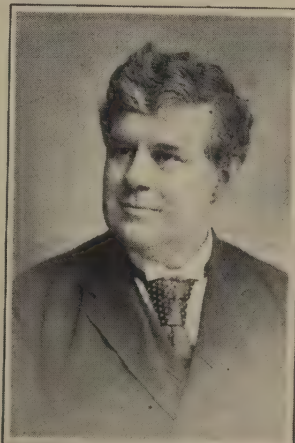
BRINTON COXE  
1833-1892



EDMUND J. D. COXE  
1881-1934



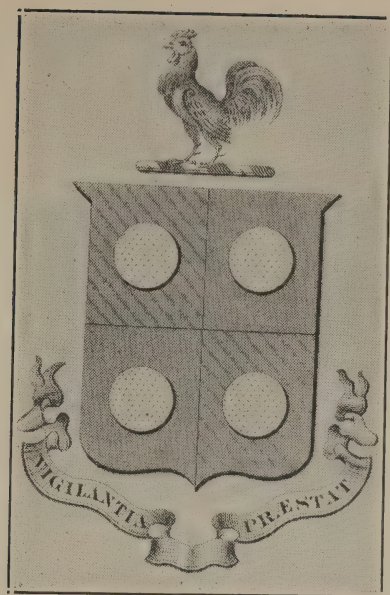
ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE  
1838-1906



ECKLEY BRINTON COXE  
1839-1895







## C O X E

None of the old colonial families of Pennsylvania has a more distinguished record than the Coxe family, and in no other family history, identified with the life of the Quaker City for over two centuries, has there been a larger number of strong, vigorous, influential personalities. The Coxe pedigree is made up, in the main, of resourceful, dominating men, who have not been negative lay figures in the unfolding of life's drama, but active, aggressive factors who have been in the habit of saying and doing things that were worth while.

There are several versions as to the origin of this family, but the first of the name of whom we have definite record is William Coxe, of Othery West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, England, who married, about 1575, a daughter of Thomas Wall of Othery. The will of Thomas Wall of Weston, Gloucestershire, yeoman, dated December, 1619, mentions his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Coxe; therefore it is assumed that this Dorothy was the daughter that married William Coxe. They had three sons, Daniel, William and Thomas.

William Coxe, the second of the three sons, of Long Ashton, Somersetshire, born 1589 or 1590, died Dec., 1651, was an attorney-at-law. He married first, Rachel; second, Margaret Dubice; and third, Hester (Millard) Dowell. By the first marriage, there were five children: Francis, Rev. Hugh, Rachel, Florence and Dorothy. By the second marriage, there was one child, William. By the third marriage, there was one daughter, Mary. The descendants of this line remained in England.

Thomas Coxe, brother of William Coxe, of Sutton Mallet parish of Moorlinch, Somersetshire, was born about 1588 and died in 1646. He married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Shepherd of Bruton. They had ten

children: Dr. Thomas—of whom below; Edward, living in 1645; Henry, living in 1672; John, living in 1645; Jonathan, died in France unmarried in 1672; Joseph, living in 1645; Hester, living unmarried in 1645; Elizabeth, living in 1672, married—Hand; and John, living in 1672, married—Archer.

Thomas Coxe, the eldest of the ten children just mentioned, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time in England. Born about 1610; B.A., 1634-5, Cambridge, M.A., 1638; M.D., University of Padua, 1641, Licentiate of the College of Physicians in London, June 13, 1646; Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, 1649; Censor, 1652; Herveian Orator, 1659; Censor, 1667-75; Elect, 1675; Treasurer, 1676-80; Consiliarius, 1680-83; President, 1682; physician to King Charles II, 1667; member and founder, April 22, 1663, of the Royal Society by the charter of this date by Charles II. Dr. Thomas Coxe died 1685. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Hatley, Esq., of Malden County. They had three children: Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1667, living 1687; Nathaniel, living 1684; and Mary, who married Thomas Holt and had two children, Jane and Mary. The descendants of this line also remained in England.

We now return to Daniel Coxe, of Othery, elder brother of William and Thomas, and son of the first William Coxe of Othery. He was living in 1663 and was the first of the seven generations of Daniels in the Coxe family.

Daniel Coxe, his son, of Westminster, and later, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex County, was born about 1611-1616. He is described in the records as "gentleman" and evidently acquired an estate at Stoke Newington, about 1650, where he was buried, Sept. 3, 1686. He married Susanna, who was buried there May 10, 1705.

Daniel Coxe was living at Westminster in 1648, and while living there in that year received the grant of arms from the Heralds College of Arms, late of the King, then of the Parliament, and after of England, as follows: Arms: quarterly, gules and vert, on each quarter a bezant; Crest: a cock vert, combed beaked and membered or; Motto: *Vigilantia Praestat*. This was a Parliamentary and not a royal grant. This grant was revoked during the Restoration and regranted to Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, his son.

Daniel and Susanna Coxe had thirteen children: Daniel, of whom below; Richard, living July 31, 1686, died before April 6, 1705; Nathaniel, baptized March 28, 1655, died before April 6, 1705, leaving a widow; Susan, born 1646, died Jan. 31, 1713, married January 21, 1667, Dr. Thomas Trapham; Rebecca, baptized March 28, 1655, married February 4, 1667, John Norton; Samuel, born March 10, 1655, buried Oct. 11, 1679, unmarried; Elizabeth, born 1658; Hannah, baptized July 5, 1661, died before July 31, 1686; Thomas, baptized December 2, 1662, died before April 6, 1705, leaving widow and children; Mary, baptized March 28, 1665, married Michael Watts of London; Lydia, married before July 31, 1686, Joseph Davis and was executor of her mother's will; Priscilla, buried November 18, 1673; and John, baptized February 25, 1677, died before July 31, 1686.

Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, the eldest of the thirteen children mentioned above, was the first of the name associated with colonial affairs. He was born about 1640 or 1641. He received his degree at Cambridge, the books at that institution exhibiting this entry in connection with his name: "M.D., per Literas Regias, 1669".

He became a noted practitioner, being one of the physicians to King Charles II, as well as to Queen Anne. He was also distinguished in the domain of science, and was celebrated for his investigations and experiments, concerning which papers were read by him before the leading scientific organizations of the day. He was admitted to membership in the Royal Society in March, 1664-5, and was made an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Sept. 30, 1680.

Dr. Coxe's interest in America began about 1684, when he acquired a grant of a considerable tract in West Jersey. In 1686 acquired another in East Jersey. Following the death of Governor Billinge, in January, 1687, he purchased of the latter's family their landed property in West Jersey, together with the right of government in the province under the grant of the Duke of York to Billinge. Dr. Coxe thus became governor of West Jersey. Later in the year, Sept. 5, 1687, he addressed a letter to the colony, detailing the circumstances under which he had secured the Billinge interest, and had assumed the governorship. Samuel Smith, in his history of New Jersey, states that Coxe owned twenty-two of the 100 proprietary shares of West Jersey.

Among his holdings was an immense tract of 95,000 acres in the Southern part of the colony, from the mouth of Cohanze creek, on the Delaware bay side, to the mouth of Great Egg Harbor, on the ocean side, embracing all of Cape May county, and parts of the adjoining counties. On this property, on the "bayside" in Cape May county, an extensive plantation was established and a structure erected, which has always been known as "Coxe Hall." Here also was operated an extensive whaling plant—the taking of whales in the adjacent waters of the Delaware bay being not an uncommon industry at that time.

Dr. Coxe's aggregate holdings in the two Jerseys, according to his own statement, reached the enormous figures of 1,000,000 acres. Among the Rawlinson manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, England, is a lengthy and remarkably interesting statement, indorsed by Dr. Coxe: "Dr. Daniel Coxe, his account of New Jersey." The "account" contains this paragraph:

"The above mentioned Daniell Coxe being resolved to sell his interest in Land and Governmt of the Colonies of East and West Jersey the land Amounting by a moderate Calculacon unto one million of acres whereof above 400,000 are surveyed and the Indian purchase paid, the remainder surveyed but not all ye Indian purchase pd which the said Daniell Coxe will att his owne Expence effect."

In 1690 Dr. Coxe concluded to embark for America, that he might personally inspect his great enterprise there, and preparations were made to sail from Plymouth. We are informed that, "at the last moment however, he yielded to the opposition of his relatives and friends, and was dissuaded from his purpose." As a matter of fact he never visited the new world.

It was in the year 1692 that he transferred the major portion of his immense realty holdings in West New Jersey to the West New Jersey Society, the right of government being disposed of at the same time. In the deeds made to purchasers by the attorney of the Society a royalty of "two



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fat capons or hens delivered at Coxe Hall, Cape May, Dec. 24, yearly," was called for; which, says a writer, "shows that the celebration of Christmas was anticipated."

The fact is, Dr. Coxe had even a more tremendous proposition under consideration; for it was about this time that he purchased the patent of the province of Carolana, originally granted by Charles I to his attorney general, Sir Robert Heath. The territory involved embraced part of the present states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., including, indeed, that portion of America lying between the thirty-first and thirty-sixth degrees of latitude, and the rivers of San Mattheo and Passa Magno, and stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, excepting only St. Augustine and New Mexico.

About the year 1695, having perfected his plans to that end, Dr. Coxe made energetic attempts, by exploration and otherwise, to assert his title to the immense territory embraced in the Heath grant. Two ships were fitted out by him, fully armed and provisioned, with a view not only to the making of a voyage of discovery, but to the building of fortifications and the settling of a colony.

These are the first known vessels of record to sail up the mouth of the Mississippi. One of the vessels turned pirate and the other returned to England with a decimated crew. The English government at one time used Dr. Coxe's expedition to lay claim to the Province of Louisiana.

The title to the vast territory was held until 1769, when the Coxe heirs surrendered the charter to the British government, receiving in compensation, a grant of 100,000 acres in the colony of New York.

In 1722 his son, Col. Daniel Coxe, compiled a small volume, entitled "Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French La Louisiane, as also of the great and famous river, Meschacebe or Mississippi," which was published that year in London. The author sets forth in his preface that his treatise is mainly composed from the journals of explorers employed by his father, the then proprietor of Carolana, and from the accounts of other travelers and Indian traders.

Dr. Daniel Coxe was active in the late 17th and early 18th century in the making and carrying out of the plans for the colonization of Huguenots in Virginia. He sent over shiploads of Huguenots to become permanent settlers in the state. He, working in London, was in association with William Byrd in Virginia in this undertaking.

Dr. Daniel Coxe married, May 12, 1671, Rebecca Coldham, daughter of John Coldham, Esq., of Tooting Graveney, County of Surrey, an alderman of London, and of his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Dethick, Lord Mayor of London. Mrs. Coxe was a woman of means, and her fortune was secured to her by an act of Parliament. They resided in Aldersgate Street, London, for many years. During their later years, they resided in Hoxton. Dr. Daniel Coxe died Jan. 19, 1730. They had thirteen children as follows: Rebecca, baptized July 15, 1672: Colonel Daniel—of whom below; John, baptized Nov. 3, 1674, died before Feb. 4, 1708-9, leaving a widow, Margaret



Coxe, a son and a daughter; Samuel, baptized Nov. 18, 1675, died 1728, married Hannah, daughter of Edward Belitha, Esq., and had issue; Susanna, baptized June 20, 1678, living 1708-9; Ann, twin sister of Susanna, married before 1702, Samuel Harris; Richard, baptized Aug. 10, 1681, living 1708-9; Mary, baptized May 25, 1683, married Michael Burnett; Elizabeth, twin of Mary, living Feb. 4, 1708-9; Coldham, of Liverpool, baptized Aug. 23, 1685, died 1753, leaving issue; Priscilla, baptized May 25, 1686; Lydia, died unmarried before March 26, 1752; and Nicholas, baptized June 3, 1692; died 1765, without issue.

Col. Daniel Coxe, the eldest son and second of the above 13 children, was born in London, the date of his baptism being Aug. 31, 1673. In 1701 he came to America, settled in New Jersey and assumed charge of such estate as still remained the property of his father. He became conspicuous in the affairs of that colony, remaining so until his death.

He was a member of the Royal Council, speaker of the Assembly, a judge of the Supreme Court, etc., etc. He was also identified with military affairs in the new world, and acquired the title of Colonel, and is so usually designated by historians and other writers. He was appointed provincial grand master of the Free Masons of the middle colonies in 1730, he having been the first Masonic grand master in America. A bronze medal of Col. Daniel Coxe was designed by the Order in 1930, at the 200th Anniversary held at Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

He made several visits to England, during one of which, in 1722, he published his description of "Carolana," already referred to. In this work of Colonel Coxe, by the way, is set forth for the first time, so far as there is any record extant on the subject, a plea for political union of the American colonies. John Bach Masters in his "History of the People of the United States," calls attention to the fact that Benjamin Franklin in his so-called "Albany Plan" for the union of the colonies, presented at the Albany convention in 1747, gave credit to and quoted almost verbatim from the plan suggested by Col. Daniel Coxe in the preface of his "Carolana."

Colonel Daniel Coxe was married, May 8, 1707, to Sarah Eckley, daughter of John and Sarah Eckley; her father, who came from Lee Parish, Kimbleton, Herefordshire, England, having been a man of distinction among the early colonists; a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in 1688-9, and judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1684. The Eckleys were Quakers, while the Coxes belonged to the Church of England. On account of the disapproval of the Eckley family to the marriage on religious grounds, Colonel Coxe and his bride were forced to elope, but the highly romantic story of this elopement, which received wide circulation through Watson's "Annals," recounting how the marriage took place by the fire-light, under the trees, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, is not founded on fact. There has recently come to light in a diary of the chaplain of Lord Cornbury, then Governor of New Jersey, an account of how Colonel Coxe accompanied by Sarah Eckley called at the residence of the reverend gentleman at a late hour of the night, and after waking him up, were properly married by Church of England ceremony, for which service the chaplain, to quote his own words, "received the magnificent stipend of five guineas."

Colonel Daniel Coxe, after living for only a few years at his "Coxe Hall" residence in Cape May County, removed to Burlington, N. J. He died on April 25, 1739, and is buried before the chancel steps of the old church. His wife predeceased him fourteen years, her death having taken place on June 25, 1725, she being at that time 35 years of age.

There were four children of Colonel Daniel and Sarah (Eckley) Coxe, who lived to maturity, namely, John, Daniel, Rebecca and William. The daughter was born Nov. 9, 1716, and died unmarried at Trenton, N. J., on March 20, 1802. Old family papers say that she was engaged to Governor Norris of New Jersey, but "discharged him and retired from the world although beautiful and wealthy."

Of the eldest of the three sons of Colonel Daniel Coxe, namely, John Coxe, we have little knowledge. He resided in Trenton, N. J.; was a Royal Councillor of New Jersey, and a member of the New Jersey bar. It is evident that he also practiced his profession in Pennsylvania, as he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1749. Judging from his will, which was executed April 8, 1753, and proved August 8, 1753, he was unmarried.

The second son of Colonel Daniel Coxe was Daniel Coxe, who was born in 1710. He was one of the principal burgesses of Trenton, N. J., by royal appointment. He married Abigail Streate, youngest of the two daughters of Leonard and Mary (Plaisted) Streate of London. Leonard Streate, Esq., was an English barrister of Middle Temple, and judge of the Marshalsea Court, London.

In his biography, Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, speaks of meeting Mrs. Abigail Streate Coxe, then a widow, and her son, Daniel, in the year of 1769, on ship-board, while returning from Great Britain, where he had been perfecting his medical education. He thus comments:

"There was a great variety in the characters of my fellow passengers, and the incidents of the voyage gave a perfect knowledge of each of them. Mr. Coxe was at all times well-bred and agreeable. His excellent mother made us forget at all times what was disagreeable at sea, by her pleasant and instructing conversation. She was learned and well informed on all subjects, composed in danger and so patient under contrary winds that it seemed as if she was at home in the cabin of our ship . . . It was a practice of good Mrs. Coxe to read a sermon in the cabin every Sunday, or to have one read by her son."

Daniel Coxe died in the latter part of 1757, or early in 1758, as appears from the following advertisements in the Pennsylvania Gazette of February 2, 1758:

"All persons indebted to the Estate of Daniel Coxe, Esq., late of Trenton, deceased, are hereby desired to make payment to the Subscribers; And those that have any demands against the said Estate are desired to make them Known, that they may be admitted and paid off. To be sold by the Executors, two likely negroes, a man and a woman. Abigail Coxe, Grace Coxe, William Pidgeon, acting Executors."

We have information of only two children who were born to Daniel and Abigail (Streate) Cox, namely, Grace and Daniel. The former, who died April 12, 1831, was one of the executors of her father's will, previously referred to, became the wife of John Tabor Kempe, who was attorney general of the province of New York. They had a son, Edward Kempe, who served as a general in the British army, and four daughters, Harriet, Elizabeth, Ann and Maria. Their descendants are all in England.

Daniel Coxe, brother of Grace Coxe, whose home was in Trenton, N. J., and who was born there October 15, 1739, was a lawyer, and practiced his profession in that province and in Pennsylvania, he having been admitted to the Philadelphia bar October 8, 1765. At the outbreak of the revolution he took an aggressive stand against the colonists in their contest with their mother country, and became one of the leading Loyalists of that period. He was Provincial Councillor of New Jersey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, President of the Board of Royalist Refugees in New York, and had the Carolana claims adjusted. He married June 5, 1771, Sarah Redman, daughter of Dr. John Redman, the most eminent physician of his day in Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Sobers. Mrs. Coxe was born August 16, 1752. Mr. and Mrs. Coxe and family spent the greater part of their married life in Europe, they having made their home in England for many years. Indeed, both of them died there—the husband March 10, 1826, and his widow July 31, 1843.

Doctor Rush under date of September 20, 1807, makes this mention of Mrs. Coxe in his "common-place book."

"This day I visited Mrs. Coxe, a daughter of my old master, Dr. Redman, who returned to Philadelphia after an absence of Twenty-four years, to see her aged parents, her father eighty-four, and her mother eighty-two. They were highly gratified and revived on seeing her. Her venerable father said to me when he left her twenty-four-years ago that, 'she that loved father or mother or wife or child more than me is unworthy of me.' With this text he said he had been comforted. This day he said to me that he owned ten thousand talents for this new debt contracted to heaven, and that as he could not pay a farthing for it he was determined to turn bankrupt and throw himself wholly upon the mercy of his divine creditor."

Daniel and Sarah (Redman) Coxe were the parents of eight children, namely: Daniel, John Redman, Mary, Maria, Edward Plaisted, Ann Philadelphia, George and Leonard Streate—all born in Trenton, N. J. Of these, four married: Daniel, an ensign in the Royal Navy, born April 24, 1772, married Baroness Louise de Schelle of Hanover, Prussia, but left no issue; John Redman, of whom below; Maria, born Feb. 5, 1778, married James Lockhard; and Leonard Streate, who married Esther Frances Ffarrington and had five children.

John Redman Coxe, mentioned above, born Trenton, N. J., Sept. 16, 1773, became one of the most eminent physicians of his day. Having studied medicine under Dr. Rush, and having received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, he went to Europe and completed his professional studies in London, Paris and Edinburgh. In 1796 he returned to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he thereafter resided and practiced his profession with pronounced success.



In 1797, during the yellow fever epidemic, he was one of the resident physicians at Rush Hill Hospital. The following year he was appointed port physician of Philadelphia. He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1802, and held the post for five years. In 1809 he was called to the chair of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1819 was transferred to the chair of materia medica and pharmacy, which he held until 1835. He was also treasurer of the University.

Dr. Coxe was as noted as a medical author as he was a practitioner and instructor. He was at one time—1805-1811—editor of the Medical Museum, a periodical commenced in 1804; in 1812, the Emporium of Arts and Sciences, for the first volume of which he prepared what is said to have been the first etching on glass done in this country; and in 1827 edited the American Dispensatory; also a medical dictionary. He published in 1794, "Inflammation"; in 1800, "Vaccination"; in 1834 "Refutation of Harvey's Claim to the Discovery of the Circulation of Blood"; in 1846, "The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen Epitomized," and numerous other medical works at different times.

A writer thus refers to his connection with the introduction and establishment of vaccination:

"Dr. Coxe was an earnest, enthusiastic advocate of vaccination; and vaccinated his child, then an infant, at a time when the full efficacy of the practice was still in suspense in the public mind. He fully tested it by exposing him to the influence of smallpox after vaccination. The result of this bold experiment contributed to establish reliance in the protective power of vaccination."

He married March 6, 1798, Sarah Cox, daughter of Col. John and Esther (nee Bowes) Cox, of Bloomsbury, N. J. Elizabeth Drinker writing in her diary, under date of March 9, said:

"Doctor Redman called, saluted us and wished us joy. I directly understood him. His grandson, John Redman Coxe, was married on third-day evening to a daughter of John Cox, deceased; no relation, though of the same name. The old doctor is much delighted with ye match. I was pleased to see him so happy on ye occasion."

Dr. John Redman Coxe survived to the advanced age of nearly 91 years, his death having occurred March 22, 1864. He was the father of ten children as follows: John Redman, Jr., Daniel Theodore, Edward Jenner, Esther Maria, Ann Elizabeth, Francis Boaz, Emily Josephine, Alfred, Ferdinand and Marcellus. Of these, six married, namely, John Redman, Jr., Daniel Theodore, Edward Jenner, Esther Maria, Alfred and Ferdinand—all of whom below.

John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., the eldest of the above six children to marry, born Feb. 19, 1799, died May 11, 1863; was a Lieut. U. S. N., 1826 to 1833. He married Mary Jane Potts, born Burlington, N. J., Aug. 31, 1813, died Dec. 31, 1891. They had five children as follows:

- (1) Daniel Coxe, born June 5, 1836, died unmarried June 16, 1859.

- (2) Lorenzo Lewis Coxe, born June 26, 1838, died unmarried Nov. 1, 1866.
- (3) Sarah Coxe, born March 29, 1841, died May 23, 1922; married Jan. 27, 1863, William Henry Boyer, born Aug. 28, 1821, died March 23, 1887. Issue, three children:
  1. John Redman Coxe Boyer, born Nov. 9, 1863, married Oct. 28, 1903, Florence Elizabeth Tuthill, born March 14, 1867, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Ann (Adams) Tuthill. Reside at Bloomfield, N. J. Issue, three children:
    1. John Redman Coxe Boyer, Jr., born Sept. 4, 1904, married Charlotte Austin Lowe, daughter of Charles O. and Ida (Austin) Lowe.
    2. Franklin Tuthill Brewster Boyer, born Oct. 19, 1906; member U. S. M. Band, Shanghai, China.
    3. Elisabeth Adams Boyer, born Jan. 29, 1908, married Cecil Mackie Hopkins, born May 22, 1905, son of Herbert Mueller and Pauline (Mackie) Hopkins.
  2. Mary Coxe Boyer, born Jan. 21 1865, married Sept. 12, 1899, Charles Douglas Gauntt, born July 29, 1857, died Aug. 20, 1930; son of Charles Stokes and Susannah Gertrude (Stryker) Gauntt. Resides, Hainesport, N. J. Issue, three children:
    1. Charles Douglas Gauntt, Jr., born Feb. 8, 1901, died Feb. 9, 1901.
    2. John Redman Coxe Gauntt, born Jan. 2, 1903, married June 30, 1927, Lora Florence Ritter, daughter of Jacob Ritter.
    3. Edwin Augustus Stevens Gauntt, born Dec. 31, 1904, unmarried.
  3. Mabel Eleanor Boyer, born July 30, 1876, married Sept. 4, 1912, as his second wife, Charles Conrad Lewis, born June 14, 1862, died March 7, 1930; son of George Washington and Emily Contee (Johnson) Lewis (see LEWIS section). Resides Boyce, Va. Issue, one child:
    1. Charles Conrad Lewis, Jr., born Feb. 9, 1918.
- (4) Charles Chauncy Coxe, born Sept. 23, 1846, died Aug. 25, 1894. Married Oct. 10, 1867, at Reading, Pa., Annie Ellen Griscom, daughter of William Morris and Ellen Harbster Griscom, born Dec. 23, 1849, died Feb. 12, 1916. They had one son:
  1. William Griscom Coxe, born Feb. 25, 1869, died July 4, 1927. He graduated 1889 from the Royal Technical College at Charlottenburg, Berlin, and after some practical years at sea as engineer of Merchant Marine, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned First Assistant Engineer with the rank of Senior Lieutenant and served on his old ship "Illinois", taken over by the government and re-named the "Supply". In mid-summer, at the request of the Cramp Co. of Phila., he was released by the Navy Department in order to supervise the construction of the Japanese Cruiser "Kasagi," which he later delivered to Japan in person. Then followed the

same service for the Russian Cruiser "Variag", and the Battleship "Retvizan". In this capacity he was personally thanked by Czar Nicholas II., receiving two valuable presents. Next followed several United States Warships. In May, 1905, he accepted the Presidency of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Wilmington, Del., and during his thirteen and a half years there built very successful Coast-wise Vessels. For health reasons, he was inactive until 1918, when he took over the management of the Delaware River District for the Emergency Fleet Corp., thus again serving his country. After the war, opening offices in Phila. as Consulting Marine Engineer, he undertook the adjusting of the differences between the Pusey and Jones Co. of Wilmington, Del., and Gloucester, N. J., and the United States Shipping Board so successfully, that, on reorganization, he became president, still retaining his position when the plant was sold to new interests. The supervision of 147 ships of various types stands on record to his credit, also the unique position of having, in the line of his career, served in five navies: American, German, Japanese, Russian, and Turkish. He married April 30, 1904, Helen Baker Baer, daughter of George F. and Emily Kimmel Baer, of Reading and Philadelphia. Residence, Bellevue, Del. Children:

1. Georgiana Coxe, born Feb. 25, 1905, married June 14, 1934, Sheldon Gordon of Chicago and Wilmington, Del.
    1. Georgiana Sheldon Gordon, born June 28, 1935.
  2. Helen Baer Coxe, born April 21, 1908, Married Oct. 12, 1935, Dr. Albert Scott Harden, Jr. of Maplewood, N. J.
- (5) Esther Maria Coxe, born Jan. 17, 1853, died Jan. 9, 1925; married (1) Jan. 18, 1871, George Buck Master, of Elizabeth, N. J., born Jan. 15, 1843, died April 12, 1885; (2) Aug. 19, 1889, Lovell R. Stockwell, of Boston, Mass. No issue by the latter marriage. By first marriage there were two children as follows:
1. Henry Buck Master, born Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 28, 1871; A.B., Princeton, 1895, A.M., 1897; B.D., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1898; D.D., Hanover College, 1917, Lafayette College, 1930; LL.D., James Milliken and Dubuque Universities, 1922; Lit. D., Emporia College, 1931. Ordained Presbyterian ministry by Presbytery of Buffalo, N. Y. Pastor's Assistant First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 1898-1900; Associate Pastor same 1900-05; Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1905-19. Y.M.C.A. Secretary in France 1918. In charge Hut at Gievres four months; transferred to entertainment work; attached to Field Hospital No. 5 during St. Mihiel drive. General Secretary of the Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church since 1919. American Secretary of Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian System 1921-1935. Elected Moderator of the 148th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. May 28, 1936. Under his direction Board of Pensions inaugurated the Service Pension Plan and collected through the Layman's Committee of which he was a member \$15,000,000 to make the Service Pension Plan operative.



Married, Oct. 21, 1902, Lucy Olmsted of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of William Davenport Olmsted (son of John Olmsted of Yonkers, N. Y., founder and first president of the First National Bank of Yonkers), vice-president and treasurer of the Niagara Falls Milling Co., and closely connected with the original hydraulic power development at Niagara Falls. Residence, "Glenthorne", Devon, Pa. Issue, four children:

1. William Olmsted Master, born July 23, 1903; Princeton, 1926. Married, April 26, 1935, Lucy Lair Reis. Issue:
    1. William Olmsted Master, Jr., born May 7, 1937.
  2. John Redman Coxe Master, born July 23, 1903; Princeton, 1927. Married, April 30, 1929, Mary Clarissa White, daughter of John Beaver White of Villa Nova, Pa. Issue, two children:
    1. John Redman Coxe Master, Jr., born Dec. 15, 1929.
    2. James Beaver Master, born Aug. 11, 1933.
  3. Henry Buck Master, Jr., born Nov. 11, 1907; Hill School. Married, April 23, 1930, Kathryn Rowland Bault. Issue:
    1. Henry Buck Master III, born Oct. 27, 1932.
    2. Linda May Master, born Aug. 27, 1935.
  4. George Olmsted Master, born March 23, 1914, died March 16, 1924.
2. Mary Coxe Buck Master, born Jan. 3, 1873, died April 29, 1932; married Arthur Frederick Warde. Issue:
    1. Frederick A. Warde.

Dr. Daniel Theodore Coxe, brother of Dr. John Redman Coxe, Jr., born June 5, 1800, died July, 1834; graduated A.M., Princeton University, 1818; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1822. He married, March 4, 1830, Mary Halliday, daughter of Robert Halliday, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C. They had two children, Emily Josephine Coxe, of whom below; and Julian Halliday Coxe, born 1833, died 1834.

Emily Josephine Coxe, bap. May 31, 1831, died Nov. 17, 1913; married, Oct. 27, 1847, Richard Sprigg Mercer of Maryland, born March 3, 1823, died April 18, 1873, son of John and Mary Scott (Swann) Mercer, and grandson of John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, and Sophia Sprigg, his wife. They had six children as follows:

- (1) Margaret Sprigg Mercer, born Sept. 12, 1851, died Jan. 19, 1901, unmarried.
- (2) John Francis Mercer, born Aug. 31, 1852, died May 22, 1872, unmarried.
- (3) McCall Mercer, born March 21, 1855, died Aug. 4, 1890; married May, 1884, Margaret Sproul, who died July 1, 1892. Issue, 3 children:
  1. Cornelia Rebecca Mercer, born Sept. 30, 1885, married April 24, 1912, John Armstrong, born Sept. 25, 1883, son of Rev. Charles Maurice Armstrong of Maryland; great grandson of Brig. General John Armstrong of the American Revolution. (Residence

- Swarthmore, Pa.). Issue, 2 children:
1. John Armstrong, Jr., born Aug. 7, 1913.
  2. Katherine Mercer Armstrong, born Dec. 15, 1914.
2. Peter McCall Mercer, born Oct. 9, 1888, married Gertrude Allen. (Resides, Calif.). Issue, 2 children:
    1. Peter McCall Mercer, Jr., born —.
    2. Nancy Margaret Mercer, born —.
  3. Charles Craft Mercer, born Aug. 29, 1890, married Marian Josephine Allen, born Jan. 24, 1899, descendant of Brig. General Ethan Allen. (Resides, Gtn., Phila.) Issue, 2 children.
    1. Janet Allen Mercer, born June 16, 1921.
    2. David McCall Mercer, born Aug. 23, 1926.
- (4) Ella Halliday Mercer, born Dec. 6, 1859, married (1) June 12, 1878, William B. Peter; (2) Dec. 18, 1897, Edwin F. Farber. (Resides, Baltimore, Md.) Issue, by 1st marriage, 2 children:
1. Mary Peter, born Dec. 20, 1879, married April 25, 1905, Augustus J. Philbin Gallagher. (Resides, Gtn., Phila.) Issue, 2 children.
    1. Martha Mercer Gallagher, born Sept. 30, 1909.
    2. John F. P. Gallagher, born June 24, 1913.
  2. Emily Margaret Peter, born Sept. 20, 1880, married April 27, 1910, M. Leon Marie. (Resides, Baltimore, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Peter Marie, born Oct. 1912.
    2. Camille Marie, born April, 1918.
- (5) Richard Sprigg Mercer, born Feb. 17, 1862, died Feb., 1908; married 1889, Mary McConkey. Issue, 2 children:
1. Dorothy Carvil Mercer, born March 26, 1892, married Thomas A. Coerr.
  2. Vivien Mercer, born June 15, 1898.
- (6) Jane Byrd Mercer, born Jan. 1867, married Schuyler Hamilton. Issue:
1. Alexandra Hamilton, married Paul Wilkes. (Resides, Trenton, N. J.)

Dr. Edward Jenner Coxe, brother of Dr. Daniel Theodore Coxe, born Dec. 8, 1801, died at New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1862; married, Feb. 5, 1827, Mary Louise Clapier, daughter of Louis Clapier, a French merchant of Philadelphia. They had two children, Mary Clapier Coxe, bapt. Dec. 4, 1828, died unmarried, May 5, 1905; and John Redman Coxe, of whom below.

Major John Redman Coxe, born Oct. 6, 1829; graduated B.A., Dickinson College, 1849; LL.B., Harvard, 1851; issuing Commissary of Subsistence, Army of the Potomac, in Civil War, on the staffs of Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade; Com. Gen. of Penna., with rank of Brig. Gen., under Governor Hartranft. Married, Dec. 23, 1863, Catherine Clifton Bridges of Philadelphia. Issue, one child:

- (1) Mary Louisa Coxe, born July 13, 1866, died Feb. 20, 1932; married March 4, 1886, Moses Brown, born April 7, 1860, son of Moses and

Mary Waln (Wistar) Brown. (Resides, Gtn., Phila.) Issue, one child:

1. Thomas Wistar Brown, 3d, born June 23, 1887, died Jan. 17, 1933; married June 25, 1912, Katharine Livingston Baugh, born Feb. 16, 1890, daughter of Chauncey Ralston and Harriet (Silliman) Baugh. (Resides, Overbrook, Phila.) Issue, 3 children:
  1. Thomas Wistar Brown, 4th, born July 23, 1917.
  2. Katharine Livingston Brown, born Jan. 19, 1918.
  3. John M. G. Brown, born Feb. 25, 1922.

Esther Maria Coxe, fourth of the ten children of Dr. John Redman Coxe, born Aug. 10, 1804, died June 23, 1885; married June 6, 1827, Lorenzo Lewis, of Virginia, born Nov., 1803, died Aug. 27, 1847.

Lorenzo Lewis was the son of Eleanor Parke Custis (Nelly Custis), who was born at "Abington", Va., the estate of her father, John Parke Custis, and died July 15, 1852. She married, Feb. 22, 1799, Lawrence Lewis who was the son of George Washington's sister, Betty Washington, and Col. Fielding Lewis. Nelly Custis was buried at Mt. Vernon just outside the Washington vault. She was the granddaughter of Daniel Parke Custis and Martha Dandridge, who, in 1759, after two years of widowhood, became Martha Washington. On Nov. 5, 1781, John Parke Custis died and George Washington adopted the two younger children, "Nelly" Custis and George W. P. Custis. "Nelly" Custis was George Washington's favorite and it pleased him immensely when she married Lawrence Lewis, the son of his dearly beloved sister.

George Washington when a surveyor, surveyed Clarke County, Virginia, and recognizing and remembering the beauty and value of the land thereabouts, advised his favorite nephew, Lawrence Lewis, to purchase the estate, consisting of 1600 acres of land and a large house and outlying buildings, from Warner Washington, first cousin to George Washington. Lawrence Lewis followed the advice of his illustrious uncle and named the place "Audley"—on the outskirts of the town of Berryville, Va. He never lived there, however, but remained at Woodlawn, the handsome property adjoining Mount Vernon, presented to him by George Washington upon his marriage to Nellie Custis.

After the death of Lawrence Lewis, Nov. 30, 1830, his widow came to "Audley" and lived there. It remained in the possession of the family until financial reverses in the family of Major Henry L. Daingerfield Lewis forced its sale and it passed into other hands.

Esther Maria Coxe and Lorenzo Lewis had six children:

- (1) George Washington Lewis, born Phila., Feb. 12, 1829, died Feb. 5, 1885; married March 25, 1852, Emily Contee Johnson, daughter of Reverdy and Mary (Bowie) Johnson of Baltimore, Md. They had 14 children as follows:

1. Lorenzo Lewis, born, March 11, 1853, at "Audley", died Feb. 27, 1887, at "Fielding", Berryville, Va.; married April 28, 1885, Rose Ellzey McCormick of "Frankford", Berryville. They had one child:



1. George Washington Lewis; a lawyer; born "Fielding", July 22, 1886, died Braddock Heights, Va., Oct. 2, 1918; married Dec. 12, 1916, Silvia L. De Beck. Issue, one child:
  1. Lorenzo Custis Lewis, born Nov. 18, 1917.
2. Reverdy Johnson Lewis, born April 25, 1854, died May 1, 1854.
3. Mary Bowie Lewis, born July 17, 1855, died April 25, 1886.
4. Esther Maria Lewis, born Aug. 6, 1856, died July 28, 1931; married Dec. 7, 1882, Samuel McCormick of "Frankford", Berryville, Va. Issue, three children, born Berryville:
  1. Emily Contee McCormick, born Sept. 15, 1885.
  2. Mary Lewis McCormick, born Oct. 11, 1887, died July 17, 1888.
  3. Edward McCormick, born May 22, 1895.
5. Emily Contee Lewis, born Dec. 29, 1857, died Oct. 25, 1931; married Oct. 28, 1879, Colonel Edwin Augustus Stevens of Hoboken, N. J. Issue, eight children:
  1. John Stevens, born Jan. 28, 1881; died unmarried Aug. 27, 1932.
  2. Edwin Augustus Stevens, Jr., born Aug. 15, 1882; graduated Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, with degree of Mechanical Engineer, and has followed the profession of Marine Engineer and Naval Architect; is a recognized specialist or expert on propeller designing; with U. S. Shipping Board, 1917-30, and for a number of years was in charge of propeller designing. Resides, Bedminster, N. J.
  3. Washington Lewis Stevens, born Sept. 26, 1883.
  4. Bayard Stevens, born July 20, 1885, died Nov. 15, 1927; married Oct. 11, 1910, Mary G. McDonald of Berryville. Issue, three children:
    1. John Stevens VII, born Jan. 8, 1912, at Hoboken.
    2. Bayard McDonald Stevens, born Mar. 9, 1916, at Hoboken.
    3. Nancy Grey Stevens, born May 29, 1925, Short Hills.
  5. Martha Bayard Stevens, born Dec. 9, 1886, died April 12, 1888.
  6. (Lt. Col.) Basil Martiau Stevens, born Dec. 28, 1888, at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., Cadet, U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y., March 1, 1909-July 1, 1910. With N. J. Cavalry on Mexican Border, 1916. 1st Lieut., Inf. U.S.A., World War, 1917-19. Captain, Judge Advocate, Officers Reserve Corps. Lt. Col., Inf. N.G.N.J., on staff of Governor A. Harry Moore, 1934. Admitted to Bar of N. J. in 1914, and as Counsellor in 1920; is a United States Commissioner for New Jersey, a New Jersey Supreme Court Commissioner, and a Special Master in Chancery. In 1932 was a member of the New Jersey State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and is a member of: Colonial Lords of Manors in America, Chancellor of New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society of New York, Huguenot Society of New York, and the Military Order of the World War. Resides, Hoboken, N. J.

Married, Oct. 28, 1913, Helen Clendenin Ward, a descendant of Andrew Ward, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630. Issue, two children:

1. Emily Custis Lewis Stevens, born Hoboken, May 22, 1915.
2. Edwin Augustus Stevens IV, born March 8, 1917.
7. Laurence Lewis Stevens, born Hoboken, Nov. 29, 1889, graduated Stevens Institute of Technology; actuary, Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. Member Actuarial Society of America, and Institute of Actuaries. Married April 2, 1913, Anne D. Malpass, of Phila., where they reside. Issue, one child:
  1. Lawrence Lewis Stevens, Jr., born July 29, 1915; graduate Haverford School, 1934.
8. Emily Lewis Stevens, born June 27, 1896; unmarried. Resides, Bedminster, N. J.
6. Reverdy Johnson Lewis, born June 3, 1859, died Dec. 14, 1928; married Alice Powers (died Oct. 12, 1934). No issue.
7. Louise Travers Lewis, born March 3, 1861, died Aug. 17, 1863.
8. Charles Conrad Lewis, born June 14, 1862, died March 7, 1930; married (1) in 1895, Alice M. Huff, who died in 1902; married (2) Sept. 4, 1912, Mabel Eleanor Boyer of Baltimore (see preceding pages), who resides at Boyce, Va. Issue, one son by the second marriage:
  1. Charles Conrad Lewis, born Feb. 9, 1918.
9. Louise Travers Lewis, born Oct. 10, 1863, died unmarried 1912.
10. William Travers Lewis, born March 14, 1865, died May 17, 1929; married Maria Garnett McGuire of Berryville. They had one son who died in infancy.
11. Ella Johnson Lewis, born May 16, 1868, married 1897, James McKinney White of Baltimore. No issue.
12. Robert E. Lee Lewis, born Sept. 17, 1869; lawyer of New York City; married Nov. 24, 1896, Mathilde Gossler. Issue, two sons:
  1. Edwin S. Lewis, born July 12, 1898; unmarried.
  2. Robert E. Lee Lewis, Jr., born May 10, 1903, married June 4, 1928, Alice McKim Voss. Reside, Spring Lake, N. J. Issue, two children:
    1. Eleanor Custis Lewis, born Dec. 17, 1929.
    2. Sandra Voss Lewis, born May 9, 1933.
13. Maud Lewis, born March 4, 1871, died April 18, 1925; married Fenton P. Whiting of Clark Co., Va. No issue.
14. Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, born May 25, 1872, d. Aug. 23, 1872.
- (2) John Redman Coxe Lewis, born "Audley", April 18, 1834, died Lexington, Va., Dec. 12, 1898.; married Dec. 16, 1863, Maria Bradfute Freeland, daughter of John and Rosalie (Tucker) Freeland of Richmond. Issue, five children, all born at Richmond:

1. Lawrence Fielding Lewis, born Oct. 7, 1864, married June 9, 1891, Janet Hollins Nicholas. Issue, one child:
    1. Janet Hollins Lewis, born Baltimore, April 27, 1895, married Henry Manvill, and had two children.
  2. Rosalie Harrison Lewis, born Sept. 6, 1866, died Aug., 1868.
  3. John Redman Coxe Lewis, born June 13, 1870, died Feb. 26, 1895.
  4. Marie Stuart Lewis, born Jan. 25, 1875, died June 1, 1935; married Nov. 25, 1908, St. Julian Ravenel Marshall, son of Richard Coxe and Catherine (Wilson) Marshall. (Resides, New York City.) Issue, two children:
    1. St. Julien Ravenel Marshall, born July 24, 1910.
    2. John Lewis Marshall, born June 23, 1912, died May 5, 1927.
  5. Duncan Freeland Lewis, born Feb. 18, 1876, died 1915.
- (3) Lawrence Fielding Lewis (twin), born April 18, 1834, died Jan. 25, 1857.
- (4) Col. Edward Parke Custis Lewis, born Feb. 7, 1837, died Sept. 3, 1899; served as Colonel in the Confederate Army, and was a prisoner of war for 15 months; minister to Portugal under President Cleveland. He married (1) March 23, 1859, Lucy Balmain Ware, born 1839, died Sept., 1866; married (2) June 1, 1869, Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett. Issue, by 1st marriage 5 children; by 2nd marriage 4 children, as follows:
1. Eleanor Angela Lewis, born 1859, died 1860.
  2. Lawrence Fielding Lewis, died young.
  3. John Glassell Lewis, died young.
  4. Edward P. Custis Lewis, died young.
  5. Lucy Ware Lewis, born 1866, married Charles T. A. McCormick (deceased). Issue, one child:
    1. Charles T. A. McCormick, Jr., killed in action, Battle of Soissons, France, 1918.

Issue, 2nd marriage:

1. Edwin Augustus Stevens Lewis, born March 15, 1870 (deceased); married Alice S. Walker. Issue, two children:
  1. Edward Parke Custis Lewis, born 1900.
  2. Henry Walker Lewis, born 1903.
2. Esther Maria Lewis, born Geneva, Switzerland, June 17, 1871, married May 19, 1894, Charles Merrill Chapin, born April 19, 1871, died Dec. 31, 1932. (Resides, New York City.) Issue, two children:
  1. Mary Stevens Chapin, born Nov. 10, 1895, married July 1, 1915, Dr. Shepard Krech of New York City. Issue:
    1. Shepard Krech, Jr., born April 24, 1918.
    2. Merrill Chapin Krech, born Sept. 18, 1919.
    3. Mary Esther Krech, born Dec. 12, 1921.
    4. Alvin William Krech, born Jan. 18, 1925.
  2. Charles Merrill Chapin, Jr., born May 27, 1898, married July 7, 1925, Cynthia Meldrum Robinson of New York, who died Jan. 29, 1934. No issue.
3. Julia Stevens Lewis, born March 4, 1877, married James Mil-



lar Cumming of Scotland. (Resides in Italy). Issue, 2 children:

1. Robert Cumming, M.D., born Bernardsville, N. J., July 5, 1900; after age of nine he lived abroad. Graduated M.B., Ch.B., Edinburgh University of Medicine, 1928; L.R.C.S. Edinburgh and L.R.F.P.S. Glasgow, 1929. In the latter year he returned to America. Medical interne Boston Psychopathic Hospital, 1929-30; received degree of D.N.B., National Board of Medical Examiners at Boston, 1929; assistant physician Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., 1930-31; and at Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1931-35; now an active practitioner at Poughkeepsie, specializing in Neurology, Psychology, Child Guidance and Mental Hygiene. Member, British Medical Assn., Dutchess County Medical Soc., and Psychiatric Society, and American Psychiatric Assn. Also to various local societies and clubs.

Married, ———, Jean Knox of Edinburgh, born April 11, 1901, daughter of William Knox. Issue:

1. Grace Cumming, born April 11, 1931.
2. Julia S. L. Cumming, born June 29, 1934.
2. Edward P. C. L. Cumming, born June 25, 1905, married Lucy B. Gurnee of New York. Issue:
  1. Edward P. C. L. Cumming, Jr., born Jan. 24, 1930.
4. Eleanor P. Custis Lewis, born Aug. 16, 1878, married (1) Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr.; (2) Baron Zdenko de Dworzak. Resides in Italy, now in America. No issue.

(5) Charles Conrad Lewis, born Oct. 28, 1839, died March 7, 1859.

(6) Major Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield Lewis, born April 25, 1843, died Dec. 17, 1893; inherited "Audley"; married April 25, 1871, Carter Penn Freeland, daughter of John and Rosalie (Tucker) Freeland of Richmond. Issue, 12 children:

1. Rosalie Warwick Lewis, born July 21, 1872, died Sept. 25, 1895; married June 13, 1893, Frank Vincent Tilford.
2. Lorenzo Conrad Lewis, born 1874, died 1879.
3. James Freeland Lewis, born Richmond, Oct. 31, 1875, married June 29, 1907, Page Selden Ellyson. Resides, St. Petersburg, Fla. Issue, 2 children:
  1. James Freeland Lewis, Jr., born May 25, 1908.
  2. Page Ellyson Lewis, Jr., born July 26, 1909.
4. Henry L. Daingerfield Lewis, Jr., born June 17, 1877, married (1) 1917, Lucy Reis; (2) May 2, 1925, Jessie S. K. Voss. Resides Hewlett, L. I.
5. Edward Parke Custis Lewis, born 1879, died 1896.
6. Esther Maria Lewis, born March 26, 1881, married Oct. 3, 1905, Dr. Alexander Wylie Moore, born Feb. 23, 1878, Chester, S. C. Dr. Moore graduated M.D., U. of V., 1901, and New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1902; house Surgeon, 1904; visiting Gynaecologist to Out-Door Dept., 1904-09; and Adjunct Assistant Visiting 4th Gynaecological Division, Bellevue Hospital. Since then engaged in practice in Charlotte, N. C.

7. Mary Pictou Lewis, born 1883, died 1905.
8. Carter Penn Lewis, born July 2, 1885, married March 31, 1912, William Henry Wiley, born June 22, 1885, son of Calvin and Mary Wiley. Resides, Hackensack, N. J. Issue, two children:
  1. Carter Penn Wiley, born Dec. 26, 1912.
  2. Mary Patricia Wiley, born July 6, 1917.
9. John Freeland Lewis, born March 13, 1888, died June 8, 1895.
10. Margaret Byrd Lewis, born April 12, 1890, died April 15, 1920; married Oct. 27, 1917, Thomas Bolling Byrd, born Sept. 4, 1890, son of Richard Evelyn and Eleanor (Bolling) Byrd. Resides, Winchester, Va. Issue:
  1. Margaret Lewis Byrd, born April 13, 1920.
11. Fielding Lewis, born Oct. 28, 1891; unmarried; resides with Mrs. Alexander Wylie Moore at Charlotte, N. C.
12. William McGuire Lewis, born and died in 1893.

Alfred Coxe, brother of Esther Maria Coxe, born Feb. 26, 1812, died Dec. 11, 1891; married April 23, 1846, Laurette de Tousard Stocker (died Dec. 29, 1885). She was the daughter of John Clements and Louise Francoise Caroline (de Tousard) Stocker, and the great grand-daughter of General Anne Louis de Tousard, who accompanied Lafayette in this country and served as a French officer under Washington. Issue, three daughters:

- (1) Laurette de Tousard Coxe, born March 4, 1847, died March, 1927; married June 22, 1871, Frederick Prime, Jr. (died 1915), son of Frederick Prime of New York and Lydia Hare of Phila. They had six children:
  1. Laurette Coxe Prime, died young.
  2. Alice Mary Prime; unmarried; resides in Phila.
  3. Laurette de Tousard Prime, married April 28, 1917, Pendleton Gaines Watmough, born Dec. 19, 1871. Resides, Devon, Pa. No issue.
  4. Frederick Prime, 3d, died young.
  5. Frederick Prime, M.D., married Feb. 21, 1911, Mary Gardiner Curtis. Resides, Paoli, Pa. Issue:
    1. Sylvester Gardiner Prime, born July 1, 1916.
  6. Alfred Coxe Prime (deceased), married Phoebe Phillips. Issue:
    1. Alfred Coxe Phillips Prime, born July, 1923.
    2. Phoebe Anna Prime, born June, 1925.
- (2) Louisa Caroline Coxe, born March 4, 1847 (twin), died young.
- (3) Louisa Caroline Coxe, born May 2, 1858, married April 17, 1884, Arthington Gilpin (deceased). Issue, 3 children:
  1. Arthington Gilpin, Jr., born Aug. 4, 1885, married Grace H. Munnikhuysen of Baltimore; resides Arnold, Md. Issue, 1 son:
    1. Arthington Gilpin III, born Jan. 21, 1925.
  2. Alfred Coxe Gilpin, born Oct. 12, 1887; resides with mother, Phila.
  3. Edmund Watmough Gilpin, born Jan. 31, 1894.

Ferdinand Coxe, brother of Alfred Coxe, and the youngest of the ten children of Dr. John Redman and Sarah (Cox) Coxe, born Phila., May 24, 1815, died Sept. 4, 1884. He graduated University of Pennsylvania 1828; 2d lt., 1st

Inf. U.S.A., 1838; 1st Lt. 1840; resigned 1844. From 1845 to 1854 he was in the Diplomatic Service, being Charge d'Affaires at the U. S. Legation in Buenos Aires for several years. He married (1) June 27, 1854, Fanny Travis Cochran, daughter of William G. Cochran of Phila., born March 8, 1827, died Aug. 8, 1863; (2) May, 1871, Mary Josephine Jones of New York, born Dec. 16, 1835, died April 13, 1931. There were 2 children by 1st marriage, and 1 child by 2nd marriage:

- (1) Leonard Streate Coxe, born Jan. 19, 1856, died unmarried Sept. 19, 1886.
- (2) Marcellus Coxe, born Nov. 7, 1857, died Feb., 1917; married June 2, 1885, Florence Sellers, born Jan. 15, 1859, daughter of David Wampole and Anna Frances (Jacquett) Sellers of Phila. Issue:
  1. Francis Travis Coxe, born March 13, 1889; secty. U. S. Legation, Havana, Cuba, 1913; served 2 years in France with Signal Corps, 1st Div., and Militia Intelligence, as Sergeant Major; now with the Fidelity-Phila. Trust Co. of Phila. Married Aug. 14, 1914, Mercedes Mederos y Cabanas of Havana. He and his son are the only representatives of this branch of the family bearing the Coxe name. Issue:
    1. Travis Coxe, born Oct. 26, 1916.
- (3) Ida Josephine Coxe, born Nice, France, Feb. 2, 1872, married Ernst Heddaeus, an electrical engineer, born Gladenbach, Germany, May 10, 1868, died Aug. 10, 1926. Mrs. Heddaeus resides with her daughter at Mountain View, Calif. Issue:
  1. Eulalia Heddaeus, born Seville, Spain, July 6, 1897.

This completes the senior Coxe line, that from Daniel Coxe, the elder of the two married sons of Colonel Daniel and Sarah (Eckley) Coxe.

We will now take up the junior Coxe line, that of William Coxe, younger of the two married sons of Colonel Daniel and Sarah (Eckley) Coxe. This line has not only been identified with the history of Philadelphia for a longer time than the senior line, but it has been a larger family, and has produced many descendants who have been factors in the social, professional and official life of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

William Coxe was born April 27, 1723, two years before his mother's decease. He was the first member of the Coxe family to make his home and establish himself in Philadelphia. He came to the Quaker City when a young man, entered into mercantile pursuits and became one of the leading merchants of that city. He likewise attained distinction in public and semi-public life.

He was elected a common councilman Oct. 1, 1751; was advanced to the board of aldermen Oct. 4, 1757, and the following year—Oct. 4, 1758—was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. This office he refused to accept. Four years later he was again chosen to the mayoralty, and again he declined. Upon this occasion a fine of 40 pounds was imposed upon him for his non-acceptance, under the provisions of the charter of 1701.



In 1756, during the French and Indian War, he served as a member of Captain Charles Batho's Independent Company of Foot, organized in Philadelphia. From 1759 to 1771 he was a trustee of the college of Philadelphia—now the University of Pennsylvania. In 1761 he was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The same year, Feb. 28, he was commissioned a justice of the Court of Common Pleas and was recommissioned Nov. 10, 1764, and again, Jan. 17, 1765. We find his name, in 1763, on the roll of membership of the Mount Regale Fishing Co., a noted social organization of that period. From 1766 to 1768 he was a vestryman of Christ Church.

William Coxe married, April 10, 1750, Mary Francis, daughter of Tench Francis, the celebrated lawyer, attorney general of the province of Pennsylvania, by his wife, Elizabeth Turbutt. She was a sister of Tench Francis, the noted merchant and financier, and a first cousin of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the famous letters of "Junius." The death of Mrs. Coxe occurred Aug. 27, 1800, she being then 70 years of age. Her husband survived her only a year, Oct. 11, 1801, being the date of his decease.

William and Mary (Francis) Coxe, had thirteen children as follows: Sarah, John D., Tench, Elizabeth, Ann, Rebecca, William, Jr., Daniel, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Daniel William and James. Of these, three died young, four died unmarried, and one, Daniel William Coxe, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, married Margaret Burd but had no issue. The other five children, namely, Sarah, John, Tench, Rebecca and William, Jr., married and had issue, as appears below.

Sarah Coxe, the eldest of the five, was known in her day as "the beautiful Sally Coxe." It was to her that Joseph Shippen had reference, in his famous "Lines Written in an Assembly Room," when he wrote:

In Sally Coxe's form and face,  
True index of her mind,  
The most exact of human race  
Not one defect can find.

Thy beauty every breast alarms,  
And many a swain can prove  
That he who views your conquering charms,  
Must soon succumb to love.

She married, April 24, 1768, Andrew Allen, son of Chief Justice William Allen, by his wife, Margaret Hamilton, daughter of the celebrated lawyer, Alexander Hamilton, attorney general of the province, and sister of James Hamilton, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. Andrew Allen, who was born in June, 1740, and died March 7, 1825, was himself a man of distinction, being one of the founders, in 1774, of the Troop of Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia—the City Troop of today—and a delegate to the Continental Congress prior to the Revolution.

Seven children were born to Andrew and Sarah (Coxe) Allen, the eldest of whom, Andrew Allen, was, at one time, British Consul at Boston. Another one of the children, Margaret Allen, became the wife of George Ham-

mond, the first British minister to the United States. Her descendants, who are all British subjects, are people of much distinction. Her only daughter, Margaret Hammond, married Major Henry Richard Chetwynd-Stapylton, R.A., a grandson of William, fourth viscount of Chetwynd. Edmund Hammond, brother of Margaret Hammond, was under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, a member of the privy council and March 5, 1874, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Hammond of Kirk Ella. He married and had issue.

John D. Coxe, brother of Sally Coxe, was born Sept. 29, 1752. Later in life, as a distinguishing mark, he added the letter "D" to his name—though it did not represent a name—and he was ever afterward known as John D. Coxe. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1769, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar about 1776, and rose to a position of leadership among the lawyers of the Quaker City. He was a councilman in 1790, under the new city charter, adopted March 11, 1789. He was commissioned president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, June 19, 1797, and held the post until succeeded by William Tilghman, July 1, 1805. In 1806-7 he served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

David Paul Brown, in the *Forum*, said of Judge Coxe that he held "a highly respected position as a lawyer and a judge." Horace Binney in his "Leaders of the Old Bar" said:

"The Common Pleas at this time was under the presidency of John D. Coxe, and the only lawyer in it. He was a sound lawyer and a very honest man, a little too much disturbed by his doubts and his talent for making distinctions, but on the whole very safe, very patient, and very well tempered. I could tell when a doubt had seized him, by the manner in which he pulled one of his eyebrows—as if he could disentangle the web by straightening the hairs."

Judge Coxe married first, Aug. 27, 1789, Grace Riché, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (nee Peel) Riché, who died without issue, April 17, 1790. Judge Coxe then married, May 2, 1792, Mary Footman, daughter of Richard and Eleanor Footman. As a result of this latter marriage six children were born as follows: Edward D., Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Coldham and Ellen. Only two of these married, Ann and Ellen. The first named became the wife of James Ross but died without issue.

Ellen Coxe, the other daughter, born Nov. 1, 1798, died Feb. 12, 1831; married May 16, 1820—as his first wife—Col. John Goddard Watmough, born Dec. 6, 1793, died Nov. 28, 1861; a man of great distinction. Brilliant soldier during the War of 1812; was several times wounded, for which he suffered during his whole life; representative in Congress, 1830-35; sheriff of the County of Phila., 1835-38; surveyor of the Port of Phila., 1841; one of the organizers and first president of the Phila., Germantown & Norristown Railroad, the first railway company in Pennsylvania. (See WATMOUGH sketch for complete details.)

They had six children as follows:

- (1) Edward Coxe Watmough, born June 9, 1821, died unmarried June 14, 1848.

- (2) James Horatio Watmough, born July 30, 1822, died Jan. 18, 1917; studied at University of Pennsylvania; entered U. S. Navy as midshipman; served in the Mexican War and retired with rank of Commodore. He married first, Oct. 19, 1848, Emmeline G. Sheaff, born Nov. 19, 1818, died May 8, 1904, daughter of George and Anne Catharine (Muhlenberg) Sheaff; married secondly, July 15, 1907, Ann Bowie Harris of Washington, D. C.  
Issue by the first marriage, one daughter:
1. Ellen Coxe Watmough, born 1854, died 1927; married Oct., 1883, Samuel H. Griffith, Surgeon U.S.N., born 1853, died 1905. (See GRIFFITH sketch for full details.) Issue, one daughter:
    1. Ellen Coxe Griffith, born ———, 1887, married Ernest Raven Breakwell, born 1877, son of William Breakwell. Residence, London, England. Issue:
      1. Ernest Raven Watmough Breakwell, born ———, 1910.
      2. John Valentine Breakwell, born ———, 1917.
      3. Oliver Oldfield Breakwell, born ———, 1919.
- (3) Mary Ellen Watmough, born March 11, 1824, died unmarried March 31, 1845.
- (4) Pendleton Gaines Watmough, born May 3, 1828; entered U. S. Navy as midshipman, served in Mexican and Civil Wars, attaining the rank of Lt. Commander, resigned 1865. Settled in Ohio, and in 1869 was appointed collector of customs for the port of Cleveland, holding office 8 years. Returned to Philadelphia and died there April 20, 1911. He married Sept. 8, 1862, Mary Minerva Merwin, daughter of George Buckingham and Loretta Lucretia (Wood) Merwin. They had five children as follows:
1. Minnie Katharine Watmough, born March 17, 1864; unmarried, Phila., Pa.
  2. Anna Carmick Watmough, born April 14, 1866; unmarried, Phila., Pa.
  3. Bertha Loretta Watmough, died young, Nov., 1888.
  4. Marjorie Ellen Watmough, born 1884, died April 10, 1913; was a well known artist. She married, 1912, Edward Fenno Hoffman, Jr., architect of Phila. Issue, one child:
    1. Marjorie Ellen Watmough Hoffman, born March 27, 1913, married John B. McPherson 4th, of Phila.
  5. Pendleton Gaines Watmough, born Dec. 19, 1871, married April 28, 1917, Laurette de Tousard Prime, daughter of Frederick and Laurette de Tousard (Coxe) Prime. No issue.
- (5) Anna Watmough, born Feb. 17, 1826, died young.
- (6) Katharine Watmough, born June 14, 1829, died April 13, 1859; married as his second wife, Edward Swift Buckley, born Dec. 30, 1827, son of Matthew Brooke and Mary (Swift) Buckley. Like his father before him, Mr. Buckley was prominent in the iron industry; trustee, Episcopal Academy, and director of many financial institutions. They had two children as follows:
1. Katharine Buckley, born July 29, 1857; unmarried.
  2. Edward S. Buckley, Jr., born Sept. 30, 1858; married June 7, 1883, Charlotte Carter, born Dec. 29, 1858. Mr. Buckley suc-



ceeded his father as a member of the board of directors Insurance Co. of North America. Issue, one son:

1. Edward S. Buckley 3d, born April 6, 1884, married Anna Stille Dulles. Issue, two children:
  1. Elizabeth Carter Buckley, born Oct. 8, 1923.
  2. Edward S. Buckley 4th, born Oct. 24, 1926.

Judge Coxe's younger brother, and the most celebrated member of the Coxe family, of any generation, was Tench Coxe, who was born May 22, 1755. Restricted space will prevent the presentation, in this article, of anything like an adequate portrayal of the character of the man, and of his notable career as a publicist and politician. An outline sketch must suffice.

Though originally intending to prepare for the bar, he finally determined upon a mercantile career, and became associated with the firm of his father, the title of which became Coxe, Furman & Coxe, one of the leading commercial concerns of Philadelphia. Though successful in his chosen vocation, his natural instincts led him towards a public service, and his life was largely devoted to politics and kindred pursuits. And few Americans had a more varied career, or one characterized by a greater diversity of incidents, involving the highest order of commendation on the part of friends, and the most bitter denunciation at the hands of his political enemies.

During the Revolution, Tench Coxe was on the side of the Loyalists, and it is said that when General Howe entered Philadelphia, young Coxe and Andrew Allen, together with other Philadelphians, rode to meet him and escorted him into the city. Upon the evacuation of Philadelphia, Tench Coxe was arrested by Washington's troops, but was paroled. In later years, Tench was repeatedly assailed by his political enemies for his early Tory leanings.

Later, he became a staunch Whig, and labored thereafter for the advancement of the American cause, and the establishment of governmental institutions upon a firm basis. In 1786 he was sent to the Annapolis convention as a representative of Pennsylvania. Two years later he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. Upon the organization of the federal government, in 1790, under the new constitution, he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, and two years later became commissioner of the revenue of the United States. In 1800 he received the appointment of secretary of the Pennsylvania land office. In 1803, having become affiliated with the Republican party—as the Democratic party of that day was usually designated—President Jefferson appointed him purveyor of the public supplies, which office he held until 1812. His next office was that of clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to which he was appointed January 28, 1815. In this position he served until 1818.

The political period in which he lived was one of extreme vehemence, unequaled even by modern conditions, characterized by reputation assassination and the wielding of the muck-rake. At one period Coxe was reviled by the Federalists as "renegade," a "Tory" and a "British Guide." Subsequently being at war with the Lieb and Duane forces of the Democracy, when the party was split asunder, he was, for a period of three months, daily assailed by the Aurora, and called a "Tory," a "Federal Rat," etc., Ex-President John

Adams, with whom he had quarreled, writing, February 14, 1815, to James Lloyd, spoke of Coxe as a "runaway from his master Hamilton."

William McClay, one of the first two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, writing in his journal May 3, 1790, just before Coxe's appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury, thus commented:

"There is a prospect of Tench Coxe succeeding Duer in the assistantcy of the treasury. His character was spoken of with great asperity by Fitzsimons, Morris and Wilson. Clymer rather supported him."

In spite of his enmities—and all men of force and power possessed them in those days—Tench Coxe was recognized as a man of large abilities and wide influence in his public service.

As a modern writer has said:

"The claims of Tench Coxe to remembrance are his labors in behalf of American manufacturers, and his statistical writings on political economy. He deserves, indeed, to be called the father of the American cotton industry. He it was who first brought models of an Arkwright machine to the United States and first urged the people of the South to give their time to raising cotton."

President James Madison wrote to Coxe in 1809:

"Your very early and continued attention to this important interest is entitled to the thankfulness of your countrymen."

McMaster, the historian, thus comments in his history of "The People of the United States":

"Societies for the encouragement of manufacturers . . . began to spring up in every city. But the most active among them was at Philadelphia, and the most active of all its members was Tench Coxe. No man deserves better than he to be called the father of the American Cotton Industry. At a time when the plant was rarely seen out side of a flower-garden, when the custom-house officers at Liverpool denied that all America could produce six hundred pounds, he plainly told his countrymen that cotton would someday be the source of their wealth and power."

Scharf and Wescott's "History of Philadelphia" says:

"Indeed his whole life was devoted to encouraging and developing American manufacturers. He early became an authority on the subject and his writings served both to encourage and develop the infant industries of this country."

Between the years of 1790 and 1820 Tench Coxe acquired large holdings of land in Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, and Columbia Counties, in the heart of the Anthracite Coal district of Pennsylvania. The property so acquired was at that time public lands open to settlers. Tench Coxe employed a large number of settlers who, by fencing in 400 acres, building a home thereon, and living on the property for three years, thereby acquired title to a

"homestead." To use a colloquial mining term, Tench Coxe "grub staked" these settlers, paying them a good living wage for the three years, and then drew lots with the settlers for the final title of the lands, Coxe getting two-thirds of the property and the settlers one-third. The coal lands so acquired are still owned by the descendants of Tench Coxe.

Tench Coxe was married twice. His first wife was Catherine McCall, daughter of Samuel and Ann (nee Searle) McCall, who died without issue July 21, 1778, July 22 being the date of her burial. He married, secondly, Rebecca Coxe, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (nee Wells) Coxe, of Sidney, N. J., who was born August 2, 1764, and died February 10, 1806. Her husband survived her 18 years, dying July 17, 1824.

Ten children were born to them, namely: Ann Rebecca, Tench, Francis Sidney, Alexander Sidney, Sarah Redman, Charles Sidney, Mary Rebecca, Henry Sidney, Edmund Sidney and James Sidney, four of whom married—Francis Sidney, Charles Sidney, Henry Sidney, and James Sidney. All of the others, however, except Sarah Redman, reached maturity, and three of them, Tench, Alexander Sidney, and Edmund Sidney, became members of the Philadelphia Bar. Of the four children that married, Henry Sidney Coxe, also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, married first, Lucy Ann FitzHugh, daughter of Judge FitzHugh of Louisville, Ky.; married secondly, Mary A. Berry, but there is no surviving issue. James Sidney Coxe, Midshipman and acting Lieut. U.S.N., wounded on the Guerriere, under Decatur, married Ellen Sullivan, but had no issue. The other two sons, Francis Sidney and Charles Sidney Coxe, married and had issue as below.

Francis Sidney Coxe was born Jan. 11, 1789, settled in western North Carolina, where he attained a position of prominence and influence, and died at Rutherfordton, N. C., April 8, 1852. He married Jane McBee Alexander and had three children as follows: Tench Charles, Joseph and Franklin. Joseph died at the age of 18 years; the other two are treated below.

Tench Charles Coxe, born Rutherfordton, N. C., Jan. 25, 1824, died in Phila., June 1, 1877; married Nov. 18, 1846, Sarah Anne Stevens, born Charleston, S. C., Sept. 2, 1829, died May 4, 1896. Mrs. Tench Charles Coxe married secondly, July 10, 1889, Edward Croft. By the first marriage there were four children, of whom two, Tench and Franklin, died in infancy. The other two children, Joseph Carson and Eleanor, are as follows:

- (1) Joseph Carson Coxe, born Rutherfordton, N. C., May 12, 1854, married Jan. 26, 1882, Virginia Rosalie Michie of Atlanta, Ga., who died June 24, 1906. Issue, two children:
  1. Eleanor Coxe, born Phila., Nov. 16, 1882, died July 5, 1894.
  2. Rosalie Coxe, born Savannah, Ga., Jan. 15, 1884, married Jan. 31, 1905, Daniel Baldwin Hull of Savannah. Issue, 4 children:
    1. Rosalie Hull, born Oct. 27, 1905.
    2. Eliza Lamar Hull, born Dec. 23, 1907, died June 21, 1908.
    3. Josephine Hull, born Dec. 31, 1909, married May 14, 1934, Henry Willis Jackson, Jr., of England. Issue, 1 daughter:
      1. Sydney Coxe Jackson, born May 29, 1935.
    4. Daniel Baldwin Hull, Jr., born Sept. 18, 1915, died Feb. 1, 1928.



- (2) Eleanor Coxe, born Phila., Oct. 17, 1866; married first, Oct. 28, 1885, Meade Minnigerode; secondly, Oct. 20, 1902, Persifor Frazer Gibson. Issue, by the first marriage, two children and one by the second marriage, as follows:

1. Meade Minnigerode, noted author, born London, England, June 19, 1887; educated Harrow School (England); B.A., Yale University, 1910. With Charles E. Merrill Co., New York publishers, 1910-13; Munson S. S. Line, 1913-16. During the World War, was representative in France of U. S. Shipping Board, 1917-18; 1st lieut. American Red Cross, with A.E.F., 1918-19; French Commemorative Medal for service with French troops, French Victory Medal. Member: Delta Epsilon, Elihu (Yale), Harrow Assn. (England), Pi Gamma Mu, International Star Class Yacht Racing Assn. Author: *Laughing House*, 1920; *The Big Year*, 1921; *Oh, Susanna*, 1922; *Some Letters of Herman Melville*, and a *Bibliography*, 1922; *The Queen of Sheba*, 1922; *The Seven Hills*, 1923; *The Fabulous Forties*, 1924; *Lives and Times*, 1925; *Aaron Burr* (with S. H. Wendell) 1925; *Some American Ladies*, 1926; *Cordelia Chantrelle*, 1926; *Certain Rich Men*, 1927; *Cockades*, 1927; *Presidential Years*, 1928; *Jefferson, Friend of France*, 1928; *Some Mariners of France*, 1930; *The Magnificent Comedy*, 1931; *The Son of Marie Antoinette*, 1934; also many short stories and articles in *Saturday Evening Post*, *Colliers*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Outlook*, etc.

Married Aug. 30, 1932, Mrs. Mildred Ralston (Bright) Mailliard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Victor Bright of Phila. and New York. Resides, Essex, Conn.

2. Charles Frederick Minnigerode, born Oct. 24, 1888, died 1891.
3. Persifor Frazer Gibson, Jr., born June 27, 1903; educated Howe Military School, Howe, Indiana; U. S. Naval Academy, 1925. Resigned from U. S. Navy as a lieutenant junior grade. With Eads Johnson, Inc., Naval Architects, 1929-1932; Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., 1932. Member U. S. Naval Academy Graduates Association of New York, Military Naval Club of New York. Resides, New York City.

Married, March 28, 1932, Madelyn Alice Smith, daughter of Grover Dwight Smith of Montclair, N. J.

Franklin Coxe, brother of Tench Charles Coxe, born Nov. 2, 1839, died Green River Plantation, near Rutherfordton, N. C., June 2, 1903; was vice president of the Western N. C. R. R., and one of the most prominent men in North Carolina. He married April 29, 1861, Mary Matilda Mills and had five children:

- (1) Otis Mills Coxe, born Phila., Aug. 20, 1864, married June 15, 1892, Mary Connally of Richmond, Va. (Both deceased). Issue, one son:
  1. Tench Francis Coxe, born March 19, 1893, died Asheville, N. C., Jan. 12, 1923; married, London, England, in 1919, Anita Mynott Remington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Remington of London, England (now Mrs. George B. Coggins of Biltmore, N. C.). Issue:
    1. Mary Connally Coxe

2. Francis Rebecca Coxe (twins), born Phila., April 5, 1920.

- (2) Francis Sidney Coxe, born Oct. 1, 1866, died unmarried.
- (3) Daisy Coxe, born Greenville, S. C., May 9, 1868, married Nov. 9, 1887, William Townsend Wright of Phila., son of Charles Barstow Wright. They reside at St. Davids, Pa., and have two children:
1. Daisy Coxe Wright, born Aug. 19, 1888, married June 27, 1912, William Innes Forbes. Issue: 3 children:
    1. William Innes Forbes, born June 22, 1915.
    2. Frank Coxe Forbes, born June 29, 1918.
    3. Charles Wright Forbes, born July 24, 1923.
  2. William Coxe Wright, born April 1, 1895; noted court tennis player; twice winner of the national single court tennis championship; participated in six doubles championship victories, and in 1933 won the Gold Racquet court tennis tournament at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He married first May 12, 1917, Eleanor Stratton Carpenter, born Jan. 16, 1895 (now Mrs. Richard H. Atkinson of Redwood City, Calif.); secondly, Oct. 18, 1934, Charlotte K. Dorrance, daughter of Dr. John T. and Ethel (Malinkrodt) Dorrance of Radnor, Pa.  
Issue, first marriage:
    1. Eleanor Carre Wright, born March 16, 1927.
- (4) Maude Coxe, born Greenville, S. C., Jan. 31, 1873; unmarried.
- (5) Tench Charles Coxe, born Rutherfordton, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874, died May 26, 1926; married April 19, 1898, Sarah Fotherall Potter, of Wilmington, N. C. Resides, Asheville, N. C. Issue, 4 children, all born at Asheville, N. C.:
1. Franklin Coxe, born Sept. 7, 1899, married Oct. 10, 1928, Julia Lord. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Francis Sidney Coxe, born Asheville, Oct. 13, 1929.
    2. Shirley Coxe, born Tarrytown, N. Y., March 10, 1931.
  2. Tench Charles Coxe, born April 1, 1901, married Nov. 25, 1924, Frances Kinloch Huger. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Tench Charles Coxe, born Dec. 9, 1925.
    2. Catherine Beekman Coxe, born May 27, 1929.
  3. William Fotherall Potter Coxe, born June 19, 1904, married July 3, 1926, Mary Beecher. Issue, 2 children:
    1. William F. P. Coxe, Jr., born April 28, 1927.
    2. Mary Steele Coxe, born April 5, 1929.
  4. Eliza Potter Coxe, born Aug. 5, 1909.

Charles Sidney Coxe, brother of Francis Sidney Coxe and sixth of the ten children of Tench and Rebecca (Coxe) Coxe, was born July 31, 1791. Graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, he received the degree of A.M., gratiae causa, from Brown University in 1820—he was admitted to the Phila. bar in 1812. Having attained high rank in his profession he became District Attorney of Philadelphia, and was commissioned October 24, 1826, associate judge of the District Court of Philadelphia and remained on the bench nine years, or until 1835. He was President of the Board of Directors, Eastern Penitentiary, at its foundation.

Carrying out his father's views, he made it the chief business of his life to keep together the large body of coal-lands inherited by himself and his brothers and sisters. The undivided estate was left in his sole charge. The land was entirely unproductive; the amount of annual taxes was large; squatters and timber-thieves had to be kept off; and many adverse titles, arising from tax-sales, conflicting surveys, etc., had to be settled by compromise or litigation. His policy was to make every sacrifice to retain the coal-land, and to secure means for this purpose by selling outlying farms and timber-tracts. He knew every corner and line of the property, having personally traced them all on the ground; and possessing a good knowledge of the geology of the region, he spent every summer in determining by shafts and borings, the boundaries of the coal-basins. At the time of his death all conflicts of title had been practically quieted, a number of coal-leases had been made, the properties had begun to pay satisfactory royalties, and his sons had been thoroughly trained to administer the valuable estate and the immense business which his wisdom and energy had preserved.

Prior to his judicial appointment he was colonel of the 19th Regiment, of the Pennsylvania militia. He was President of the Washington Society, a member and one of the counselors of the Hibernian Society and was identified with other leading organizations of the Quaker City.

Judge Coxe married, October 4th, 1832, Ann Maria Brinton, daughter of John Hill and Sarah (nee Steinmetz) Brinton, of the well-known colonial family whose history is set forth in this series. She was born September 5, 1801, and died August 18, 1876. The death of Judge Coxe took place three years later—November 19, 1879.

They were the parents of nine children, to wit: Brinton, Rebecca, Anna Brinton, Mary Brinton, Alexander Brinton, Eckley Brinton, Henry Brinton, Charles Brinton and John Hill Brinton—the mother having given her name to eight of her nine children.

Of this family two children, Mary Brinton Coxe, and John Hill Brinton Coxe, died in infancy. The twin sisters, Rebecca and Anna Brinton, were born November 28, 1834, and died unmarried; Anna Brinton at Driffton, Pa., November 28, 1884, and Rebecca at Philadelphia, April 3, 1910. The five sons all married, all but the third son, Eckley Brinton Coxe, leaving issue.

The eldest son, Brinton Coxe, who was born August 3, 1833, and died September 15, 1892, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with degree of A.M. in 1852, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar May 30, 1855. He devoted his life largely to literary pursuits. He translated Guterbock's "Bracton and His Relation to the Roman Law". His most important work was entitled "An Essay on Judicial Power and the Unconstitutional Legislation," of which, however, only the first volume was published, it being in print at the time of his death and published shortly afterwards. The second volume was left in manuscript form and was never printed. Brinton Coxe is probably best known by reason of his interest in, and association with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he was president from 1884 until his death. He was also president of the Commonwealth Club, a social and political organization.

He married, Oct. 10, 1872, Maria Middleton Fisher, born 1847, died Jan. 16, 1933, daughter of Joshua Francis and Eliza (Middleton) Fisher, and a



great granddaughter of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She was very active in charities and noted for her philanthropies. During the World War she took particular interest in rehabilitation of Belgium refugees. She was corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage and associated with the Willing Day Nursery. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of America, a founder of the City Parks Association, a member of the Indian Rights Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and the Dorcas Society of St. Peters Church.

Brinton and Maria Middleton (Fisher) Coxe had four children:

- (1) Charlotte Drifton Coxe, born Nov. 21, 1873, married Feb. 2, 1904, Irmé Teuber, of Vienna, Austria, born 1877, son of Oskar Teuber, well known editor and author; and Emmy Kreibish. Mr. Teuber was Lieut., 1912; Captain, 1914-26; founder of the Austrian Boy Scouts Assn., 1915, and its Chief Scout, 1922-1929; Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph. They reside in Vienna and have two children:

1. Emerica Maria Anna Rebecca Teuber, born March 15, 1905.
2. Oscar Brinton Teuber, born June 1, 1906; archeologist.

- (2) Eliza Middleton Drifton Coxe, born Nov. 7, 1875, married Nov. 18, 1903, Charles Morris Young, born Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 23, 1869, son of Christopher Baughman and Anna Louise Young. Mr. Young is a well known and distinguished artist, specializing in landscapes and portraits. Among the honors conferred upon him are: Hon. mention and Tappan prize, Pa. Academy Fine Arts, 1893, 1894; hon. mention, Buffalo Exposition, 1901, Carnegie Institute, International Exhibition, 1910; silver medal, Charlestown Expn., 1904; St. Louis Expn., 1904; Buenos Aires, 1910; gold medal, Art Club, Phila., 1908; Panama P. I. Expn., 1915; Sesnan gold medal, Pa. Acad. Fine Arts, 1921; Stotesbury prize, 1925; Olympian medal, Amsterdam, Holland, 1928; represented in many permanent collections in public and private art galleries. Resides, Radnor, Pa. Issue, five children:

1. Arthur Middleton Young, born Nov. 3, 1905; Princeton, 1927; married Sept. 9, 1933, Priscilla Verplanck Page, born Dec. 31, 1907, daughter of George Bispham and Maud (Newlin) Page.
2. Christopher Young, born Jan. 31, 1908; U. of P., 1930.
3. Alexander Coxe Young, born Nov. 16, 1909, died Aug. 24, 1927.
4. Philip Francis Young, born April 13, 1916.
5. Brinton Coxe Young, born March 8, 1918.

- (3) Mary Rebecca Drifton Coxe, born Jan. 29, 1877, died Dec. 28, 1925; married Dec. 9, 1903, Arthur Howell Gerhard, M.D., of Overbrook, Phila., Pa., born April 15, 1877, son of William Gerhard (graduate of West Point, 1869, served as lieut. 9th U. S. Cavalry against the Indians) and Sally Lyle Howell, his wife. Dr. Gerhard studied at Yale and graduated University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1898, M.D., 1912; post-graduate work Vienna, 1912. For nine years was associated with his father in his firm, Bradlee & Co., chain works. Served as substitute resident physician Penna. Hospital; taught in

the faculty medical department University of Pennsylvania for 20 years. During the World War, went overseas, May, 1917, to April, 1919, as 1st Lieut. U. S. Medical Corps with the Penna. Hospital Unit. Taught medicine after the war but did not practice because of duties as vice-president of Bradlee & Co., Inc. He is a member of the College of Physicians and a Citizen of State in Schuylkill. Issue, five children:

1. Frances Fisher Gerhard, born Sept. 16, 1904, married Dec. 6, 1925, Philippus Miller, son of Philippus W. and Elizabeth C. (North) Miller. Studied at St. George's School and at West Point; graduated U. of P. 1924. Was Lieut. of Infantry during the World War, and was severely wounded in France. Since 1930 has been attached to U. of P. Museum as Egyptologist. Studied, 1934-35, at Queen's College, Oxford, England: Issue:
    1. Mary Coxe Gerhard Miller, born Dec. 10, 1926.
    2. Philippus Miller, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1928.
    3. George Gerhard Miller, born Aug. 3, 1936.
  2. William George Gerhard, born Oct. 9, 1905; Fellow Royal Geographical Society; married July 28, 1934, Elizabeth Stenger, daughter of Walter R. and Emma Stroud (Williams) Stenger.
  3. Anna Rebecca Gerhard, born May 26, 1907, married June 26, 1931, Winslow Ames of New York, son of Edward W. and Millicent (Johnson) Ames. Studied at Andover, graduated, B.A., Columbia, 1929; M.A., Harvard, 1931. Since 1931, Director of the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Conn. Issue:
    1. Millicent Ames, born July 2, 1932.
    2. Ann Willing Ames, born May 26, 1934.
  4. Arthur Howell Gerhard, Jr., born Nov. 7, 1909.
  5. Mary Rebecca Coxe Gerhard, born July 29, 1915, died Mar. 5, 1919.
- (4) Edmund James Drifton Coxe, born May 3, 1881, died Sept. 26, 1934; graduated S.B., Harvard, 1903; during the World War he was one of the first engineers to be employed at Hog Island, later receiving a medal from the government. Married June 23, 1903, Elizabeth Kean Michaux Turner, born Powhatan Co., Va., Aug. 3, 1882, daughter of Miller W. and Nanny Rebecca (Kean) Michaux. Issue:
1. Daniel Michaux Coxe, born March 8, 1904; graduated Dept. of Drama, Yale School of Fine Arts, 1927; married Aug. 9, 1927, Dorothy Weld, daughter of Rev. George Francis Weld of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Dorothy Everard Appleton. Issue:
    1. Brinton Coxe, born June 15, 1928.
    2. Weld Coxe, born Nov. 6, 1929.
  2. Brinton Coxe, born Oct. 14, 1906, died March 31, 1923.
  3. Elizabeth K. M. Coxe, born July 31, 1908, died Nov. 4, 1908.
  4. Maria Middleton Coxe, born Feb. 14, 1913; graduated Bryn Mawr, 1934.

Alexander Brinton Coxe, the second son of Charles Sidney and Ann Maria (Brinton) Coxe, was born Jan. 19, 1838, and died Jan. 23, 1906. He was educated first at the classical school of Dr. Faires, recognized for more than fifty years as the best of its kind in Philadelphia. A good student, like all his brothers, he was able, at the age of fourteen (1852) to enter the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of

A.M. in 1856. Fond of open air exercises, and especially of rowing; he pulled an excellent oar in the University Barge Club. After graduation, and with a view to the future duties of life, he spent a few years in a Philadelphia counting-house.

At the age of about twenty-two, he made an extended tour of Europe, returning from which, soon after the beginning of the Civil War, he entered the Union Army as an aide on the staff of Major-General Meade, who highly esteemed his character and service—he usually being sent in advance to pick the camping site for the night. He was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg and was obliged to retire from active service.

In 1865, the firm of Coxe Brothers and Company was formed for the development of the anthracite lands inherited from their grandfather, Tench Coxe, and preserved, with sagacious foresight and sacrifice, by their father, Charles Sidney Coxe. For forty years (until a few years before his death, when the property of the operating firm (but not the Coxe lands) was transferred to the Lehigh Valley Railroad interests) Alexander Brinton Coxe devoted himself unremittingly to that great business. Three of his brothers and a cousin (Franklin Coxe), who had constituted the original firm, successively died, leaving him to carry alone the burden of this immense responsibility.

Alexander B. Coxe was by no means limited in his sympathies and activities to the sphere of his own business. He occupied many positions of trust, among which may be named those of director of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances, etc., and the old Mutual Assurance Company (familiarily known as "The Green Tree"), the duties of which he faithfully discharged.

He married January 2, 1866, Sophia Eliza, daughter of Richard Norris of Philadelphia. Richard Norris was born in Baltimore in 1808, and was the head of the famous pioneer American locomotive firm, Richard Norris and Son, which succeeded the Norris Brothers, and was the forerunner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This firm, according to Pangborn's "The World's Railway," built the first American locomotive, the "George Washington," and later the "Lafayette" and the "Arrow" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They sent the first American locomotive to England, adapted to work on very heavy grades.

Alexander B. and Sophia Elizabeth (Norris) Coxe had two children, Daniel and Anna Brinton. Daniel Coxe, born November 1, 1866, died September 6, 1895; married October 10, 1894, Margaret B. White, daughter of John Brinton and Jane Dundas (Gordon) White, and died without issue.

Daniel Coxe, almost from infancy, exhibited a profound love and interest for locomotive work. In May, 1873, at the age of about seven years, he removed to Drifton, where he later built the small locomotives Nos. 2, 3, and 4. No. 3 is described in "Locomotive Engineering," vol. 3, No. 3, August, 1890, as "the smallest locomotive in service in America." This engine was an exact reproduction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Class A (anthracite locomotive) on a scale of one-sixth. It was completed in 1887, in his twenty-first year, and had a capacity to haul eleven men on seven flat cars, up a



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grade of two hundred and fourteen feet, and at the rate of twenty miles per hour, on an average grade of one hundred feet per mile. This No. 3 was presented by Mrs. Daniel Coxe to the Mining and Mechanical Institute of Freeland, Pa. Locomotive No. 4, which was presented to Lehigh University by Mrs. Coxe, is of a type considerably heavier than No. 3, and was designed by Daniel Coxe to meet his ideas of what a modern passenger locomotive should be. In fitting up this locomotive with a Westinghouse automatic air brake, he asked the manufacturers to build this brake for him, which they declined to do, but offered him their drawings. He revised these drawings, and constructed the complete air-brake at his own shop. The whole apparatus has always worked to complete satisfaction, and is considered a marvel of mechanical engineering by the experts of the Westinghouse Company. This engine, built on a scale of one-sixth, was completed in 1891, and is shown in the foreground of the D. S. and S. R. R. Passenger Locomotive No. 17, of his later design, in "Locomotive Engineering," May, 1894.

In 1892, Daniel Coxe designed Mine Locomotive No. 18, for the Cross Creek Coal Company, which is described in "Locomotive Engineering," September, 1892. One of another type of locomotive of his design is described under the title of "The Largest Mogul Locomotive in the World," in the "Locomotive Engineering," September, 1894.

At the completion of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, April 28, 1891, Daniel Coxe was appointed superintendent of motive power, and on October 1, 1892, assistant superintendent of this road. He acted in this capacity until September 1, 1893, when he was appointed general superintendent of the road, which position he held up to the day of his untimely death. Considering the short time he was connected with the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad he achieved remarkable results. All of the locomotives and cars of this road were equipped with the Westinghouse automatic air brakes and the M. C. B. automatic couplers. As an evidence of his perseverance in acquiring all branches of railroad knowledge may be mentioned the fact of his learning telegraphy after he assumed superintendency of the road. As an organizer he commanded the respect and admiration of his employees, and by his just and kind treatment he won their esteem and affection.

He displayed a remarkable originality in locomotive designing. When he explained by a sketch the improved features of the "Heaviest Locomotive in the World" to one of the most prominent locomotive builders in the country, in 1893, the latter told him that his ideas were twenty years ahead of the times. He was the youngest man in the country designing locomotives.

Anna Brinton Coxe, the daughter, was born at Philadelphia, February 25, 1870. The first seventeen years of her life were passed at Drifton, Pa., the center of the Coxe collieries. She spent a year abroad touring in Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Asia Minor.

During the World War she was active in war work, being Chairman of the Main Line Branch of the Red Cross, and, also, the Main Line Branch of the Emergency Aid, coordinating the smaller and separate organizations under one central head. She is Chairman of the Reed Street Neighborhood House, an organization in South Philadelphia, existing for the training in good citizenship of foreign children, and other cultural purposes, as well as furnishing camp facilities for its members in the summer season.

She married May 23, 1889, Charlton Yarnall, well-known banker of Philadelphia. Mr. Yarnall, born August 1, 1864, was the son of Ellis and Margaret (Harrison) Yarnall and was educated at Haverford College. He was a member of the firm of Ellis Yarnall & Son, from 1885 to 1935. Is a special partner in Yarnall and Company, 1929; Director of Philadelphia National Bank since 1910; Director Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Corporation; Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire; Director Hale and Kilburn Corporation; Manager Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; Director the Church Life Insurance Corporation; Director the Church Properties Fire Insurance Corporation. Trustee of The University of Pennsylvania, Church Pension Fund, Bryn Mawr Hospital, and Welfare Federation of Philadelphia. Vice-President and director of the English-Speaking Union. During the World War he was Chairman of the Committee on Sanitation and Medicine of the Public Safety Committee of Pennsylvania.

Charlton and Anna Brinton (Coxe) Yarnall have four children.

1. Alexander Coxe Yarnall was born April 13, 1890, and was graduated from Pomfret School, 1908, and Harvard University, A.B., class of 1912. He went to the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, for two years and then went into the banking business. He was elected a member of the First City Troop in November, 1912, and when the Mexican disturbance broke out, was sent with the Troop to the Mexican border in June, 1916, where they remained in camp, outside of El Paso, until January, 1917.

He married, February 20, 1917, Elise L. Hopkins, daughter of Dr. William Barton Hopkins and Elise Latrobe. President of Philadelphia Junior League, 1920 to 1924; member of the Board of Directors of Association of Junior Leagues of America, 1922 to 1924; Chairman of the Board of Managers of Workman Place Neighborhood House for eight years; member of the Board of Managers of Church Farm School from 1924 to 1931; member of the Board of Managers of Reed Street Neighborhood House, 1924 to 1934; Captain of Welfare Federation Team, 1930 to 1934; Vice-Chairman of Haverford District Welfare Federation Drive, 1934; Chairman of same in 1935; member of Devon Horse Show and Country Fair Committee, 1928 to 1935.

In the World War, Alexander Coxe Yarnall was commissioned as second lieutenant of cavalry in the Reserve Corps in March, 1917. He went to the first camp at Fort Niagara, where he was finally disqualified for a defective vision on July 1st. In September, 1917, he succeeded in obtaining a commission as first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, his old commission having been automatically cancelled by his discharge from Fort Niagara. He was assigned to duty at Washington in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army until February, 1918, when he was able to arrange to be transferred to the 309th Cavalry as a first lieutenant with orders for San Antonio, Texas. He was given command of Troop 1, and drilled there until August 15, 1918, receiving a recommendation for captaincy in July. He was then ordered to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, to reorganize with the 57th Regiment, F. A., and was given command of Battery C. He was ordered to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for the three months' course of instruction. He completed the course on December 7, 1918, and was discharged two days later.

After the World War, he was associated in business in Philadelphia and organized the firm of Yarnall and Company, March 2, 1930; elected Gover-

nor of the New York Stock Exchange in May, 1933. Is Governor of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and Trustee of the Bryn Mawr Hospital; is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Hospital.

2. Margaret Harrison Yarnall, born January 4, 1892; member of the Board of the Sheltering Arms; married Arthur Emlen Newbold, Jr., son of Arthur Emlen Newbold and Harriet (Dixon) Newbold, partner in the banking firm of Drexel and Company.

Arthur Emlen Newbold, Jr., was graduated from Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was commissioned captain of field artillery at the close of the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Niagara, New York, and ordered to report at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he was assigned to Headquarters, 154th Artillery Brigade, 79th Division. He sailed from Philadelphia for Cherbourg in July, 1918. The Brigade was stationed at Montmorillon, Vienne, until September 7, and then assigned for instruction at La Courtine, Creuze. The Brigade completed the course in October, and had been ordered to the front, but no transportation was available until after the Armistice. Until his discharge from service on May 28, 1919, Captain Newbold acted for alternate periods as Brigade operations officer and Brigade adjutant. He received promotion to Major on May 4, 1919.

Arthur Emlen Newbold, Jr., and Margaret Harrison (Yarnall) Newbold have three children, to wit: Arthur Emlen Newbold, 3d, born May 15, 1914; Anna Cox Newbold, born July 26, 1915, married June 19, 1936, Warren Ingersoll, son of Mrs. Edward Ingersoll of Penllyn, Pa.; and Margaret Yarnall Newbold, born March 9, 1928.

3. Anna Sophia Yarnall, born June 23, 1902; graduated from the Baldwin School, 1919, and attended Bryn Mawr College; is a free lance magazine and newspaper writer, member of the Women's Board of Bryn Mawr Hospital, and Alumnae Director of Baldwin School; married October 14, 1921, Reginald R. Jacobs, son of Henry A. Jacobs and Mary E. (Muir) Jacobs, of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Reginald R. Jacobs, born March 12, 1893, in the city of Buenos Aires, of British stock that had migrated to the River Platte following the Treaty of Commerce and Amity, signed between Great Britain and Argentina in 1825 (the first of its class so far as Argentina is concerned and still in operation). Following school at St. George's, Quilmes, received military training in the Argentine Army, from which he graduated with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant of Reserves (Infantry). Attended the University of Pennsylvania, and upon graduation enlisted in the Royal Air Force in Canada as a Cadet, and was gazetted in London as an Honorary 2nd Lieutenant with effect from the date of demobilization. Naturalized First District Court of Philadelphia, February 28, 1927. Is engaged in business in Philadelphia and at present is associated with the Girard Trust Company.

Reginald R. Jacobs and Anna Sophia (Yarnall) Jacobs have two children, to wit: Denholm Muir Jacobs, born December 31, 1922; and Charlton Yarnall Jacobs, born May 24, 1926.

4. Agnes Yarnall, born July 27, 1904. Sculptor. Instructor of sculpture at Bryn Mawr College. Member of the Board of the Reed Street Neighborhood House. Married Oct. 14, 1936, W. Laurence Le Page.



Eckley Brinton Coxe, the third son of Judge Charles Sidney Coxe, was born June 4, 1839, and died May 13, 1895. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A.M. in 1858, and afterwards studied Mining Engineering at the Ecole des Mines in Paris, and at the University of Freiburg in Germany. Upon his return to the United States in 1864, he immediately threw himself with enthusiasm and industry into the work for which he had been trained. A number of coal-leases had been granted upon the Tench Coxe estate (the first bearing date in 1852); and although some of these had terminated or had been forfeited, there were still, in 1865, several large operators occupying as tenants some of the most productive portions of the estate. It became the definite aim of Eckley B. Coxe to consolidate the control of the whole property in the hands of those interested in owners of the land. But he moved towards this end with prudence. In 1865, the firm of Coxe Brothers and Company, organized for the purpose, leased from the estate the Drifton lands, and began the highly successful business career (which in later years continued under the name of the Cross Creek Coal Company). Yet, even as late as 1875, new leases were granted by the estate; and it was not until the operations at Drifton had been thoroughly developed and tested, that the steady absorption under the same control of all the mining on the estate began. By 1886, only 1200 acres of the coal-land of the estate remained outside of the control of the Cross Creek Coal Company of which Eckley B. Coxe was president; and the area of coal-land united under his management (including territory leased from other owners) was 35,013 acres. The shipment of coal, which had been 26,644 tons during the first year of operations, had reached 1,405,096 tons (not including what was used or sold at the mines in 1889.

Then followed a period of skillful and resolute dealing—partly by negotiation, partly by direct contest—with the great question of transportation to market, including the construction of nearly 50 miles of railroad, by which all the collieries of the company acquired an independent connection with the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Reading and Lehigh Valley systems, and were no longer subject to the dictates of any single transportation company. This connecting road carried in 1894 more than 2,000,000 tons of anthracite, notwithstanding repeated suspensions of mining caused by the general restriction of production. The remarkable business achievement thus outlined may be considered the great work of Eckley B. Coxe's life.

He was also an inventor of distinction, having to his credit as many as one hundred and eleven patents issued to him by the United States Patent Office. He was also the author of a number of publications of a technical nature dealing with methods of mining and engineering.

He married Sophia Georgiana, daughter of Joshua Francis and Eliza (Middleton) Fisher, and sister of Mrs. Brinton Coxe; she was called the angel of the coal fields, because of her welfare work in behalf of the miners. She had no issue.

Eckley B. Coxe was a scientist of distinction and a brilliant mining engineer. He was one of the founders and for many years president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; member of the American Philosophical Society and a trustee of Lehigh University. He was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania from 1881 to 1884. He received the decoration of

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Chevalier of Legion of Honor from the French Government for his advice and assistance in developing the coal fields of northern France, but unfortunately he never knew that this honor had been conferred upon him, as the decree granting the decoration was signed by the President of the French Republic the day after Eckley B. Coxe died.

Henry Brinton Coxe, the fourth son of Judge Charles Sidney Coxe, was born Feb. 6, 1841; and died Aug. 31, 1904. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A.M. in 1860. Member of Coxe Bros. & Co. He married, Feb. 13, 1862, Isabel Brown, daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Neilson) Brown of Phila., and granddaughter of John A. Brown, partner of the well known banking house which originated in Phila., and is known as Brown, Shipley & Co., in London; and Brown Bros. & Harriman in this country. They had three sons: Henry Brinton, Jr., Alexander Brown and Charles Edmund Coxe—all of whom below.

Henry Brinton Coxe, the eldest son, was born in Phila., Feb. 12, 1863, and died Oct. 13, 1930. He was educated at Dr. Faire's Classical School, Phila.; St. John's (Military) School, Ossining, N. Y.; Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass.; graduated Harvard in 1885, degree of A.B., and the Law School, University of Pennsylvania, in 1887, degree of LL.B.

In 1904, the leases from the family to the Cross Creek Coal Co.—which, as explained previously, leased the property from the family and operated it—were consolidated into one lease to Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc. In 1905, the stock of this firm was sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. From that time, Henry Brinton Coxe and his brother, Alexander Brown Coxe, were the agents for the heirs of Tench Coxe, for the management of the properties and the collection of the coal rents. Henry B. Coxe continued in that capacity until his death in 1930. He also succeeded his father as trustee in the Eckley B. Coxe estate and the Rebecca Coxe estate, with the Girard Trust Co. as co-trustee.

In 1906 he built the country home upon a farm of 56 acres in Penllvn, Pa. As Vice-President of the Episcopal Hospital of Phila. he was the active executive up to the time of his death. He was director of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. board, of which at the time of his death he was the member with the longest service. Was one of the managers of the old Girard Trust Co. of Phila., for 24 years; one of the managers of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children; trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Association; president of the Chestnut Hill Hospital. He was active as a vestryman in the Episcopal Churches, St. James in Phila., and the Church of the Messiah at Gwynedd, Pa.

In the World War, he gave an ambulance to the American Field Service in France; ran his farm as a great war garden and aided generously in various other ways.

Henry Brinton Coxe married Jan. 5, 1888, in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., Ruth Lovering, born Aug. 29, 1864, the daughter of Hon. William C. and Mary (Swasey) Lovering of Taunton, Mass. Her sister is the wife of former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams. Their father, William C. Lovering, was Representative in Congress from the 14th Mass. District for 14 years.

They had three children as follows:

- (1) Ruth Coxe, born Nov. 14, 1896, married Nov. 30, 1915, William Standley Stokes, born Dec. 30, 1893, son of Thomas Stokes of Phila. They had five children:
  1. William Standley Stokes, Jr., born Oct. 22, 1916.
  2. Henry Coxe Stokes, born Feb. 16, 1918.
  3. Alexander Coxe Stokes, born Oct. 9, 1919.
  4. Richard Welsh Stokes, born Feb. 9, 1926.
  5. Catharine Stokes, born Sept. 29, 1931.
- (2) Henry Brinton Coxe, Jr., born May 17, 1898; graduated Harvard, 1920, and Law School, University of Pennsylvania, 1923. Married (1) Helen L. Sewell (who died Aug. 19, 1925), and had one child, Helen Coxe, who died in infancy; married (2) Nov. 3, 1928, Helen E. Piper, born Sept. 10, 1906, daughter of Dr. Edmund B. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Piper of Phila. They have three children:
  1. Henry Brinton Coxe 3rd, born Aug. 29, 1930.
  2. Elizabeth Gibson Coxe, born Feb. 21, 1933.
  3. Sally Coxe, born March 20, 1935.
- (3) Catharine Coxe, born May 14, 1901, died March 3, 1931; married Andrew W. Porter, son of Hon. William W. Porter, Judge of the Pa. Superior Court. Issue, two children:
  1. Ruth Porter, born May 20, 1922.
  2. Andrew W. Porter, Jr., born Jan. 16, 1924.

Alexander Brown Coxe, the second of the three sons of Henry Brinton and Isabel (Brown) Coxe, was born Sept. 9, 1865, and graduated from Yale in 1887. He married, June 3, 1891, Sara Frederica White, daughter of John Brinton and Jane Dundas (Gordon) White, who survives him, he having died without issue, April, 1926.

Charles Edmund Coxe, the third and youngest son of Henry Brinton and Isabel (Brown) Coxe, born July 12, 1870, married Louisa Tucker White, sister of Mrs. Alexander Brown Coxe, who survives him, he having died Jan. 11, 1927. They had two children:

- (1) Eckley Brinton Coxe 3d, born June 4, 1895, married June 4, 1919, Mary Parsons Owens of Savannah, Ga. Issue, 4 children:
  1. Elizabeth Wayne Coxe, born Nov. 30, 1920.
  2. Eckley Brinton IV, born May 4, 1922.
  3. Mary Owens Coxe, born Nov. 3, 1926.
  4. Louisa White Coxe, born March 29, 1930.
- (2) Jane Gordon Coxe, born April 27, 1901, married July, 1926, William Meade Fletcher, Jr. (divorced). Issue, 3 children:
  1. Jane Gordon Fletcher, born Aug. 13, 1927.
  2. Ann Lea Fletcher, born April 12, 1929.
  3. Joan Fletcher, born Aug. 20, 1931.

The fifth son of Judge Charles S. Coxe was Major Charles Brinton Coxe, who was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1843, and died at Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 3, 1873. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of



A.M. in 1862. He served during the Civil War first as Lieutenant, then Captain, and finally as Major of the 6th Pennsylvania, which was known at the outbreak of the war as "Rush's Lancers." Was member of Coxe Bros. & Co. He married, June 1, 1870, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Charles Sinkler of South Carolina. Two sons were born of this marriage, the first, Charles Brinton Coxe, Jr., died in infancy; the second, Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., was born May 31, 1872, and died unmarried September, 1916. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and became greatly interested in Egyptology. He sponsored many expeditions which made excavations in Upper Egypt. He was one of the founders of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the newer wings of the building being dedicated to his memory.

The collection of Coxe family portraits is unique in this country in that it contains portraits of seven generations of the family from father to son in the direct line of descent. The oldest, of Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, is by Sir Peter Lely. The second in line is that of Colonel Daniel Coxe of Burlington (the name of the artist is not known). The portrait of William Coxe, the first to settle in Philadelphia, is by Wollaston. That of Tench Coxe is by J. Paul, painted in 1795. That of Judge Charles S. Coxe is a very fine example of Inman's work. The portrait of Brinton Coxe is by Uhle and that of Edmund J. D. Coxe, by Robert Susan. There are also several other portraits of members of the family not in the direct line of descent, among them being a portrait by Wollaston of Mrs. William Coxe, the daughter of Tench Francis, and another by the same artist of her younger brother, Philip Francis.

This collection is at present in the possession of Daniel M. Coxe, son of Edmund J. D. Coxe, and is entailed by will to his oldest son.

Tench Coxe's sister, Rebecca Coxe, born Feb. 3, 1760, and died Sept. 13, 1783, was married Dec. 2, 1782, as second wife to William McIlvaine, M.D., son of William and Ann (Emerson) McIlvaine. They had one daughter, Rebecca, who became the wife, Nov. 26, 1806, of Joshua Maddox Wallace, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, born Sept. 24, 1776, died Jan. 7, 1821, son of Joshua Maddox and Tacy (Bradford) Wallace. Mrs. Wallace, born Sept., 1783, died Oct. 25, 1845.

They had seven children: Mary Coxe, Elizabeth, Margaret, Joshua Maddox, William, Ellerslie and William Bradford. Of these only two married and had issue, Joshua Maddox and Ellerslie—both of whom attained prominence as physicians and surgeons.

Joshua Maddox Wallace, M.D., born Jan. 13, 1815, died Nov. 11, 1851; graduated College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1833, and M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1836. He was house surgeon Phila. Hospital; resident physician Penna. Hospital; assistant to Professor of Surgery Jefferson Medical College; lecturer on surgery, and founded the Phila. Association for Medical Instruction. He married June 17, 1847, Alice Lee Shippen, born March 5, 1821, died Jan. 27, 1862, daughter of Dr. William and Mary Louisa (Shore) Shippen. Issue, three children:

- (1) William McIlvaine Wallace, died young.
- (2) Shippen Wallace, born Feb. 26, 1850, died Dec. 4, 1911; was chief

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chemist of the New Jersey Board of Health; married Laura Christiana Barclay. Issue, one child:

1. Violet Lee Wallace, born July 11, 1872, married Warren Seabury Crane of Cedarhurst, Long Island, born June 10, 1866, died Oct. 31, 1931. They had one daughter:

1. Christiana Wallace Crane, born April 11, 1900, married (1) Arthur Chittenden Crunden of St. Louis, Mo. (died May 10, 1932; married (2) Aug. 31, 1933, Arthur Knowlton Peck of New York. Issue of first marriage:

1. Warren Crane Crunden, born Aug. 31, 1930.

(3) Mary Coxe Wallace, died young.

Ellerslie Wallace, M.D., born Phila., June 15, 1819, died March 9, 1885; studied medicine with his brother; was Demonstrator of Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College; physician Penna. Hospital; professor Obstetrics at Jefferson; assistant surgeon on the staff of the army hospital in Philadelphia during the Civil War. He married 1847, Susan Wistar, born Aug. 6, 1824, died July 13, 1895, daughter of Bartholomew and Susan N. (Lawrie) Wistar. They had one child, Ellerslie Wallace, M.D., born Oct. 22, 1849, who died unmarried, Feb. 17, 1907.

Descendants of Hon. William Coxe, Jr., Younger Brother of Tench Coxe:  
Seventh of the Thirteen Children of William and Mary (Francis)  
Coxe, and the Youngest of the Five Children  
Who Married and Had Issue

William Coxe, Jr., was born May 3, 1762, and died Feb. 25, 1831. He was a vestryman of St. Mary's, Burlington, New Jersey; Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly; member of the U. S. Congress, 1813-1815. He married in April, 1789, Rachel Smith, born Feb. 22, 1773, died July 7, 1832, daughter of Richard and Hanna (Peake) Smith. Rachel Smith had been brought up by her aunt, Elizabeth Peake, as a Quakeress. She was "turned out of meeting" for marrying an Episcopalian.

The Smiths were a family that had been associated with the history of New Jersey about as long as had the Coxe family. Five brothers and one sister, children of Richard (the second of that name) and great grandchildren of Sir William Smith of Bramham in Yorkshire, came to America and settled in Burlington, N. J. John Smith, the eldest of the brothers, came in 1677; three others in 1691 and lastly Richard in 1699. Rachel Smith Coxe was the granddaughter of this Richard Smith and his second wife, Ann Marshall. (See SMITH sketch for full details).

The home of this branch of the Coxe family was in Burlington, N. J., where the founder of the Coxe line had lived, early in the eighteenth century. William Coxe, Jr., had a country estate at Sunbury, Bucks Co., Pa., the country home of William Coxe, Sr., where the family, who were ardent nature lovers, spent a great deal of their time. Orchardist work was a hobby with him. His book, ON THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES, has been a widely used textbook for many years. He was called the father of American Pomology. The Sunbury home was only about two miles from Burlington.

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William and Rachel (Smith) Coxe had eleven children: William Smith, Richard Smith, Elizabeth, Maria, Margaret, Emily, a second Margaret, Anne, a second Anne, Harriet and Daniel James. Of these, the latter, born 1814, died 1815; Maria, born 1796, died unmarried 1831; the first Margaret, born 1798, died 1801; the first Anne, died young; and the second Margaret, a well known author, born 1805, died unmarried 1855. The other six children, namely, William Smith, Richard Smith, Elizabeth, Emily, Anne and Harriet Coxe, all married as follows:

William Smith Coxe, M.D., the eldest of the six, born April 16, 1790, died July 20, 1837; graduated A.M., Princeton, 1807; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1811. He married Jane Eliza Barbaroux, daughter of John A. and Marie Amarinthe (de Pengate) Barbaroux of St. Domingo. They had four children: William D., died young; Edward D., born Oct. 8, 1829, moved to Chicago, married and had two children, Charles and Margaret; Mary A., bapt. Oct. 30, 1831, married a Mr. Otley; and Richard Smith, born July, 1833, married Mildred C. White, and had three children, Grace (who died in infancy), Mary and Lila.

Richard Smith Coxe, brother of Dr. William Smith Coxe, and second of the six children to marry; born Jan. 30, 1792, died April 24, 1865. He was enrolled in Princeton at the age of 13, and was the youngest student in college. He was graduated in 1808 with distinction before he was 17. In 1812, before he attained his majority, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1822 he removed to Washington and soon after was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he practiced with distinction for thirty years. He was the author of *DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF THE U. S. COURTS*, 1829. He married first, Jan. 23, 1816, Susan Boudinot Griffith, born Oct. 10, 1793, daughter of William and Abby Griffith. She died in Sept., 1837, and he married, secondly, in 1840, Mrs. Susan Ravaud (Warren) Wheeler, daughter of John Gardner Warren of New York, who died without issue, April 23, 1889. By the first marriage there were four children of whom Richard Daniel Coxe, born Nov. 5, 1823, died Oct. 14, 1831; and William Griffith Coxe, born Sept. 14, 1831, died 1832. The other two children, Susan Bradford and Mary Griffith Coxe, are as below:

Susan Bradford Coxe, born Aug. 27, 1818, died Feb. 20, 1869. She married, March 19, 1842, Richard Hanson Weightman, born Dec. 28, 1816, died Aug. 10, 1861; Colonel in the Mexican War; Paymaster U. S. A.; member of Congress from New Mexico; Captain in the Civil War; killed in action; the son of General Roger Chew Weightman. They had eight children as follows:

- (1) Louisa Serena Weightman, born Feb. 20, 1843, died unmarried, Dec. 23, 1932.
- (2) Richard Coxe Weightman, born Oct. 25, 1844, died Feb. 17, 1914; married (1) Louise Dunbar; (2) 1878, Laura Jurey, born Feb. 27, 1857, died 1935. Issue, second marriage:
  1. Gladys Weightman, born 1881, died 1886.
  2. Grace Weightman, born 1884, died 1886.
- (3) Roger Chew Weightman, born Jan. 5, 1846, died April 27, 1901; married Meggie Hazlet Maris, born Nov. 2, 1850, died April 1, 1923. Issue, four children:



1. Margaret Maris Weightman, born 1881, died June 12, 1881.
  2. Richard Hanson Weightman, born Aug. 26, 1882; now meteorologist and forecaster U. S. Weather Bureau, Wash., D. C. Married May 6, 1913, Emma Jane Honey, born May 6, 1881, daughter of Zebulon Montgomery and Emma Beatrice (Hewitt) Honey. Issue, two children:
    1. Jane Weightman, born May 14, 1914.
    2. Richard Honey Weightman, born July 9, 1916.
  3. Roger Chew Weightman, born April 23, 1884; Captain, U. S. Coast Guard Service; resides Norfolk, Va. Married, Dec. 12, 1911, Mabel M. Macomber. Issue, two children:
    1. Roger Chew Weightman, born Aug. 26, 1918.
    2. Meg Weightman, born July 26, 1921.
  4. Margaret Maris Weightman, born April 3, 1887, married Sept. 23, 1911, Leon Allen. Resides, Hempstead, N. Y. Issue, one child:
    1. Roger Gaumer Allen, born Jan., 1916.
- (4) Richard Hanson Weightman, born Sept. 17, 1848, died Nov. 14, 1854.
- (5) Susan Coxe Weightman, born Feb. 19, 1852, died Nov. 23, 1904.
- (6) Charles Hanson Weightman, born July 27, 1855, died Nov. 27, 1874.
- (7) Emmaline Carlisle Weightman, born Feb. 27, 1857, died March 10, 1903; married Oct. 5, 1883, Frankland Jannus, who died in 1905. Issue, two children:
1. Roger Weightman Jannus, born Dec. 25, 1888, died Sept. 4, 1918; married Lucille Taylor, who married (2) A. F. Oeming, and resides at Saginaw, Mich. Issue, one child by first marriage:
    1. Roger Antony Jannus, born Jan. 2, 1919.
  2. Antony Habersack Jannus, born 1891, died unmarried Oct. 25, 1916.
- (8) Frank Stringfellow Weightman, born Feb. 14, 1861, died July 8, 1861.

Mary Griffith Coxe, sister of the above Susan Bradford Coxe, born Mar. 6, 1823, died Mar. 12, 1914; married Alexander Mahon. They had three children as follows:

- (1) Richard Mahon, died at 6 years of age.
- (2) Mary (Jennie) Mahon, born Aug. 3, 1848, died Feb. 8, 1874; married George Caswell, who died May, 1882. He married secondly, Mary S. Deering, born 1847, died 1924. Issue, first marriage, a son who died in infancy. Issue, second marriage, one child:
  1. Georgia A. Caswell, born March 3, 1881, married Eugene Overton, of Los Angeles, Calif.
- (3) Alexander Mahon, born July 6, 1850, died June 9, 1917; married Kate Sanderson, who died June 13, 1917. No issue.

Elizabeth Coxe, sister of Richard Smith Coxe, born Nov. 14, 1793, died Dec. 10, 1875; married, June 1, 1811, William McMurtrie, born March 29, 1787, died March 23, 1836. They had ten children of whom only three married and had issue, namely, Maria Coxe, Richard Coxe and Elizabeth—all of whom below.

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Maria Coxe McMurtrie, born Feb. 22, 1818, married George Washington Biddle, distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar; born Jan. 11, 1818, died April 29, 1897; son of Col. Clement Cornell and Mary Searle (Barclay) Biddle. Issue, three children:

- (1) George Biddle, born Aug. 21, 1843, died April 5, 1886; like his father, a well known member of the Philadelphia bar; married Nov. 8, 1876, Mary Hosack Rodgers, born Dec. 13, 1847, daughter of Dr. John Kearney Rodgers of New York. Issue, four children:
  1. Eleanor Kearney Biddle, born May 2, 1879, married April 14, 1904, John Hampton Barnes, born Dec. 24, 1861; noted member of the Philadelphia bar; son of William Henry and Eva (Hampton) Barnes. (Resides, Devon, Pa.). Issue, two children:
    1. Eleanor Biddle Barnes, born July 19, 1906, married H. Gates Lloyd, Jr. Issue, three children:
      1. Horatio Gates Lloyd III, born June 2, 1928.
      2. Wingate Lloyd, born Sept. 16, 1932.
      3. Mary Biddle Lloyd, born, Jan. 26, 1935.
    2. John Hampton Barnes, Jr., born Sept. 7, 1908.
  2. Constance Elizabeth Biddle, born Sept. 4, 1882; unmarried.
  3. Alice McMurtrie Biddle, born Feb. 14, 1884; unmarried.
  4. Maria Georgina Biddle, born Nov. 18, 1886; unmarried.
- (2) Algernon Sidney Biddle, born Oct. 11, 1847, died April 8, 1891; well known member of the Philadelphia bar; married June 28, 1879, Frances Robinson, daughter of Moncure Robinson. Issue, 4 children:
  1. Moncure Biddle, born Oct. 27, 1882; in the investment business in Philadelphia; married June 30, 1913, Brenda Fenollosa, born July 25, 1883, daughter of Ernest Francesco and Lizzie Goodhue (Millett) Fenollosa. Issue, two children:
    1. Owen Biddle, born Sept. 9, 1914.
    2. Peyton Randolph Biddle, born July 1, 1917.
  2. George Biddle, born Jan. 24, 1885; well known artist; married Helene Sardeau, noted sculptress; born July 7, 1899, daughter of Mrs. John Silberfeld. (Resides, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.). Issue, one child:
    1. Michael John Biddle, born Nov. 15, 1934.
  3. Francis Biddle, born May 9, 1886; member of Phila. bar. and author of "Llanfear Pattern"; married April 27, 1918, Katherine G. Chapin, born Sept. 4, 1890, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin. Issue, one child:
    1. Edmund Randolph Biddle, born Feb. 27, 1921.
  4. Sydney Geoffrey Biddle, M.D., of Phila., born June 1889.
- (3) Arthur Biddle, born Sept. 23, 1852, died March 8, 1897; also a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar; author of "Law of Warranties and Sale of Chattels" which was for many years used as a text book by Harvard Law School. Married Nov. 18, 1880, Julia Biddle, daughter of Thomas Alexander and Julia (Cox) Biddle; resides in Phila. Issue, four children:
  1. Edith Frances Biddle, born Oct. 8, 1881; unmarried.
  2. Julia Coxe Biddle, born Dec. 16, 1882; died young.
  3. Alfred Alexander Biddle, born Dec. 19, 1885; married Gertrude

Spencer Heckscher, daughter of Maurice and Constance (Spencer) Heckscher; resides, Newtown Square, Pa. Issue, four children:

1. Constance Monica Biddle, born Nov. 19, 1923.
2. Anne Gertrude Biddle, born Sept. 25, 1925.
3. Julian Cornell Biddle, born Jan. 11, 1929.
4. Edith Sheila Biddle, born Sept. 4, 1931.
4. Julian Cornell Biddle, born April 19, 1890; pilot Escadrille La-Fayette, World War; killed Aug. 18, 1917.

Richard Coxe McMurtrie, brother of Maria Coxe McMurtrie, born Oct. 24, 1819, died Oct. 2, 1894; LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1892; married Caroline Murray of Maryland, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Dorsey) Murray. Issue, four children:

- (1) Ellen McMurtrie, born Feb. 16, 1857, died unmarried Nov. 20, 1931.
- (2) Mary Dorsey McMurtrie, born Jan. 15, 1859, died unmarried March 6, 1929.
- (3) Elizabeth Coxe McMurtrie, born June 6, 1862, died unmarried Nov 5, 1911.
- (4) Caroline Murray McMurtrie, born Dec. 25, 1866, married (1) April 19, 1887, Charles Barstow Wright, Jr.; (2) Nov. 12, 1934, Count Alfred Wielopolski of Poland. Issue, by 1st marriage, 2 children:
  1. Harriet Catharine Wright, born Aug. 2, 1888, married Feb. 25, 1911, Langhorne Bullitt Dick, born Feb. 6, 1889, son of Frank M. Dick, Resides, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa. Issue, two children:
    1. Hebe Mary Dick, born July 23, 1912.
    2. Charles B. W. Dick, Aug. 31, 1915.
  2. Elizabeth E. E. Wright, born Oct. 11, 1901, died April 8, 1911.

Elizabeth McMurtrie, sister of Maria Coxe and Richard Coxe McMurtrie, born July 27, 1829, died Sept. 18, 1903; married Aug. 30, 1851, Major General George Archibald McCall, distinguished soldier of the Civil War; born March 16,, 1802, died Feb. 25, 1868. Issue, 5 children:

- (1) Archibald McCall, born Sept. 23, 1852, died unmarried April 12, 1904.
- (2) Emily McCall, born June 28, 1854, married Oct. 27, 1880, Charles Sydney Bradford, born March 15, 1843, son of James Hewlings Bradford, M.D., noted physician and surgeon, and Mary Hewson Caldwell, his wife. Issue, two children:
  1. Frances Margaret Bradford of Phila., born Feb. 15, 1882.
  2. James Sydney Bradford, of Phila., born June 13, 1883.
- (3) Elizabeth McCall, born May 12, 1856, died March, 1920; married Oct. 19, 1887, Edward Fenno Hoffman, born Feb. 9, 1849, died Feb. 25, 1929, son of George Edward and Phoebe Wagner (White) Hoffman. Issue, three children:
  1. Edward Fenno Hoffman, Jr., well known architect of Phila., born July 27, 1888, married first, Aug. 31, 1912, Marjorie Ellen Watmough, born 1884, died April 10, 1913; married secondly Dec. 18, 1915, Elizabeth R. Wright. Issue, one child by first, and two children by second marriage:
    1. Marjorie Ellen Watmough Hoffman, born March 27, 1913.



- married May 14, 1932, John B. McPherson, 4th.
  - 2. Edward Fenno Hoffman, 3d, born Oct. 20, 1916.
  - 3. Redwood Wright Hoffman, born Jan. 12, 1918.
  - 2. John Cadwalader Hoffman, born Dec. 18, 1889, died Mar. 3, 1890.
  - 3. Phebe White Hoffman, born Feb. 3, 1894, married June, 1929, Spencer Bickerton.
- (4) George McCall, born Sept. 4, 1858; interested in mining enterprises and is president of the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors. Married Oct. 8, 1885, Mildred Carter, daughter of Dr. Charles and Ellen (Newman) Carter, who died Feb. 14, 1930. Issue, 3 children:
- 1. George Archibald McCall, born Aug. 24, 1886.
  - 2. Richard Coxe McCall, born Feb. 12, 1888, married Ellen Jacquett Sellers. Issue, two children:
    - 1. Blanche Sellers McCall, born June 12, 1915.
    - 2. Mildred Carter McCall, born May 6, 1917.
  - 3. Shirley Carter McCall, born Nov. 26, 1897, married Oct. 30, 1925, Elizabeth D. Bartow. Issue, two children:
    - 1. Shirley Carter McCall, born Aug. 18, 1926.
    - 2. Bartow McCall, born Dec. 9, 1927.
- (5) Richard McCall, born May 24, 1865.

Emily Coxe, sister of Elizabeth Coxe and sixth of the eleven children of William and Rachel (Smith) Coxe, born Feb. 19, 1801, died Feb. 19, 1877. She married, Oct. 8, 1822, Rev. Dr. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, one of the foremost theologians of his day, born Jan. 18, 1799, died March 2, 1872; Bishop of Ohio, 1831-72; President Kenyon College and of the Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio. During the Civil War he was a member of the Sanitary Commission. In 1867, he was president of the Pan-Anglican Council. He was an able and voluminous writer. (See McILVAINE sketch). Issue, nine children:

- (1) Maria McIlvaine, born June 20, 1823, died June 30, 1823.
- (2) Joseph Heathcote McIlvaine, born July 24, 1824, died unmarried April 18, 1870.
- (3) Bloomfield Henry McIlvaine, born Aug. 12, 1826, died Mar. 4, 1838.
- (4) Emily Harriet McIlvaine, born Sept. 12, 1828, died May 1, 1836.
- (5) Maria Coxe McIlvaine, born Aug. 20, 1831, died 1923; married Aug. 18, 1848, Rev. George Washington DuBois, born 1822, died 1910. Issue, 8 children:
  - 1. Emily McIlvaine DuBois, born May 29, 1849, married Nov. 14, 1872, Rev. William Richard Mackay, D.D., who for the last 13 years of his life was Rector of St. Peters (Episcopal) Church in Pittsburgh, Pa. His widow and unmarried children reside at Belmont, Mass. Issue, five children:
    - 1. Emily DuBois Mackay, born Oct. 6, 1873, married Sept. 25, 1902, Julian Burroughs. Reside, West Park, N. Y. Issue, three children:
      - 1. Elizabeth Burroughs, born Aug. 12, 1903.
      - 2. Ursula Burroughs, born Jan. 19, 1905, married Sept. 27, 1928, William Edmund Love. Issue, one child:
        - 1. Ursula Burroughs Love, born July 22, 1929.

3. John Burroughs, born July 21, 1909, married April 21, 1934, Marie Holdridge Cooke.
  2. Laura Mackay, born May 22, 1876.
  3. Mary McL. Mackay, born Nov. 12, 1880.
  4. Ruth Mackay
  5. Dorothy Mackay, twins, born April 10, 1889.
  2. George McIlvaine DuBois, born July 16, 1851, died June 4, 1912; married Mary Grace Curtis.
  3. Charles DuBois, born Dec. 28, 1853, died Aug. 28, 1854.
  4. Henry Ogden DuBois, born March 27, 1855, married Emily Stuart (Meier-Smith). Issue, one child:
    1. Mary Constance DuBois, born Phila., Pa., March 28, 1879; well known author; resides in New York City.
  5. Sarah Ogden DuBois, born Nov. 13, 1858; died Dec. 19, 1928.
  6. Henrietta Haines DuBois, born July 7, 1861, married John Bird Burnham. Resides, Keeseville, N. Y. Issue, four children:
    1. Rose V. Burnham, born April 19, 1893.
    2. John DuBois Burnham, born Feb. 25, 1895, married Constance Fairchild. Issue, four children:
      1. John Fairchild Burnham, born July 16, 1919.
      2. William Burnham, born Aug. 9, 1920.
      3. David Bird Burnham, born Jan. 12, 1925.
      4. Frederick Baldwin Burnham, born Oct. 9, 1931.
    3. Hilda Bird Burnham, born Oct. 12, 1896, died 1907.
    4. Koert DuBois Burnham, born March 23, 1904, married July 24, 1923, Mary Wolcott. Issue, one child:
      1. Harry Gorton Burnham, born Nov. 28, 1924.
  7. Mary Cornelia DuBois, born Dec. 21, 1864, died, 1922.
  8. Cornelius McIlvaine DuBois, born Dec. 5, 1867, married Mary S. Wood. Resides at Essex, New York. Issue, two children:
    1. Gaylord DuBois, born Aug. 24, 1899, married, 1928, Miriam Gideon.
    2. Cornelius DuBois, born Nov. 15, 1905.
- (6) Margaret Coxe McIlvaine, born May 10, 1834, died June 19, 1902; married June 10, 1868, Josiah Messer of London. Issue, 4 children:
1. Charles McIlvaine Messer, born March 30, 1869, married Mary Bain. In China Civil Service; resides there. Issue:
    1. James B. McL. Messer, born June 14, 1907.
  2. Emily McL. Messer, born April 2, 1870, deceased.
  3. Margaret Eleanor Messer, born Aug. 8, 1871; resides Surrey, England.
  4. Catharine McL. Messer, born April 8, 1873, died 1874.
- (7) Emily Reed McIlvaine, born Sept. 1, 1836, died Jan. 18, 1904; married Jan. 9, 1856, John Henry Hewson of New York and Cincinnati. Issue:
1. Ellen McL. Hewson, born Dec. 28, 1856, died Feb. 5, 1889; married April 20, 1882, William Edward Bond. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Edith McIlvaine Bond, born Feb. 5, 1883, married Aug. 31, 1918, John Jacob Lawrence, son of John Jacob and Jenny (Shaul) Lawrence of New York. Resides, Pasadena, Cal. Issue:
      1. Hewson Lawrence, born Feb. 4, 1920.

2. McIlvaine Lawrence, born July 17, 1922.
  3. Donna Shaul Lawrence, born Oct. 27, 1924.
  2. Violet Heathcote Bond, born Feb. 5, 1883, married Oct. 10, 1911, Rev. William Bertrand Stevens, D.D., born Nov. 19, 1884, son of Albion Morse and Ada (McKenzie) Stevens. Dr. Stevens after various charges as deacon, priest, curate and rector, was consecrated Bishop Coadjuter of Los Angeles, Cal., 1920; succeeded as Bishop, 1928. Major (chaplain) O.R.C. Issue, 4 children:
    1. Ellen Hewson Stevens, born Aug. 14, 1912, married June 23, 1934, Gilbert Parker Prince, son of Horace John and Mabel (Wright) Prince. Issue:
      1. Gilbert Parker Prince, Jr., born May 11, 1935.
      2. Ann Heathcote Stevens, born Dec. 12, 1913.
      3. Edith McKenzie Stevens, born July 22, 1916.
      4. Emily McIlvaine Stevens, born Jan. 10, 1918.
  2. Josephine McIlvaine Hewson, born June 17, 1861, married June 11, 1885, John H. Cole of New York.
- (8) Rev. Charles Eubank McIlvaine, born April 14, 1839, died Feb. 22, 1876; married Nov. 14, 1867, Clementina Lee, daughter of Bishop Alfred Lee, first Episcopal Bishop of Delaware. Issue, 4 children:
1. Charles Bloomfield McIlvaine, born Aug. 20, 1868, died Mar. 2, 1870.
  2. Julia McIlvaine, born Dec. 20, 1872, married Oct. 17, 1899, Murray Stewart of Reading, Pa. Reside, Wilmington, Del.
  3. Emily Heathcote McIlvaine, born Feb. 24, 1875, married Dec. 8, 1903, Henry Reybold Higgins, born 1863, died 1917. She resides at Rehoboth, Del. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Anthony Higgins, born July 5, 1905, married June 3, 1933, Catharine Gundry. No issue.
    2. Julia Lee Higgins, born Feb. 8, 1907, married March 3, 1930, William Ashton Roberts, M.D. Issue, 1 child:
      1. Julia Lee Roberts, born Aug. 3, 1932.
  4. Charles Lee McIlvaine, born Sept. 25, 1876, married May 22, 1906, Grace Howe (died Dec. 27, 1932). Resides Bryn Mawr, Pa. Issue:
    1. Charles Lee McIlvaine, Jr., born Nov. 30, 1907.
    2. Leighton McIlvaine, born April 14, 1910.
    3. David Howe McIlvaine, born Nov. 1, 1911.

- (9) Anne Pierpont McIlvaine, born Oct. 18, 1842, died Aug. 9, 1915.

Anne Coxe, sister of Emily Coxe, born Dec. 10, 1807, died 1893; married Oct. 15, 1832, Rev. Chauncey Colton of Washington, D. C. They had six children, but there is no surviving issue of this line.

Harriet Coxe, sister of Anne Coxe, and the youngest of the six children of William and Rachel (Smith) Coxe, to marry, was born Feb. 8, 1811, and died June 22, 1887. She married April 15, 1836, Rev. Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL.D., born Nov. 9, 1809, died Dec. 8, 1877. Dr. Bledsoe was the son of Moses Owsley Bledsoe, founder and editor of "The Commonwealth," published at Frankfort, Ky., and Sophia Childress Taylor, his wife. Dr. Bledsoe was the great-nephew of Judge C. Jesse Bledsoe, U. S. Senator,



1813-14, and of Chancellor Creed Taylor, who was president of the Senate of Virginia, judge of the General Court, etc. Dr. Bledsoe, a West Point graduate, was an army officer for a short time. He later studied law and theology; was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois and practised law there and at Washington, D. C. Was for a time assistant to the Bishop of Kentucky; professor of mathematics at the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia, chief of the Bureau of War and Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate Army and editor of the Southern Review. Author of "Liberty and Slavery," "The Philosophy of Mathematics," "Atheodicy," and "Is Davis a Traitor."

Dr. Albert Taylor and Harriet (Coxe) Bledsoe had seven children, of whom two, Emily and Albert, died in infancy and one, Maria Louisa, died young. The other four children were as follows:

- (1) Sophia McIlvaine Bledsoe, born March 26, 1837, died Oct. 9, 1919; educated Miss Cox's, Cincinnati, and Cooper Institute, Dayton, Ohio. Teacher and principal of schools in Baltimore, Md., 1868-72; associate editor and business manager Southern Review, Baltimore, 1875-78; on editorial staff Scribner's Magazine and its successor, The Century, 1878-1907. Author: Chapters in Plant Life; The Earth and Past Ages; Wonders of Plant Life; A Century of Sonnets.

Married, June 27, 1860, Rev. James Burton Herrick, born Nov. 3, 1837. They had three children as follows:

1. Albert Bledsoe Herrick, born March 31, 1862; noted author, was assistant in perfecting the incandescent lamp under Edison; edits "Data Sheets" in the Electrical Engineer; inventor and consulting electrical engineer; married June 4, 1889, Clara Sydney White, born December 16, 1864. Issue, four children:
  1. Florence South Herrick, born March 12, 1891, married March 24, 1918, Chester Marion Vanderburgh. Issue:
    1. Stanley Wilson Vanderburgh, born Jan. 23, 1920.
  2. Sophia Bledsoe Herrick, born July 21, 1893, married Nov., 1917, DeAberle.
  3. Albert Bledsoe Herrick, Jr., born April 18, 1896, died July 28, 1896.
  4. Lillian White Bledsoe Herrick, born July 26, 1897, married June 19, 1927, Leon Marion Shappell.
2. Virginia Herrick, born Sept. 16, 1863, married, May 18, 1887, Hugh Francis Fox, who died Nov. 29, 1932. Issue, four children:
  1. Virginia Lloyd Fox born March 27, 1888, married May 15, 1920, Edward Eyre Hunt. Resides, Riverside, Conn. Issue, two children:
    1. Edward Eyre Hunt, Jr., born March 9, 1922.
    2. Virginia Lloyd Hunt, born Oct. 19, 1923.
  2. Louise Herrick Fox, born Nov. 14, 1890, married Nov. 8, 1919, Richard Connell, well known author and magazine writer. No issue.
  3. Janet Fox, born Oct. 4, 1895, married May 15, 1920, Andrew S. Wing. Resides, Riverside, Conn. Issue:
    1. Janet Bullard Wing, born Aug. 20, 1921.

2. Ann Florence Wing, born June 20, 1923.
4. Andrew S. Wing, Jr., born Sept. 14, 1931.
4. Frances Frederica Fox, born Nov. 9, 1902, married (1) 1925, Julian Beckwith Rose; (2) Sept. 2, 1933, John Taylor. No issue.
3. Louise Herrick, born Jan. 4, 1866; author of numerous magazine stories and articles; married Oct. 24, 1889, Francis Richardson Wall, who died Nov. 7, 1919. No issue.
- (2) Emily Albertine Bledsoe, born Nov. 3, 1840, died April 3, 1913; author of "Songs in the Evening"; married June 28, 1864, Rev. William Dinwiddie, A.M., D.D., of Greenwood, Va., born March 7, 1830 died June 30, 1894. Issue, eight children:
  1. William Dinwiddie, noted educator; born Greenwood, Va., Nov. 5, 1866; graduated Columbia (now George Washington) University, 1886; A.M., University of Virginia, 1889; LL.D., Davidson College, N. C., 1910. After becoming principal of the Greenwood School, 1889-96, he became professor of mathematics and logic, Fredericksburg (Va.) College, 1896-97; principal, Elkins (W. Va.) College, 1897-99; president Lees Collegiate Institute, Jackson, Ky., 1899-1903; principal Smithfield (Va.) Institute 1903-05; professor mathematics King College, Bristol, Tenn., 1905-06; prof. mathematics 1906-1918, acting prof. logic and psychology 1906-10, prof. philosophy 1910-18, vice-chancellor 1907-09, chancellor, 1909-15, Southwestern Presbyterian University; supervisor of records and accounts Tulane University, prof. mathematics 1918-19; head dept. of analysis Canal-Commercial Bank, New Orleans, La., 1919-20; Research and Tax Secretary New Orleans Assn. of Commerce, 1920. Author: Essentials of Logic.  
 Married March 27, 1894, Mattie Williams Dabney, daughter of Rev. William A. Dabney of Virginia, New Orleans. Issue:
    1. Martha Dabney Dinwiddie, born Feb. 4, 1895.
    2. Lucy Campbell Dinwiddie, born March 3, 1898, married June 8, 1920, Robert McDonald Garrett, of Versailles, Ky. They have five children:
      1. Dabney Garrett, born May 21, 1921
      2. Katherine Garrett, born June 22, 1923.
      3. Joseph Garrett, born Dec. 19, 1924.
      4. Martha Garrett, born Sept. 8, 1927.
      5. Elizabeth Garrett, born Sept. 1, 1933.
    3. Malcolm Lee Dinwiddie, born June 27, 1900, married March 8, 1928, Lynne Watkins Northrup. Issue:
      1. Malcolm Lee Dinwiddie, Jr., born Sept. 28, 1934.
  2. Sophie Bledsoe Dinwiddie, born Feb. 4, 1870, died July 7, 1870.
  3. Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie, born Lexington, Ky., April 3, 1871; B.A., University of Virginia, 1889, M.A., 1890, Ph.D., 1892; University of Gottingen, 1902-03; LL.D., Southwestern Presby-

terian University, 1911. Teaching licentiate, University of Virginia, 1888-91; instructor University School, Charlottesville, Va., 1889-91; principal Greenwood (Va.) Academy, 1891-93; 1st ass't, University School, Richmond, Va., 1895-96; prof. mathematics, Southwestern Presbyterian U., 1896-1906; asst. prof. applied mathematics and astronomy, 1906-08; prof. and head of the Dept. of Mathematics, 1910-1935, Tulane University; director of war training, 1917-18 dean College of Arts and Sciences and director summer school of the same, 1910-18; president Tulane University since 1918. Trustee, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, New Orleans Public School Alliance (director), La. State Board of Education; member of many organizations and societies. He died Nov. 21, 1935.

Dr. Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie married July 22, 1897, Caroline Arthur Summey, daughter of Rev. Dr. George Summey, Chancellor of Southwestern Presbyterian University, formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., and New Orleans, later of Texas; and Elizabeth R. Worth, his wife. Issue, six children:

1. Emily Bledsoe Dinwiddie, born Aug. 27, 1900, married (1) March 28, 1923, Alfred Henry Schmidt, who died June 18, 1930; married (2) Jan. 7, 1933, Donald M. Halley. Resides, New Orleans. Issue, 2 children by 1st and 1 by 2nd marriage:
  1. Albert Carl Schmidt, born March 14, 1924.
  2. Emily Elizabeth Schmidt, born Jan. 13, 1927. Resides, New Orleans.
  3. Donald McDougall Halley, Jr., born Dec. 17, 1933.
2. Elizabeth Worth Dinwiddie, born Aug. 20, 1904.
3. Albert Bledsoe Dinwiddie, born Oct. 4, 1908, died 1909.
4. George Summey Dinwiddie, born Dec. 24, 1909, married July 2, 1929, Augusta Benners. No issue.
5. Mary Morrison Dinwiddie, born Jan. 14, 1912, married Jan. 15, 1932, Andrew Spencer Tomb, Jr., M.D.
6. William Courtenay Dinwiddie, born Oct. 21, 1914.
4. Robert Edward Lee Dinwiddie, born June 9, 1873; A.M., U. of Va., educator; died Sept. 25, 1898.
5. Edgar Evans Dinwiddie, born May 2, 1875; A.M., U. of Va., educator; was professor of mathematics Southwestern Presbyterian University, Charlesville, Tenn.; resides at Greenwood, Va.
6. Howard Brooke Dinwiddie, born July 20, 1877, died Dec. 27, 1925; educated at U. of Va., but because of ill health was unable to get his degree. Went into philanthropic and religious work; was director of social investigation for New York City Dept. of Public Welfare. Ordained, about 1918, in Phila. by Baptist Union, and was founder there of the Pioneer Mission Agency, which is still active. Gave Bible and missionary lectures in practically every part of North and South America; explored pioneer parts of South and Central America and



N. E. India to survey strategic places for missionary occupation. Died of jungle fever in Burmah upon his 7th voyage concerning international Christian activities.

Married June 14, 1901, Maude Estelle Hasbrouck, who resides at Columbia, S. C. Issue, three children:

1. William Coxe Dinwiddie, born March 6, 1903, died 1918.
  2. Agnes Elizabeth Dinwiddie, born June 5, 1904.
  3. Frank Bruce Dinwiddie, born Nov. 27, 1914.
7. Emily Wayland Dinwiddie, born Aug. 14, 1879; graduate, Greenwood University Preparatory School (Greenwood, Va.); Peace Institute, Junior College (Raleigh, N. C.); New York School of Philanthropy; graduate work in economics and sociology, University of Pennsylvania; courses at Guilde Internationale, Paris; private courses in social service and sociology with university professors and social workers.

Instructor: Peace Institute; Case worker: New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians; French visitor and district secretary, New York City Charity Organization Society; assistant in first deputy commissioner's office, New York City Tenement House Department. Research investigator of housing and some social welfare conditions in Philadelphia for the Octavia Hill Association. Secretary, New York Tenement House Committee; consulting expert, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Lecturer: Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York School of Social Work, New York City Board of Education, Monteagle Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, National Catholic Service School, etc., etc. Supervisor of housing and social welfare conditions in dwelling houses of Corporation of Trinity Church. Organizer and director of the Fichier Central d'Assistance et d'Aide Sociale, Paris, and was given a medal by the French government. Assistant National Executive Secretary, American Red Cross. Consultant in social service, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for nearly four years, and worked two years at the Mental Hygiene Clinic in Washington during part of the same period; also for four years gave the course in social case work at George Washington University. Director Children's Bureau, Virginia State Department of Public Welfare. At present, State Assistant Superintendent of relief and supervision of child welfare services, Kansas Emergency Relief Committee.

Compiled the New York Charities Directory. Author: Housing Conditions in Philadelphia, Trinity's Tenements, Suggested Housing Standards for Families of Small Incomes, Virginia State Hospitals for Mental Patients, Report on Receiving System and Hospitalization Needs, articles in many magazines and in Social Work Year Book. Co-author: Housing of Pittsburgh's Workers, Social Worker's Handbook. Departmental editor The Survey, planned and directed compilation of Handbook of Social Resources of the U. S.

Member Central Council, New York City Charity Organization Society; member and secretary Board of Management, Leake and Watts Orphan Home, New York City; committee chairman Women's City Club and Neighborhood Workers' Association, New York City; member Women's Overseas Service League; sub-committee chairman, Va. Academy of Science (Topeka, Kansas).

8. Courtenay Dinwiddie, born Oct. 9, 1882; B.A., Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., 1901; 2 years graduate work University of Va. Secretary to President of Dept. of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, 1905-06; Executive Secretary N. Y. City Visiting Committee, State Charities Aid Association, 1906-10; Superintendent, City Board of Public Welfare, and Secretary Associated Charities, Duluth, Minn., 1910-13; Superintendent Anti-Tuberculosis League, Cincinnati, 1913-1920; organized and was executive of first Public Health Federation in the United States; actively connected with the Social Unit Experiment.

In 1921 and 1922 he gave courses in community organization at Johns Hopkins University; Executive Secretary National Child Health Council, 1920-1923; Director, American Child Health Association, 1923-1925, also, during this period, directed child health demonstration program of The Commonwealth Fund; Director of Child Health Programs, The Commonwealth Fund, 1922-1930; Consultant in Child Hygiene, New York City Health Dept., 1929-1930; General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee (N. Y.), 1930—.

President, Scarborough School Association; Member governing board, National Health Council; Director, Cincinnati Housing Assn.; Chairman, Health Committee, Washington Council of Social Agencies; Chairman, Executive Committee on School Services, N. Y. City Child Welfare Federation; President, Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Assn.; Member Advisory Committee, N. Y. City Principals Assn., Health Committee; Trustee and Chairman of Finance Committee of Irvington Presbyterian Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Chairman, Committee on Research and Prevention, International Crippled Children Society; Member, N. Y. Society for the Experimental Study of Education. Fellow, American Public Health Assn.; member, American Association of Social Workers. Author: Child Health and the Community, Community Organization, Child Hygiene, and numerous papers read at meetings and conferences, and articles published in periodicals and magazines.

Married May 7, 1907, Susan Anderson Ellis. Issue:

1. Courtenay Lee Dinwiddie, born July 5, 1908, died 1910.
2. Hope Dinwiddie, born Nov. 23, 1912, died 1917.
3. Jean Dinwiddie, born July 25, 1914.
4. Donal Dinwiddie, born Feb. 17, 1919.

- (3) Elizabeth McMurtrie Bledsoe, born May 5, 1846, died 1932; married July 12, 1870, Jeremiah F. Wayland. Issue, five children:
1. Emily Wayland, born Oct. 1, 1871, died May 18, 1876.
  2. Harry Bledsoe Wayland, born May 7, 1873, died April 1, 1916; married Jan. 30, 1907, Elise Davenport. Issue:
    1. Anne Rutherford Wayland, born Nov. 20, 1907. Resides, Richmond, Va.
    2. Harry Bledsoe Wayland, Jr., born Nov. 3, 1909, died June 30, 1926.
  3. Albert Bledsoe Wayland, M.D., born Nov. 4, 1874, died Jan. 25, 1915.
  4. Evelyn McMurtrie Wayland, born July 23, 1878, married Oct. 14, 1903, William Alfred Pinkerton, M.D., of New York City, born March 9, 1877. Issue:
    1. Alfred Wayland Pinkerton, born Sept. 15, 1904.
    2. Bledsoe Colhoun Pinkerton, born Nov. 11, 1905.
    3. Alan Brainard Pinkerton, M.D., Oct. 3, 1907.
    4. Elizabeth Pinkerton, born April 24, 1915.
  5. Edwin Massie Wayland, born Oct. 7, 1884, married Eleanor (Huntingdon) Sayles. Resides, Heards, Va. Issue:
    1. Roberta Wayland, born April 3, 1917.
- (4) Ann Bledsoe, born Oct. 25, 1851, died March 4, 1923; married Feb. 8, 1881, Edgar Evans Dinwiddie, born Dec. 23, 1852, brother of Rev. William Dinwiddie. Issue, two children:
1. Helen Morton Dinwiddie, born Nov. 22, 1881, married Dec. 23, 1911, George Summey, Jr., Ph.D., son of Rev. Dr. George Summey of New Orleans. Resides, College Station, Texas. No issue.
  2. Elizabeth McMurtrie Dinwiddie, born Jan. 26, 1886; lecturer and demonstrator for National Child Labor Committee; special writer for New York Tribune; district supt. Dept. Public Charities, New York City; assistant director Bureau of Social Investigations N. Y. Dept. of Charities; executive secretary Home Service American Red Cross. New Orleans; assistant director Civilian Relief Southern Division American Red Cross. Author: Creeds and Byways; poems published in magazines and newspapers; compiler, Alabama Handbook of Social Resources for Red Cross.

Married, July 16, 1923, Lewis Littlepage Holladay, born Oct. 13, 1876, son of John Zachary Holladay of Virginia. He is a graduate of University of Virginia and was for some years a member of its faculty. During the World War. he was connected with the Emergency Fleet Corp. in the designing of equipment for shipyards building steel ships; research physiologist; has published many articles in scientific journals. Resides, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Issue, three children:

1. Lewis Littlepage, Jr., born Sept. 21, 1924, died Dec. 18, 1926.
2. Edgar Dinwiddie, born Oct. 26, 1925.
3. John Courtenay, born Oct. 8, 1928.







FITZWATER













CYPRIANUS FITZWATER  
1843-1927



BRAXTON FITZWATER  
1871-



**Fitzwater**



JOSEPH KAYLOR FITZWATER  
1899-1928



JAMES PERRY FITZWATER  
1900-



TIMOTHY TITUS FITZWATER  
1902-





The name FITZWATER is derived from Fitz Walter, which is of Norman origin, and is composed of the Christian or given name Walter with the prefix Fitz, meaning, son of, from the French, Fils, son.

This surname came to being about the time of the Norman Conquest, when surnames were beginning to be adopted. It came into England with William, Duke of Normandy, when he crossed the English Channel in 1066 to establish his claim to the throne of that country.

To commemorate his victory at the Battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, William caused an Abbey to be built on the site of the battle, which he named Battle Abbey. On its walls there is said to have been displayed the roll of names of the barons, knights and gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the Conqueror's service. A list of these names is given by Richard Grafton, among other authors, in his *Chronicles*, published in London in 1568 under the following caption: "The names of the gentlemen who came out of Normandy with William, Duke of that Province when he conquered this Noble Realme of England. The which I have taken out of an Ancient Record that I had of Mayster Clarencius, King of Armes."

There are 658 names in the list, arranged alphabetically; with the F's there appeared the name FITZWATER.



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The first of the family of Fitz-Walters that descended from the House of Clare was Robert Fitz-Richard, who was one of the younger sons of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Lord of Clare. Robert Fitz-Richard was presented with the barony of Dunmow by Henry I, being the forfeiture of William Baynard of Baynard Castle.

This Baron Robert Fitz-Richard had a son called Walter, surnamed after his father's Christian name, and this Walter had a son called Robert Fitz-Walter, after which the name Fitz-Walter was settled in the family.

Robert Fitz-Walter, Baron of Dunmow, which barony descended to him from his grandfather, Robert Fitz-Richard, had a daughter, Matilda. Her beauty so attracted King John that he sought her love. Being repulsed by her, he had her poisoned. (This story of Matilda appears in Robin Hood, purporting to be letters written between her and King John).

Because of the poisoning of his daughter, and for other reasons, Baron Robert Fitz-Walter, was the chief leader of the Barons who assembled in arms against King John, and was constituted by them general of their armies under the title of "Marshall of the Army of God and the Holy Church."

The Barons obliged King John to deliver to them the city and the Tower of London to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on condition and certain rights and privileges to Baron Robert Fitz-Walter.

(This history is derived from records in the Tower of London).

Baron Robert was called "Senior." He is described as a "Noble baron, illustrious by his birth, and renowned for his martial deeds." He was called "First Champion of English Liberty." Obit 1234. He married Gunora, daughter of Robert de Valoinies, and had a son called "Robert, Junior."

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The House of Fitz-Walter belongs properly to the administrative families who in the latter part of the 12th century stepped into the place of the old feudal families.

Shakespeare has embalmed the name in his play KING RICHARD II. In the time of King Henry VIII, the battle of Pinkie Cleugh was fought between the English and the Scots. A Lord Fitzwater commanded the left of the British forces and his brother was slain in that battle. In June, 1520, in the same reign, the pageant of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was held near Calais. In the suite of King Henry, among the 21 barons who attended, the name Lord Fitzwater stood 5th in the list.

Coming down to later times, the name Fitzwater appears in the Registers of the Parish Churches in London in the County of Middlesex. In 12 parishes from 1545 to 1775, the name appears 35 times in marriages, deaths and births.

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In HANWORTH, a village about 12 miles south west of London, near Hampton Court, County of Middlesex, England, the name can be found as late as 1830, when James Fitzwater married Harriet Freeland, and in 1832, when William Fitzwater married Eliza Tomkins. No doubt there are Fitzwaters about Hanworth at the present time.

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It was from this village of Hanworth, that Thomas Fitzwater, ancestor of this family in America, came with William Penn, his wife, Mary, a daughter Mary, and 3 sons, Thomas, Jr., George and Josiah, in the ship "Welcome" Capt. Robert Greenway, Master, sailing from Deal, Aug. 30, 1682, and arriving in the Delaware, Oct. 22. From there Thomas Fitzwater went to Philadelphia, settling in Bucks County, Pa.

Thomas Fitzwater, was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1683, and when he moved to Philadelphia, was again elected to the Assembly in 1690. He was a preacher among Friends and died Oct. 6, 1699.

His first wife, Mary, and his children Josiah and Mary, died on the voyage. He married, secondly, April 3, 1684, Elizabeth Palmer. The other 2 children by his first marriage, Thomas Fitzwater, Jr., and George Fitzwater, survived.

George Fitzwater, the youngest son, married Oct. 10, 1707, Mary, daughter of Abraham Hardiman. They had ten children, three of whom were sons who died young, hence the name in this branch is extinct. A daughter, Elizabeth, married Christopher Clymer and their son was George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. (See Clymer family sketch).

Thomas Fitzwater, Jr., the eldest son, owned considerable real estate and carried on the business of lime burning at the present village of Fitzwatertown before June 1705. Early in 1693 there was a road from the lime quarries of Thomas Fitzwater in Upper Dublin to Haines Street, Germantown, now known as Limekiln Pike. Thomas also applied for a road from his limekiln to Pennypack Mills via Abington in 1705, but this road was not laid and opened until 1725. He also built the Waggon Inn in 1758. The stone house purchased by him which was used by Washington as headquarters, still stands in Upper Dublin on the south side of Camp Hill, one half mile from Whitmarsh. The house was a part of a tract of 120 acres.

Thomas Fitzwater, Jr., married twice. We have no record of his first wife's name. His second wife was Mary (Potts) Tyson, widow of Matthias Tyson, son of Reynier Tyson, emigrant ancestor of that well known family. She had eleven children by her first husband, Matthias Tyson. Thomas Fitzwater, Jr. had seven children by his first wife as follows: John, of whom below; Thomas, of whom further; George, of whom later; Sarah, who married William Robeson; Hannah, who married Robert McCurdy; Deborah, who married John Lukens; and Mary, who married Matthew Tyson, a son by her stepmother's first marriage to Matthias Tyson.

As there were so many intermarriages between the families of Fitzwater, Lukens and Tyson, it is impossible to carry out their lines in this sketch. Full details however will be found in the Lukens and Tyson family sketches.

John Fitzwater, the eldest of the seven children of Thomas Fitzwater, Jr.; was born Jan. 29, 1715, and died March 28, 1794. In the assessment of Upper Dublin, 1776, John Fitzwater is rated for 300 acres and a grist mill. He married April 12, 1742, Elizabeth Tyson (died Jan. 26, 1771), the daughter of his step mother by her first marriage to Matthias Tyson. They lived at Fitzwatertown and had six children as follows: Thomas, who died unmarried; Matthew, of whom below; John, who died in infancy; a second John, of whom below; Mary, born April 10, 1751, married Samuel Spencer; and Sarah, born Sept. 30, 1761, who married Abner Lukens.

Matthew Fitzwater, the second child just mentioned, was born March 25, 1745, and died Jan. 24, 1803. He fought at Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown in Captain John Mann's 8th Co. 4th Battalion, Penn. Militia. He married Nov. 25, 1773, Sarah Bewley, daughter of Nathan Bewley. They had five children as follows: Elizabeth, born April 12, 1775, married Joshua Tyson, died Sept. 20, 1801; Mary, born Dec. 17, 1777; George, born Nov. 16, 1780, died Feb. 17, 1831, married Sept. 27, 1809, Rebecca Thomas, daughter of Jonathan and Alice (Jarrett) Thomas of Upper Dublin Township. For issue, see below; Sarah, born Aug. 3, 1783, died unmarried May 3, 1849; and Matthew, born Dec. 25, 1786, died unmarried in 1819.

George Fitzwater, the third child mentioned above, and his wife, Rebecca Thomas, had six children as follows:

- (1) Jonathan Fitzwater, born Sept. 12, 1811, died at Alberquerque, New Mexico, 1851-52. He fought in the Seminole War and was guide to General Scott during the Mexican War. Returned to Philadelphia in 1850 for surgical treatment as a result of wounds.  
He married in 1841, Soledad Fierro and had two sons, Eusebia and Mateo, born in Mexican City.
- (2) Elizabeth Fitzwater, died in infancy.
- (3) Matthew Fitzwater, born Sept. 3, 1815, died unmarried about 1845.
- (4) Mary Fitzwater, born Oct. 8, 1817, died Aug. 29, 1856; married 1840, Samuel Tyson.
- (5) George Fitzwater, born Oct. 21, 1819, died Oct. 10, 1869, at Pattonville, Missouri. He married Caroline Chambers, daughter of Richard and Susannah (Adams) Chambers. They had six children, of whom three died young and unmarried. The other three children are as follows:
  1. George Fitzwater, of St. Louis, Mo., born March 5, 1848; married Sarah Hempstead. Issue, five children:
    1. Richard Fitzwater, born Jan. 21, 1880; of Buffalo, N. Y.; married Adah Porter and had two children, Adah and Richard, Jr.
    2. Jennie Fitzwater, born Feb. 26, 1882, married Louis J. Ohlman; of Eagle Rock, California. Issue, one child, Helen.
    3. George Fitzwater, born July 23, 1885, married Bertha Morgan. Issue, one child, George Morgan.
    4. Carolyn Elizabeth Fitzwater, born Nov. 21, 1889, married William Cope. Issue, one child, Virginia.
    5. Lucretia Cecelia Fitzwater, born Jan. 19, 1895, married 1921, Henry Brooke.
  2. Samuel Tyson Fitzwater, born July 16, 1856, married Delia Levick, and resided in St. Louis.
  3. Sarah Fitzwater, born Aug. 22, 1862; resided in Los Angeles, Cal.
- (6) Andrew Jackson Fitzwater, born Dec. 2, 1823, died at King of Prussia, Pa., March 29, 1867; unmarried. He was Major, U. S. Artillery during the Civil War, and was in command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.



John Fitzwater, brother of Matthew, and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Tyson) Fitzwater, born July 15, 1748, enrolled in the same company of Militia with his brother Matthew. He married April 21, 1774, Hannah Lukens, born 1756, died 1792, daughter of Reynier and Jean Lukens. They had six children as follows: John, of whom below; Thomas, born Aug. 7, 1778, married Catharine Thomas and had three children, Catharine, Sarah, who married Peter Tyson, and Hannah, who married William Tyson; Jane, born Nov. 11, 1780; Reynier, born Sept. 6, 1783, died unmarried Aug. 25, 1815; Charles, born Aug. 14, 1786, died 1852; and Jacob, born Sept. 19, 1789, married Tacy Lukens.

John Fitzwater, the eldest of the six children mentioned above, born July 12, 1776; purchased the original tract of 120 acres with the stone house (Washington's headquarters) and which he owned until his death in 1857. He married Mary Lukens. Of their eight children, three died young. The other five children are as follows:

- (1) George Washington Fitzwater, born Nov. 23, 1823, died Feb. 7, 1879; operated a saw mill at Tacony, Pa. He married Elizabeth Paxson and had seven children:
  1. Harriet; 2. George Washington; 3. Joseph—all deceased.
  4. Mary (living in Philadelphia); 5. Charlotte (deceased).
  6. Josephine (living in Philadelphia);
  7. Elizabeth, married Joseph M. Bockius of Abington, Pa. Issue:
    1. Harriet Fitzwater Bockius, born Aug. 14, 1887; married, Oct. 26, 1910, Henry Carpenter Swartz. Issue, one child:
      1. Henry Carpenter Swartz, Jr., born June 7, 1914.
- (2) John Fitzwater, born July 23, 1827, died Aug. 28, 1898; served in the Civil War as Capt. Co. C. 2nd Pa. Cavalry. He married Elizabeth O'Donnell and had one child, Alice.
- (3) Jacob Fitzwater, born Jan. 4, 1830, died April 25, 1877; served in the Civil War, 15th Pa. Cavalry. He married Elizabeth Connard. Issue, one child:
  1. Frank S. Fitzwater, born May 1, 1845; married Dec. 25, 1876, Harriet A. Briggs, and had one son, John.
- (4) Charles Fitzwater, born Sept. 20, 1833, died Dec. 2, 1900; married, Feb. 28, 1856, Emilie V. Rex, born Sept. 29, 1838, died Nov. 25, 1931. Issue, five children:
  1. Tacy Fitzwater, born Jan. 14, 1857, died Sept. 13, 1913.
  2. Mary Rex Fitzwater, born March 21, 1859, died July 15, 1924.
  3. Samuel Rex Fitzwater, born May 12, 1862, died April 1, 1864.
  4. Margaret Rex Fitzwater, born Jan. 9, 1867.
  5. Charles Fitzwater, born Jan. 14, 1870, died March 13, 1913.
- (5) Charlotte Fitzwater, born Sept. 3, 1838, married Dr. Robert E. Potter of Philadelphia. Issue, nine children:

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1. Mary Fitzwater Potter, married Augustus Royal.
  2. Ella Potter, married Jacob Tyson.
  3. Robert E. Potter, married Catharine Siegal.
  4. Charlotte Fitzwater Potter, married Joseph L. Shoemaker.
  5. Edith Potter, married George T. Ridpath.
  6. Alverina Potter, married Maurice B. Jones.
  7. Elizabeth Potter, married Samuel P. Lukens.
  8. Jacob Fitzwater Potter, married Ella Hampton.
  9. Franklin Fitzwater Potter, married Margaret McMasters.

We now return to Thomas Fitzwater, the second child of Thomas, Jr. By his wife Rosannah, he had eight children as follows: John, Thomas, William of whom below, Mary, Catharine, Deborah, Joseph, and Jeremiah. It is from this line that Virginia and Maryland branch are descended.

William Fitzwater, the 3rd of the above 8 children, of Augusta County and later of Rockingham County, Va., was born about 1740 and died about 1818. He kept a tavern at Brock's Gap, Va.; saw active service in the American Revolution, and was called "Soldier Bill." He married (1) about 1765, Ann McCaslen; and, according to a deed to Henry Dove, signed by Catherine Fitzwater, Jan. 2, 1792, this Catherine must have been the second wife of William Fitzwater.

William and Ann (McCaslen) Fitzwater, had 5 children: William—of whom below; Thomas and John (twins); Patsy, who married—Silcot; and Judith, who married Abraham House.

William Fitzwater, mentioned above, was born at Brock's Gap, Rockingham County, Va., 1773 and died 1863. He was a private in Capt. Thomas Hopkin's Company, Rockingham County, Va., Militia, in the war of 1812. He married, Oct. 29, 1804, Elizabeth Draiz, and had 10 children as follows:

- (1) James Fitzwater—of whom below.
- (2) Levi Fitzwater.
- (3) John Fitzwater.
- (4) William Harvey Fitzwater, who moved from Va., to Missouri and married Emma Halterman.
- (5) Jesse Fitzwater—of whom below.
- (6) Abraham Fitzwater, who accompanied his brother William to Missouri and married Drusella E. Caldwell.
- (7) Philip Branner Fitzwater—of whom below.
- (8) Pollyann Fitzwater, who married Nimrod Strawderman.
- (9) Elizabeth Fitzwater, who married Roger Davis.
- (10) Catherine Fitzwater, who married James Dove.

James Fitzwater, the eldest of the above 10 children, born 1807, married Sarah Crisman, and had among others, several sons: William Harvey, (of whom below), James, (who lived in Iowa) and Elkany.

William Harvey Fitzwater—just mentioned—was born November 7, 1833, died, March 14, 1917; was a farmer and frontier woodsman of renown in the community of Brock's Gap, Virginia; married Mary Turner January 11, 1853; who was born January 17, 1832 and died June 4, 1896.

To this union were born nine children as follows:

- (1) Isaac Franklin Fitzwater, born October 20, 1853, died November 20, 1929, of whom below.
- (2) Sarah Margaret Fitzwater, born October 7, 1854, married Ahab Dove, died April 22, 1891.
- (3) James Washington Fitzwater, born April 21, 1856, married Christina Dove, died March 16, 1899.
- (4) John Osborn Fitzwater, born January 7, 1858, married Mary Fitzwater, died April 6, 1907.
- (5) Mary Susan Fitzwater, born January 23, 1860, married Ahab Dove, died July 26, 1934.
- (6) William Harvey Fitzwater, September 25, 1861, married Mary Dove. (Resides, Bergton, Va.)
- (7) Angeline Fitzwater, born February 18, 1864, married Silas C. Dove. (Resides, Bergton, Va.)
- (8) Anna Fitzwater, born May 16, 1866, married John Fawley.
- (9) Ida Fitzwater, born December 6, 1868.

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Isaac Franklin Fitzwater, the eldest of the above nine children, born in Brock's Gap, Virginia, Oct. 20, 1853, died Nov. 20, 1929; was deprived of an opportunity of regular schooling and educated himself. He married Mary Catherine Frank, daughter of David and Elizabeth Frank of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Mrs. Fitzwater was a member of the Christian Church and its various organizations. Mr. Fitzwater was a very successful farmer and a man honored and respected by all his neighbors. He was a member and officer in the Christian Church until his death.

William David Fitzwater, the only son by the above marriage, was born near Linville, Rockingham County, Virginia, Sept. 6, 1875. He moved with his parents to South English, Iowa, October 1882, where he attended country and grade schools, after which he graduated from the Keokuk County Normal Institutes in 1895; graduated from the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, with degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1901, and from the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1903. Immediately after, he located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is still practicing his profession. Dr. Fitzwater has served as President of the Kings County Osteopathic Society; The Osteopathic Society of the City of New York; secretary of the New York State Osteopathic Society; member of the American Osteopathic and the Eastern Osteopathic Associations. President of the New York and New Jersey Christian Missionary Society; member of the Flatbush Christian Church and chairman of the official board of that church.

Dr. Fitzwater married, July 25, 1905, Emily Louise Paddock, born March 20, 1884, in Sleepy Hollow (made famous by Washington Irving); a member of the Flatbush Christian Church and its various organizations; the daughter of Frank and Reba Paddock; of the old New England family of that name. Issue, two children:



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(1) Frank Paddock Fitzwater, born Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1906; graduated Erasmus Hall High School, and the Philadelphia Osteopathic College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1927. He married, March 24, 1929, Frances Parthenia Scudder.

(2) William David Fitzwater, Jr., born Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25, 1917; graduated Erasmus Hall High School; attended Iowa State College, two years, then transferred to New York College of Forestry, Syracuse University, graduating from there with degree of Bachelor of Science in 1939. Post graduate course in Syracuse University for A.M. degree.

Jesse Fitzwater, brother of James Fitzwater, and fifth of the ten children of William and Elizabeth (Drais) Fitzwater, was born at Harrisonburg, Virginia, March 13, 1813. He moved to Illinois in a covered wagon in 1852 and settled near Monticello, Illinois, where he died April 15, 1899. He married (1) March 31, 1842, Mary Elizabeth McNett, born Hardy County, W. Va., Aug. 28, 1823, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Beaver) McNett. She died Aug. 4, 1852, and Jesse Fitzwater married

(2) 1855, Hannah Coffman.

By the second marriage, there was one child: Charles Egbert Fitzwater, born Nov. 4, 1859, died Aug. 7, 1928, married Clara M. Belshford.

By the first marriage, there were seven children: Samuel who married Elizabeth Baker; William who married Mary E. Marquiss; John Wesley who married Hannah R. Barnes; Eliza Jane who married (1) Abraham Marquiss, and (2) John Harper; James Harvey—of whom below; Mary Elizabeth who married Philip Baker; and Mallissia who married E. A. Summers.

James Harvey Fitzwater, the fifth of the above seven children of Jesse Fitzwater by his first marriage, was born at Washington Court House, Ohio, April 25, 1849. He married, Feb. 25, 1873, Nancy Eleanor Barnes, born April 11, 1852, daughter of John and Martha Matilda (Philipps) Barnes of Monticello, Illinois.

By this marriage, there were six children as follows:

(1) Esta Fitzwater, born Monticello, Ill., Dec. 27, 1874; member D.A.R.; served in Canteen at Decatur, Ill., during World War. She married, Dec. 13, 1893, Charles Edward England, born De Land, Ill., April 9, 1866, son of Albert T. and Harriet E. (Plunk) England; a descendant of Joseph England who came from England in 1723 and settled in Pennsylvania.

(Resides, Decatur, Ill.). Issue, four children born at De Land:

1. Leland Stanford England, born March 28, 1895, married March 30, 1917, Faye Esther Marshall. Issue, two children:
  1. Leland Stanford England II, born March 30, 1918.
  2. Marshall Herbert England, born June 1, 1919.
2. Helen Beatrice England, born July 2, 1897, married Nov. 17, 1917, Everett B. Penhallegon. Issue, one child:
  1. Edward England Penhallegon, born Oct. 4, 1918.

3. Dorothy Jane England, born July 23, 1900. married Feb. 8, 1921, Henry B. Curry. Issue, two children:
  1. Henry B. Curry II, born March 9, 1923.
  2. Ann Curry, born May 11, 1927.
4. Edward Herbert England, born Jan. 21, 1902, married April 19, 1924, Mildred Boruff. Issue, two children:
  1. Mary Adel England, born Nov. 16, 1925.
  2. Edward Herbert England II, born April 30, 1929.
- (2) Arthur Little Fitzwater, born Sept. 2, 1873; unmarried; of De Land, Ill.
- (3) James Roy Fitzwater, born Aug. 8, 1878. married. April 13, 1900. Myrtle McBride. (Reside, De Land, Ill.). Issue, one child:
  1. Ethel Fitzwater, who married L. D. Dalton, Monticello, Ill.
- (4) Grant Barnes Fitzwater, Dentist, born Jan. 27, 1880. married Sept. 16, 1906, Bessie M. Green. Issue, one child. James Edward Fitzwater. (Reside, Nashville, Tenn.).
- (5) Bessie Eleanor Fitzwater, born July 3, 1886. married. June 24, 1914. Ralph Waldo Bushie, Dentist, of Monticello, Ill. Issue, three children: Ralph Waldo II, Eleanor Jane and Jesse Ray.
- (6) Jean Fitzwater, born Oct. 21, 1893. married May 6, 1918. Arthur M. Foster. Issue, one child: Eugene Foster. (Reside, Monticello, Ill.).

Philip Branner Fitzwater, brother of James and Jesse Fitzwater, and 7th of the 10 children of William and Elizabeth (Drais) Fitzwater; born 1815. died 1905; married Amelia Strawderman, born 1818, died 1883.

Cyprianus Fitzwater, a son by the above marriage, born 1843. died 1927; farmer and surveyor; married 1861. Clerenda Delawer, born 1843. died 1911.

They had 10 children as follows:

- (1) Seymour Welton Fitzwater, born 1863. died 1912; married Angeline Anderson.
- (2) Almira Ellen Fitzwater, born 1865. married Samuel Baker. (Resides, Nokesville, Va.).
- (3) Lorenzo Wilson Fitzwater, born 1866. died 1896; married Annie Fitzwater.
- (4) Philip Carson Fitzwater, born 1867. died 1937; married Mollie Whitmer.
- (5) Amelia Jane Fitzwater, born 1868. died 1914.
- (6) Perry Braxton Fitzwater—of whom below.
- (7) Francelia Angeline Fitzwater, born 1874. died 1904.
- (8) Hiram Ward Fitzwater, born 1879. died 1905.
- (9) Laurinda Viola Fitzwater, born 1880. (Resides, Catlett, Va.).
- (10) Elmer Sidney Fitzwater, born 1885. (Resides, Rockville, Md.).

Rev. Perry Braxton Fitzwater, the sixth of the above ten children of Cyprianus and Clerenda (Delawer) Fitzwater, was born at Mathias, Hardy County, W. Va., Sept. 8, 1871. He graduated teachers' course, Bridgewater (Va.) College, 1894; special study same college, thirteen months; student, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, 1898-99; graduated Xenia Theological Seminary, 1905; post-graduate work, Princeton Theological Seminary and Princeton University, 1911-12; D.D., Muskingum College, 1909.

Formerly teacher and principal public schools; ordained to the ministry 1909; member Presbyterian Church. Dean of the Bible Dept. Manchester (Ind.) College, 1905-11; professor of Bible in La Verne (Cal.) College, 1912-13; on the faculty of Moody Bible Institute since 1913, dean of the Evening School of the same Institute, 1923-26, and dean Day and Evening Schools, 1926-29. Writer of Sunday School lessons for Moody Bible Institute Monthly; also newspaper syndicated lessons published in about 2600 papers in America. Author: *The Church and Modern Problems*, 1914; *God's Code of Morals*, 1926; *Why God Became Man*, 1934.

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Rev. Fitzwater married, July 27, 1898, Addie Frances Kaylor, born Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 17, 1871, daughter of Joseph Kaylor of Logan County, Ohio.

Issue, three children as follows:

- (1) Joseph Kaylor Fitzwater, born Elkhart, Ind., May 22, 1899; graduated Muskingum College, 1922; died Nov. 14, 1928. Married, Jan. 1, 1924, Beula Mae Grimes. Issue, one child:  
1. Suzanne Fitzwater, born Jan. 1927.
- (2) James Perry Fitzwater, born Sidney, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1900; graduated A.B., Muskingum College, 1923; M.A., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1933. Married, Aug. 21, 1937, Jeannette Brown of Indiana.
- (3) Timothy Titus Fitzwater, born Sidney, Ohio, May 3, 1902; attended Muskingum College, 1920-1922. Married, Alice L. Braden of Texas.

Returning once more to the issue of Thomas Fitzwater, Jr. we come to George Fitzwater, the third child.

George Fitzwater, married Mary Walker and had seven children as follows: Joseph—of whom below; Martha, Thomas, Abel, who married Hannah Stockdale, Mary, Ruth and Elizabeth.

Joseph Fitzwater, the eldest of the above seven children, married (1) Anna Stoll, and had a son, Abel—as below.

Abel Fitzwater, married Feb. 17, 1825, Isabella Umstead of Upper Providence, Pa. She was the first to join the Dunker or German Baptist Church at Lumberville, now New Providence. Abel died Nov. 2, 1840, as a result of exposure in rescuing neighbors among floating ice in a freshet on Jan. 1839. They had three children: Albert, Joseph and Anna. Albert and Anna died young.



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Joseph Fitzwater, the son and surviving child of Abel Fitzwater, born May 25, 1829, died Nov. 19, 1921. He was a director of the National Bank of Phoenixville.

Pa. He married Frances Pennypacker, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Pennypacker of Chester County, Pa., of that noted Pennsylvania family of the same name.

By the above marriage, there were two children as follows:

- (1) Ada M. Fitzwater, born Feb. 25, 1848, of Oaks, Pa.
- (2) Albert Fitzwater, born March 6, 1854, died May 23, 1914; married Letitia Vanderslice, born April 3, 1858, died Feb. 12, 1928; daughter of Addison and Caroline (Murray) Vanderslice. Issue, three children:
  1. Joseph A. Fitzwater, born March 20, 1880, married, Oct. 1913, Anne Knutson. Issue, three children: Donald Hugh, Anne Caroline and John.
  2. Caroline M. Fitzwater, born June 20, 1882; of Oaks, Pa.
  3. Addison V. Fitzwater, born June 1892, died May 1893.

## FAMILY RECORD













JANNEY  
STEINMETZ





FRANKLIN ARTHUR JANNEY (CHAIRMAN)  
1888-



JOHN RANDOLPH JANNEY (SECRETARY)  
1866-



MRS. S. RAYMOND JANNEY (HISTORIAN)  
1888-



JOSEPH THOMAS TYSON (TREASURER)  
1873-



BERTHA MAY TYSON (ASST. HISTORIAN)  
1869-

OFFICERS OF THE FIRST JANNEY REUNION  
HELD AT THE HOME OF JOHN RANDOLPH JANNEY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1938.



JAMES THOMAS JANNEY, 1829-1896  
SARAH ANN (FITZGERALD) JANNEY, 1829-1865



ELI JANNEY  
1794-1875



MISS JAMES JANNEY, 1861  
SARAH EMILY (FITZ) JANNEY, 1865



SAMUEL RAYMOND JANNEY  
1889-



ERNEST FITZGERALD JANNEY  
1894-







#### SECTION I.

The Janneys of America are all descended from the Janneys of Cheshire, England. Members of this family came to America and founded the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia branches.

The first mention of this name in England was during the 14th century. The name of Janney or Jenney has been spelled in many ways: Jeny, Jenny, Jennings, Genys, Gyney, Genynges, etc. Lower's Patronymic Britanica states that "The Family of Jenney of Bradfield County, Suffolk, are supposed to be of French extraction - - originally spelt Gyney."

Many of the inhabitants of Cheshire - - among whom were the Janneys - - espoused the cause of the early Friends when George Fox about the middle of the 17th century, began to preach his views. They suffered persecution, social ostracism, pecuniary loss, physical suffering and imprisonment. Joseph Besse's, "Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," published in London in 1753, lists the Janneys among those suffering persecution.

It was to escape these religious persecutions, and be permitted to worship in their own faith, that the Janneys emigrated to America.

The family in America is descended from Randle Janney, living in Styall, Cheshire, England in 1593. The Wilmslow Register shows his burial as January 13, 1595. He married, November 26, 1566, Alice Wilkinson.

Thomas Janney, the son of Randle Janney, who was buried March 5, 1602, owned several tracts of land; was a public spirited and charitable man. He married (1), December 7, 1578, Jane Worthington (who was buried August 10, 1589); married (2), November 4, 1590, Katherine Cash of Styall. Of the latter marriage there were six children, all of whom remained in England. Of the first marriage, there were four children as follows:

- (1) Randle Janney - - of whom below.
- (2) Margery Janney, born March 31, 1582, died March 23, 1591.
- (3) Henerie Janney, bapt. March 7, 1584.
- (4) Maude Janney, born April 25, 1587, married May 1, 1605, William Sidebottom.

Randle Janney, the eldest child mentioned above, was born February 23, 1579-80, and was buried October 30, 1613. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen Alrodd, and they lived in Styall. They had four children, as follows:

- (1) Thomas Janney - of whom below; ancestor to the Pennsylvania branch.
- (2) Randle Janney - of whom further; ancestor of the Maryland branch.
- (3) Helene Janney, born 1610, died 1611.
- (4) Richard Janney, born 1613, died 1690; married Mary - - -, and had five children, all of whom remained in England.

Thomas Janney, the eldest of the above four children, born at Styall, baptized June 27, 1605, died December 17, 1677. It was this Thomas Janney who espoused the cause of the Friends and suffered persecution; his son - - as will be seen below - - emigrating to America. Thomas Janney married, September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington (who died December 19, 1681-82), and had six children as follows:

- (1) Marye Janney, bapt. March 19, 1625-26, died July 3, 1698; married December 3, 1663-4, Robert Pierson. They had one son, Enoch Pierson, born 1665, died 1680-81.
- (2) Margaret Janney, bapt. March 16, 1627, died November 11, 1673.
- (3) Martha Janney, bapt. June 6, 1630, died February 4, 1702; was a minister; married, December 12, 1672, Hugh Burgess, who died March 23, 1713, aged 74.
- (4) Randle Janney, bapt. December 16, 1632, died March 17, 1674.
- (5) Thomas Janney - - of whom below. 1634 - 1695
- (6) Henry Janney, bapt. January 1, 1637, died June 3, 1690. He remained in England. Married, January 3, 1674-75, Barbara Baguley, and had five children, of whom his three surviving daughters emigrated to America after his death:



1. Elizabeth Janney, born September 7, 1677; came to Philadelphia in 1698, and died there March 10, 1728. She married, February 16, 1710, Pentecost Teague, but had no issue.
2. Mary Janney, born November 1, 1680, came to Philadelphia and died there March 17, 1764. She married, July 9, 1708, Joseph Drinker, who died August 7, 1742. (See DRINKER sketch for issue and further details).
3. Martha Janney, born August 21, 1683, died December 11, 1684.
4. Thomas Janney, born January 1, 1685, died August 2, 1686.
5. Tabitha Janney, born July 29, 1687, came to Philadelphia; married in 1709, William Fisher, who died 1734. They had two sons, William and Thomas the former of whom was Mayor of Philadelphia, 1773. (See FISHER FAMILY sketch for full details).

Thomas Janney, the fifth of the above six children, was baptized, Styall, Cheshire, England, January 11, 1634. He joined the Society of Friends about 1654 and the following year received a gift in the ministry and thereafter devoted much time to preaching, traveling extensively in England and Ireland. According to Besse, he "suffered distress of goods" in 1663 and in 1671, and in 1673 suffered in goods for refusing to pay tithes. Was representative to Monthly Meeting 1679 and 1680, and his name is on a report of Committee in 1681.

After William Penn obtained the grant of Pennsylvania, Thomas Janney sailed in the ship "Endeavor" which arrived in the Delaware, Seventh Month 29th, 1683, bringing his wife and four children. He settled in Bucks County on a tract on the Delaware, which was patented to him in 1691. This was the original town of Makefield, now lower Makefield township.

Thomas Janney gave a lot out of this tract to Falls Meeting of Friends for a burying ground, this being the first public burying ground in the country. Besides this tract, he had also a larger tract, about 1000 acres, in the inland side of the township, towards Newtown. Part of this tract has remained in the Janney family until the present time.

He was a member of the Provincial Council, 1684, 1685, 1686; was one of the Justices of the Peace of Bucks County (in his day these justices held all the county courts), 1685-89; one of the Commissioners of Jurors who made the first official division of Bucks County in 1692.

While in America, Thomas Janney visited, as a preacher, the meetings of the Society of Friends in New England, Rhode Island, Long Island and Maryland, as well as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1695, he returned to England to visit Friends' Meetings there and died in Cheshire, Twelfth Month (February) 12th, 1696. He had been a minister for 42 years. Although, he can hardly be called an author, he wrote a few pieces for Publication.

Thomas Janney married, Ninth Month (November), 24th, 1660, Margery Heath, and they had six children as follows:

- (1) Jacob Janney - - of whom below.
- (2) Martha Janney, born May 17, 1665, died December 4, 1665.
- (3) Elizabeth Janney, born November 15, 1666, died November 17, 1666.
- (4) Thomas Janney, born December 5, 1667, married 1697, Rachel Pownall. Issue, 4 children: Henry, Sarah (married Thomas Pugh), Mary (married Thomas Rutledge), and Alice Janney.
- (5) Abel Janney, born October 29, 1671, married 1700, Elizabeth Stacy. Issue, 5 children: Amos, Mahlon, Elizabeth (married John Stackhouse), and Thomas.
- (6) Joseph Janney - - of whom further.

Jacob Janney, the eldest of the above six children, born Cheshire, England, March 18, 1662, died Bucks County, Pa., August 6, 1708. He married, October 26, 1705, Mary Hough, daughter of John and Hannah Hough.

Thomas Janney, the only son by the above marriage, born December 27, 1707, died April 8, 1788; inherited the Janney homestead. He married, October 28, 1732, Martha Mitchell, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Grove) Mitchell. They had seven children as follows:

- (1) Jacob Janney, born August 15, 1733, died March 26, 1761.
- (2) Thomas Janney, born February 17, 1736, died November 16, 1754.
- (3) Richard Janney - - of whom below.
- (4) Mary Janney, born January 18, 1741, died February 24, 1795; married, 1788, William Linton, but had no issue.
- (5) Sarah Janney, born October 19, 1743, married 1762, Daniel Richardson.
- (6) Alice Janney, born October 4, 1747, married John Dawes and died 1815.
- (7) Martha Janney, born September 11, 1750, married Isaac Warner.

Richard Janney, the third of the above seven children, born August 22, 1738, died September 5, 1766; married, 1764, Sarah Worth, daughter of William Worth.

Jacob Janney, son by the above marriage, born April 10, 1765, died February 19, 1820; married November 16, 1792, Frances Briggs, daughter of John and Letitia Briggs. They had twelve children as follows:

- (1) Thomas Janney - - of whom below.
- (2) Richard Janney, born March 13, 1796, died 1877; married (1) Ann Taylor; (2) Achsah Yardley.
- (3) Jacob Janney, born April 24, 1798, married Esther Betts.
- (4) John L. Janney, born May 31, 1800, died April 12, 1872; married, 1826, Mary Jenks.
- (5) Martha Janney, born October 14, 1801, died June 12, 1876; married, 1821, Robert Simpson.

- (6) Benjamin Janney, born January 17, 1804, died August 1, 1806.
- (7) Mary Janney, born June 8, 1805, died July 31, 1807.
- (8) Sarah Janney, born October 21, 1806, died January 27, 1896; married Joshua Dungan.
- (9) Letitia Janney, born September 25, 1808, died January 22, 1813.
- (10) William Janney, born March 31, 1810, died July 3, 1891; married 1830, Rebecca Smith.
- (11) Joseph Janney, born September 19, 1812, died October 11, 1877; was reared on the Janney homestead near Newtown, Pa.; was in the lumber business in Philadelphia. He married, 1833, Mary Ann Taylor, daughter of David Barton Taylor. They had seven children as follows:
  1. David Barton Janney, soldier in the Civil War.
  2. Benjamin Taylor Janney, married Mary Scurman.
  3. Samuel Sellers Janney, born 1842; married 1862, Ellen Hyndman, daughter of Alexander and Esther (Hill) Hyndman. Their son was:
    1. Howard Taylor Janney, born March 14, 1863, died September 27, 1922! studied law and admitted to the bar in 1886. Connected with various business and financial institutions of Williamsport, Pa., and was active in civic circles. Married, December 31, 1895, Laura Good Hill, born October 19, 1875, daughter of William Brown and Josephine Hortense (Good) Hill of Williamsport, Pa.
  4. Joseph Walker Janney, lumberman of Philadelphia.
  5. Frances Janney, married Joseph Lovett.
  6. Elizabeth Janney.
  7. Emma Janney, married Charles Walton.
- (12) Mahlon Janney, born December 15, 1815, married (1) Charlotte Brown, and moved to Kansas.  
 Thomas Janney, the eldest of the above 12 children, born October 19, 1794, died Newtown, Pa., February 23, 1879; married October 11, 1838, Mary Ann Kimber, born February 19, 1807, died May 7, 1859; daughter of Emmor and Susanna (Jackson) Kimber of Philadelphia. Issue, two children:

- (1) Anna Massey Janney, married Rev. Otto Bergner, but had no issue.
- (2) Emmor Kimber Janney - - of whom below.

Emmor Kimber Janney, just mentioned, born Newtown, Pa., November 4, 1840, died Jenkintown, Pa., August 2, 1916. He was a member of the firm of Isaac Hough & Co., commission merchants. In 1868, together with his cousin, Robert V. Massey, he formed the firm of Massey & Janney, later, E. K. Janney & Son, sole leather commission merchants.



He married, October 15, 1868, Mary Rhoads Coggeshall, born September 7, 1840, died September 14, 1896; daughter of Giles Hosier and Marianna (Walter) Coggeshall of New York. They had four children as follows:

- (1) Marianna Janney, born September 30, 1869, died March 24, 1926.
- (2) Thomas Janney, born May 9, 1872, died March 22, 1928; married, April 28, 1896, Elinor Wilson Craig, born January 28, 1874.
- (3) Walter Coggeshall Janney - - of whom below.
- (4) Gertrude Kimber Janney, born August 13, 1877, died June 18, 1889.

Walter Coggeshall Janney, the third of the above four children, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1876. He graduated William Penn Charter School, 1894; Haverford College, 1898; and spent two years in the Law School, University of Pennsylvania. In 1905, he entered the sole leather business, later becoming a partner in the firm of Janney & Burrough. In 1911, he left to enter the banking business of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, becoming a partner in 1913. The firm name was later changed to Montgomery & Co., Inc., and in 1922 changed to Janney & Co., of which firm he was president until January 1, 1930, when he became chairman of the board.

During the World War, Mr. Janney, was executive manager of the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, Third Federal Reserve District, for the 1st and 2nd Liberty Loan Campaigns, and a member of the executive committee, 3rd and 4th Liberty Loan Campaigns. He is a manager of Haverford College, and a trustee of Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Walter C. Janney, married, January 23, 1909, Pauline Flower Morris, born December 21, 1880, daughter of Frederick Wistar and Elizabeth Flower (Paul) Morris; of that noted OLD PHILADELPHIA FAMILY of that name. Issue, six children as follows:

- (1) Walter C. Janney, Jr., born March 29, 1911, married, December 7, 1938, Janie Belle Sholes.
- (2) Marian Morris Janney, born September 17, 1912.
- (3) Anne Flower Janney, born September 11, 1914.
- (4) Margaret Morris Janney, born October 1, 1915.
- (5) Priscilla Paul Janney, born October 1, 1915 (twin).
- (6) Wistar Morris Janney, born March 15, 1919.

Joseph Janney, brother of Jacob Janney, and youngest of the six children of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, born Cheshire, England, March 26, 1675, came to Bucks County, Pa., with his father in 1683; settled at Makefield and died there in 1729. He married, June 18, 1703, Rebecca Biles, daughter of William and Joanna Biles. They had seven children: Abel and Jacob - - of whom below: Martha, Ann, Amos, William, and Sarah.

Abel Janney, born 1712, died 1774; with his brother Jacob, moved from Bucks County, Pa., to Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1745. He married, August 2, 1733, Sarah Baker, born 1712, died about 1778, daughter of Samuel Baker (son of Henry Baker, early settler of Makefield town-

ship, Bucks Co., Pa.) and Rachel Warder, whom he married November 4, 1703, and who was the daughter of Willoughby Warder, founder of the American line of that noted family, who came to Philadelphia in 1699.

Joseph Janney, a son by the above marriage, who died about 1793, married, 1764, Hannah Jones, born 1742, daughter of John and Rebecca (Head) Jones. Their daughter was Hannah Janney; and their son was John Janney. Hannah Janney, the daughter, married Samuel Hopkins, and their son was Johns Hopkins, the noted philanthropist and founder of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital of Baltimore, Md.

John Janney, the son of Joseph Janney, and brother of Hannah (Janney) Hopkins, born 1765, died 1823; married 1795, Elizabeth born 1771, daughter of Johns and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hopkins; the latter Johns Hopkins, was the brother of Samuel Hopkins, who married Hannah Janney, as above.

Samuel Hopkins Janney, son of the above John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Janney, born June 15, 1804, died February 2, 1887. He married, 1831, Elizabeth Mark, born 1814, died 1884, daughter of Samuel and Ann Smith (North) Mark of Alexandria, Va.

Mahlon Hopkins Janney, a son by the above marriage, born July 29, 1843, at Alexandria, died there, September 8, 1882. He married, February 13, 1868, Williamina Henrietta Jamesson, born November 27, 1845, died March 2, 1882, daughter of William Henry Jamesson, U. S. N., (son of Commodore William Jamesson) and Cornelia Lee Tuberville Taliaferro, his wife, the latter the daughter of William Francis and Mary Willis (Tuberville) Taliaferro of Westmoreland County, Va.

Mahlon Hopkins Janney, a son by the above marriage, born Alexandria, Va., October 2, 1881, resides at Washington, D. C., unmarried. He graduated Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Va., 1897; special course in Education Psychology at University of Vermont, 1911. Former teacher in boy's preparatory schools, and tutor. Writer of special articles, news comment, stories, verse; genealogist. During the World War he served in the office of Procurement Division of Chief of Ordnance, War Dept., Washington, D. C., from October 1917 to February 1919. Received special citation from Chief of Ordnance. Member, Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of Revolution.

Jacob Janney, brother of Abel Janney, and son of Joseph and Rebecca (Biles) Janney, born Bucks County, Pa., moved from there to Goose Creek, Loudoun County, Va., in 1745, and died there August 3, 1786. He was an active and prominent elder of the Society of Friends. He married, May 20, 1742, Hannah Inglesdew, born May 9, 1725, died February 23, 1818; the daughter of Blackstone and Margaret Inglesdew, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Philadelphia in 1725. They had eight children as follows: Blackstone, Israel, Jacob, Elisha, Joseph, Aquilla, Jonas and Sarah.

also  
Janney m. a miss  
Inglesdew

John 4 children m. a  
Miss Inglesdew

sister of Hannah



Blackstone Janney, the eldest of the above 8 children, born Goose Creek, Va., September 7, 1745, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Nichols.

Thomas Jefferson Janney, son by the latter marriage, born Goose Creek, Va., November 1, 1784, died May 25, 1812, married, 1811, Mary Taylor. Their son was John Jay Janney - - as below.

John Jay Janney, born Goose Creek, Va., April 25, 1812, removed to Ohio in 1832. He was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives; secretary of the board of control State Bank of Ohio for 15 years, and secretary and treasurer, C. & K., V., Ry. Co., for 15 years; member of the School Board, City Council, and Police Commission; director Ohio Penitentiary. He married, September 29, 1835, Rebecca Anne Smith.

Israel Janney, brother of Blackstone Janney, born Loudoun County, Va., May 28, 1752, died there August 18, 1823; was an elder in the Society of Friends. He married (1) May 15, 1773, Pleasant Hague, daughter of Francis and Jane Hague of Va.; descendant of William Hague, an early settler in Pennsylvania. Their son was Abijah Janney - - of whom below. Israel Janney married (2) 1780, Anna Plummer (who died 1802), daughter of Joseph and Sarah Plummer. Their son was David Janney - - as below.

Abijah Janney, born Loudoun Co., Va., May 30, 1775, died Alexandria, Va., January 14, 1842; was an elder in the Society of Friends. He owned a mill at Alexandria; moved to Triadelphia where, with his brother, he founded the Triadelphia Mills. He married, August 15, 1798, Jane McPherson, daughter of John McPherson; granddaughter of Daniel McPherson, member of the Colonial Legislature of Pennsylvania; and great granddaughter of Donald McPherson, who came from Scotland to Pa., in 1700.

Richard Mott Janney, son by the above marriage, born Loudoun Co., Va., January 27, 1806, died in Baltimore, where he later removed, December 12, 1874. He was actively engaged in relief work for convicts; was member of U. S. Christian Commission, and as such was at the battle of Gettysburg; was president of the Baltimore colored normal school and of various charitable societies. He married, May 8, 1829, Sarah Janney Hopkins, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Janney) Hopkins. They had 5 children as follows: Jane Eliza, Samuel, Abijah, Johns Hopkins and Margaret Hopkins Janney.

David Janney, son of Israel Janney by his second marriage to Anna Plummer, born September 6, 1781, died at Waterford, Va., September 16, 1821; married, February 1, 1809, Elizabeth Moore, born September 3, 1789, died August 31, 1821, daughter of James and Phebe Moore.

Phineas Moore Janney, a son by the above marriage, born Waterford, Va., April 8, 1810, died May 15, 1896; married, July 8, 1832, Frances Smith, born March 17, 1814, died September 4, 1854.

Thomas Benton Janney, a son by the above marriage, born Shanesville, Ohio, October 3, 1838, died February 5, 1924, was educated at the Academy at Henry, Illinois. He entered the hardware business with his brothers in Minneapolis in 1866, the firm being Janney, Brooks & Eastman in 1875; Janney, Semple & Co., in 1884; incorporated in 1898 as Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., of which Mr. Janney was president until his death. He was also president of Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, and director of Northwestern National Bank. He married, February 2, 1869, Mary Elizabeth Wheaton, born Avon, Conn., January 4, 1846. They had 2 children as follows:

- (1) Frances Wheaton Janney, born November 6, 1869; member Colonial Dames; resides, unmarried, at Minneapolis, Minn.
- (2) Helen Mary Janney, born November 8, 1878; member Colonial Dames; married Charles Merritt Case, born September 22, 1870, son of Charles W. and Julia (Pratt) Case. (Reside, Wayzata, Minn.) Issue, 4 children:
  1. Benton Janney Case, born March 13, 1903.
  2. Charles Merritt Case, Jr., born September 24, 1905.
  3. George Price Case II, born February 12, 1910.
  4. Mary Elizabeth Case, born May 18, 1912.

Elisha Janney, brother of Blackstone and Israel Janney, born May 12, 1761, died July 18, 1827. He married, March 4, 1795, Mary Gibson, daughter of John and Ruth (Janney) Gibson. Their daughter was Albina; and their son was James C. - both of whom below.

Albina Janney, married William Summers; and their daughter, Mary Summers, married Mortimer Osburn. A daughter by the latter marriage was Mary Ann Osburn.

Mary Ann Osburn, born 1844, died 1878; married as his first wife, Llewellyn Miller, born 1840, died 1908; son of William Hartshorne and Amy Ann (Phillips) Miller; descendant of Guion Miller who came from Wales to Chester County, Pa., about 1680.

By this marriage, there were 5 children, of whom two - Helen and Mary Summers Miller died young - the others are as follows:

- (1) Amy Phillips Miller, born 1870.
- (2) Lucy Janney Miller, born Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1872; member Colonial Dames of America; married, October 14, 1903, Knox Taylor, born High Bridge, N. J., October 19, 1873, died April 4, 1922; son of William Johnston and Mary (Alward) Taylor. (Mrs. Taylor resides at Santa Fe, New Mexico). Issue, 2 children:
  1. Robert Knox Taylor, born November 9, 1909.
  2. Mary Summers Taylor, born October 9, 1912.
- (3) Lawrence Mortimer Miller, born 1874, married 1901, Sally Haxton Randolph. (Richmond, Va.) Issue, 1 child:
  1. Llewellyn Miller, Jr., married Sarah Watts. (Charlottesville, Va.)



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James C. Janney, brother of the above Albina Janney, settled with his father Elisha Janney, in Virginia. He was born November 20, 1804, and married, June 20, 1838, Rebecca J. Walker.

Robert M. Janney, of Philadelphia, Pa., a son by the above marriage, born September 15, 1851, married December 4, 1884, Emily B. Smyth.

James Craik Janney, a son by the above marriage, is a well known physician of Cambridge, Mass. He married Maud Duncan, daughter of Josiah Hall and Sophrinica (Duncan) Alexander.

Jacob Janney, brother of Blackstone, Israel and Elisha Janney, and another son of Jacob and Hannah (Inglesdew) Janney, died before 1786. He married in 1780, Sarah Harris, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Plummer) Harris. They had 6 children as follows: Philip, Mary, Jacob (of whom below), Lewis, Moses (of whom further), and Isaac.

Jacob Janney, the third of the above 6 children, born 1783, died 1861; married (1) 1807, Hannah Hopkins, born 1788, died 1819, daughter of Philip and Mary (Boone) Hopkins.

Henry Janney, a son by the above marriage, born April 17, 1814, died November 1895; was one of the few men during the Civil War who enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Abraham Lincoln, and resided in Washington, D. C., when that city was little more than a village. He married in 1838, Hannah Russell Schofield, born 1816. They had 5 children as follows: Ellen (of whom below), Oliver Edward (of whom below), Mary Schofield, Marian Elizabeth, and Hannah.

Ellen Janney, eldest of the above 5 children, born September 16, 1845, married (1) John Saunders, Jr.; married (2) January 1, 1874, William Ellis Walton, born April 8, 1851, son of Samuel Walton (who moved to Harford County, Md.) and his wife, Elizabeth Hopkins Moore, the latter the daughter of Benjamin P. Moore, a cousin of Johns Hopkins, the noted philanthropist. The Walton family is an old Quaker family. Four brothers, Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William Walton, came from England to New Castle, Del., about 1675, and settled at Byberry, Pa., about 1682.

Henry Janney Walton, M. D., a son by the above 2nd marriage, born Genoa, Nebraska, January 14, 1879; received his education in the public and private schools of Harford County and Baltimore City; graduated M. D., University of Maryland Medical School in 1906. He then went abroad and spent a year studying in Medical centers of Europe. He received a certificate from the University of Berlin for special work in Surgery and Pathology, and is a charter member of the Anglo-American Medical Association in Berlin. After returning to Baltimore, Dr. Walton spent several years in the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1910 he became interested in Roentgenology and spent two years with Dr. Baetjer in the Department of Roentgenology at the Johns Hopkins

Hospital. He was made assistant Roentgenologist at the University of Maryland in 1911, and at the death of Dr. Henry Chandlee in 1916 was placed in charge of the Department of Radiology in the University Hospital and appointed Professor of Roentgenology at the University of Maryland, which position he continues to hold.

In January, 1918, Dr. Walton enlisted for service in the World War and was sent to the Medical Officers Training Camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., being attached to the department of Roentgenology, U. S. M. C. From there he was transferred to the Base Hospital at Camp Upton, New York, as Chief of the X-Ray Department. In May 1919 he was discharged from the service, at which time he was holding the rank of captain.

Member, Baltimore City Medical Society, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, A. M. A., Southern Med. Assn., Am. Roentgen Ray Soc., and Am. College of Radiology.

Dr. Walton married, January, 1910, Helen Alford Smith, daughter of Robert H. and Helen (Alford) Smith of Baltimore. Issue, 4 children:

- (1) Ellen A. Walton, born September 12, 1911.
- (2) Robert H. S. Walton, born April 5, 1913.
- (3) Dorothy Brooke Walton, born November 24, 1914.
- (4) William Ellis Walton, born June 9, 1916.

Oliver Edward Janney, brother of the above Ellen Janney, born Washington, D. C., March 8, 1856, died November 17, 1930. Graduated M. D., University of Maryland, 1881, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882. Practiced in Baltimore, 1882. Minister, Society of Friends, 1895; chairman Friends General Conference, 1900-20; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service. Member American Social Hygiene Ass., American Institute Homoeopathy. Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Author: The Medical Advisor, 1910; The White Slave Traffic in America, 1911; The Gateway to the Kingdom, 1912; The Making of a Man, 1914; Quakerism, 1917.

Dr. Janney married, October 22, 1885, Anne Barnitz Webb, and they had 3 children:

- (1) Eleanor Janney, married Walter R. Johns of Media, Pa.
- (2) William Webb Janney (deceased).
- (3) Rebecca S. Janney, author of "We Didn't Ask Utopia."; married Harry G. Timbres of Baltimore, Md. (Deceased).

Moses Janney, brother of Jacob 3d, and the 4th of the 5 children of Jacob and Sarah (Harris) Janney, born about 1787, married 1807, Judith Lawrence Spencer of Philadelphia.

Oliver Spencer Janney, a son by the above marriage, born 1810, died September 10, 1861; married, 1836, Elizabeth Allison, born 1812, died 1844; daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Stout and Frances (Morris) Allison of Philadelphia.

(Through this connection - Frances (Morris) Allison, the daughter of Anthony Cadwalader Morris who married Mary Jones, and granddaughter of Samuel Morris, who married Hannah Cadwalader, the latter the daughter of John Cadwalader - members of this branch can trace their descent from SURETIES FOR THE MAGNA CARTA OF A. D. 1215).

Oliver Spencer and Elizabeth (Allison) Janney, had 3 children: Spencer M., Frances Morris and Joseph Allison Janney - all of whom below.



Spencer M. Janney, born January 10, 1838, died October 20, 1889; married November 28, 1860, Ella Bond. He was well known in financial circles of Philadelphia, was President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company and director in several banks. They had 4 children:

- (1) Oliver Spencer Janney, born January 2, 1832, died August 20, 1878.
- (2) Alice Bond Janney, born November 14, 1863, died August 30, 1921; married June 7, 1888, William Woodbridge Noble, born July 9, 1864, died November 23, 1917. Issue, one child:

1. Eleanor Noble, born March 16, 1895; married June 1, 1920, Geoffrey T. Hawley. (Resides, Wynnewood, Pa.) Issue, three children:

1. Geoffrey T. Hawley, Jr., born June 7, 1922.
2. William Noble Hawley, born November 23, 1926.
3. Joseph Janney Hawley, born April 25, 1929.

- (3) Morris Allison Janney, born October 5, 1867, died May 25, 1908; married, June 16, 1903, Eliza Knox (Stokes) Longstreth. Issue, 1 child:

1. Elizabeth Janney, born 1904, died 1905.

- (4) Joseph Allison Janney, born January 4, 1872, died March 11, 1938; married, June 4, 1896, Mary Hollingsworth Murray (who resides at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.) Issue, two children:

1. Alice B. Janney, born June 8, 1898, married John D. Grannis, Jr. (Reside, Haverford, Pa.)
2. Meta M. Janney, born June 8, 1898 (twin), married Tom Powers, of New York City.

Joseph Allison Janney, brother of the above Spencer M. Janney, born 1841, died 1915; married (1) October 6, 1863, Emily Clabaugh, who died in 1882; married (2) December 18, 1885, Mary Nassau Orne.

By the first marriage there were 3 children, and by the second marriage, 2 children - as follows:

- (1) A boy, died unnamed.

- (2) Helen Morris Janney, born November 4, 1869, married October 13, 1892, Frank Bird Gummey, M. D., born January 28, 1866. (Resides, Germantown). No issue.

- (3) Francis Allison Janney, born April 29, 1875, died August, 1914; married (1) Lena Carstairs (deceased); married (2) Helen (Regester) Williams. Issue, 3 children by the first marriage:

1. Emily Hall Janney, born September 3, 1899, married June 15, 1921, Francis Beverly Eyre, Jr., born August 14, 1892, son of Francis Beverly Eyre. (Reside, Locust Valley, Long Island, New York). Issue, 2 children:

1. Stephen Carstairs Eyre, born November 8, 1922.
2. Helene Carstairs Eyre, born January 1, 1927.

2. Mary White Janney, born March 17, 1901, died August 10, 1919.

3. Helen Morris Janney, born January 15, 1903, married September 26, 1928, John Hurlston Leche. (Reside, Stretton Hall, England). Issue, 3 children:

1. Jacqueline Helene Leche, born September 30, 1929.
2. John Hurlston Leche, Jr., born May 5, 1933.
3. Andrew Nicholas Leche, born February 4, 1935.

- (4) Jackson Janney, born December 24, 1886. (Deceased).

- (5) Joseph Allison Janney, 3d, born November 29, 1889, married M. Agnes Stockton. (Resides, Elizabeth, N. J.)

## STEINMETZ FAMILY

Frances Morris Janney, only sister of the above Spencer M. and Joseph Allison Janney, born December 7, 1839, died 1917; married November 5, 1857, John Steinmetz, born September 22, 1830, died July 30, 1877.

The emigrant ancestor of the Steinmetz family was John Steinmetz - of an ancient family of Alsace-Rhein - who, with his father David Steinmetz, sailed from Rotterdam in 1722 to Philadelphia.

This John Steinmetz was later a ship owner and merchant, prominent in the affairs of the colony. He was a signer of the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765, a document which was a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. He was a leader in finance and his signature appears on the issues of Colonial currency of Pennsylvania with those of Shoemaker, Kepelle and Morris. He actively supported the American Revolution and devoted a large part of his fortune to helping his friend, Robert Morris, to finance the cause of American liberty.

Daniel Steinmetz, the son of John Steinmetz, and Maria Katharine Keppele, his wife, continued the business of merchant and ironmonger and in the interest of national export and import represented the country in a high consular capacity in France.

John Steinmetz - as mentioned above - was the son of Daniel Steinmetz, and married Frances Morris Janney.

This John Steinmetz carried on the ancient line of steel and iron in Philadelphia.

John and Frances Morris (Janney) Steinmetz, had 10 children:

(1) Oliver Janney Steinmetz, born July 24, 1858, died August 15, 1858.

(2) Elizabeth Morris Steinmetz, born May 22, 1859, died May 26, 1911; married, November 27, 1883, S. Bevan Miller, born November 26, 1853, died January 5, 1935. Mr. Miller married (2) Ida M. White, (deceased). Issue, by the 1st marriage, 3 children:

1. Francis Morris Miller, born December 4, 1884; married, March 16, 1911, Lillian Lee Henderson. Issue, 2 children:

1. Elizabeth Lee Miller, born July 10, 1912.

2. Francis Morris Miller, Jr., born April 30, 1915. (All reside at Upper Montclair, N. J.)

2. Elise Bevan Miller, born December 22, 1886; married, December 2, 1914, Henry Fairfax Ayres (divorced); resides at Rye, N. Y. Issue, 1 child.

1. Henry Fairfax Ayres, Jr., born November 3, 1918.

3. Allison Janney Miller, born January 20, 1891; married George O. Redington; Assistant Corporation Counsel, of New York City.



- (3) Frances Allison Steinmetz, born October 3, 1860, died July 17, 1866.
- (4) Spencer Janney Steinmetz, born July 3, 1863; married, November 5, 1901, Emma Roland Gilliams. (Resides, Boston, Mass.)  
Issue, 3 children:
  - 1. Edith Draper Steinmetz, born August 5, 1903; married Major Walter Thee, U. S. A. (Resides, Baltimore, Md.)
  - 2. James Sothron Steinmetz, born and died January 16, 1907.
  - 3. Spencer Janney Steinmetz, Jr., born July 17, 1908.
- (5) John Ellwood Steinmetz.
- (6) Daniel Clinton Steinmetz - twins - born August 21, 1864, died December 1864.
- (7) Mary Eleanor Steinmetz, born December 2, 1865 (deceased); married November 16, 1907, Atlee Hoffman of England.
- (8) Edith Allison Steinmetz, born July 14, 1867 (deceased).
- (9) Joseph Allison Steinmetz - of whom below.
- (10) Anita May Steinmetz, married Roland L. Taylor - of them further.

Joseph Allison Steinmetz, the 9th child above mentioned, was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1870, and died, July 11, 1928. He attended Lehigh University and specialized in metallurgy. He then joined the firm of Thomas Parvin & Co., iron and steel merchants and engineers of construction, remaining with them until 1893. He then founded the firm of Janney, Steinmetz & Co., his chief associate being his cousin, Joseph A. Janney, Jr., the son of Spencer M. Janney. The new firm were iron and steel merchants and engineers of materials and designers of special high pressure tanks and automotive devices.

Mr. Steinmetz was active in civic movements. He was a member of the Regional Planning Conference; was instrumental in the selection of Hog Island shipyard site during the World War; constructed many valuable devices and inventions to the National Defense during the War, and served with the National Research Council at Washington. He was one of the first supporters of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania. During the Spanish-American War he was commissioned by President McKinley a Lt. of engineers. He also headed a Red Cross expedition from Philadelphia to Cuba. In the Taft administration, he was secretary of the Red Cross of Pennsylvania. He was a war director of the Artillery Fuse Co., and also of the Hero Mfg. Co., makers of gas masks. He was assigned to the Ordnance Reserve as major soon after the armistice; went overseas December 1918, in connection with a special technical investigation of certain steel fabrication process required by the War Industries Board.

He was a member of the Pa. Society, Sons of Revolution, the Baronial Order of Runnemede, the Colonial Society of Pa., and the Welcome Society. Was president of the Aero Club of Pa., from 1910 to 1920, and of the Engineers Club in 1918; a trustee of the Fairmount Park

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Art Association; member of the Franklin Institute, the Am. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Joseph Allison Steinmetz, married, January 7, 1903, Oma Frances Fields, of Colorado Springs, Col., born 1870, daughter of Jehu and Margaret Fields. (Resides, Germantown, Phila., Pa.) Issue, 2 children:

- (1) Joseph Janney Steinmetz born October 7, 1905; graduated Princeton, 1927; married, April 7, 1931, Lois D. Foley. (Resides, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Lois Duncan Steinmetz born April 28, 1934.
  2. William Janney Steinmetz, born June 3, 1937.
- (2) Frances Margaret Steinmetz, born May 14, 1909; married, May 20, 1933, Claude H. Bennett, Jr., Lt. U. S. N. Issue, 2 children:
  1. Peter Clark Bennett, born June 11, 1934.
  2. James Allison Bennett, born July 20, 1935.





## SECTION II.

We now return to Randle Janney, brother of Thomas, and second of the four children of Randle and Ellen (Alrodd) Janney.

Randle Janney, baptized May 26, 1608, married July 16, 1636, Anne Knevelt. They had two children: Mary, bapt. January 6, 1639, died January 5, 1706-7, married July 6, 1663, John Bancroft, and had seven children (see Bancroft sketch); and William, of whom below.

William Janney, bapt. December 8, 1641, died August 4, 1724, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and suffered persecution and imprisonment for his beliefs and activity. He married, July 30, 1671, Deborah Webb, who died May 20, 1701. They had seven children, all born at Handforth, England, as follows:

- (1) Joseph Janney, born July 7, 1672.
- (2) Anne Janney, born July 23, 1674, died December 28, 1698.
- (3) Randle Janney, born February 10, 1677; emigrated to America, before 1701, landing at Philadelphia, where he became a wealthy merchant and died there December 7, 1715. Hemarried, September 1701, Frances Righton, who died April 17, 1714, the daughter of William and Sarah Righton. They had one son, William, born and died in 1704.
- (4) Thomas Janney - of whom below.
- (5) Mary Janney, born June 17, 1681, emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., and died there February 7, 1718. She married George Pawley, who died in 1721. They had four children, two of whom married: Deborah, to Samuel Sidden; and Sarah, to William Atkinson, Jr.; and Mary and Thomas.
- (6) William Janney, born March 31, 1683, died prior to 1715.
- (7) Elizabeth Janney, born about 1685, died May 11, 1701.

Thomas Janney, the fourth of the above seven children, born Handforth, England, March 18, 1679, emigrated to America prior to 1702, arriving at Philadelphia. His name and that of his brother, Randle, appear among the taxables of West Nottingham, Chester County, Pa., in 1719. He removed to Cecil County, Maryland, where he died about 1750. Date of Probate: March 22, 1750-1; record at Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, Liber B. B. No. 2, Folio 99.) He married Magdalen Hartshorne and had, as far as is known, five children:

- (1) Deborah Janney, who died 1750, married, 1740, Robert Leslie, who died 1779. Issue, 4 children: Robert, Thomas, William and John Leslie.

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- (2) William Janney, who died 1753, married Anna - - - .Issue, two children: Frances and Enoch.
  - (3) Thomas Janney - of whom below.
  - (4) Isaac Janney, who died 1776, married Sarah - - - . Issue, four children: Deborah, who married John Channel; Thomas and James, both of whom died in 1829; and Isaac.
  - (5) Jemima Janney, died unmarried, 1785.

Thomas Janney, the third of the above five children, born 1723, died January 23, 1803; married 1761, in Cecil Co., Md., Catharine Bailey, born 1742, died March 15, 1806. His will dated April 27, 1801 and probated February 25, 1803 mentions his wife, three sons, two daughters and a son in law. Their 5 children are as follows:

- (1) William Janney, born 1762, died unmarried 1842.
- (2) Isabella Janney, born 1765 died 1845; married in Cecil Co., Md., January 22, 1790, Edward McVey. They had four children:
  1. James McVey, died unmarried.
  2. Charlotte McVey, born December 14, 1791, died September 23, 1882; married May 12, 1824 James Russell, born January 28, 1795, died December 16, 1860. They had five children:
    1. Isabella Ann Russell, born February 1, 1826, died January 31, 1918; married March 1849, Joseph Taggard Reed, born February 19, 1821, died January 19, 1902. He was in mercantile business and was Post Master of Bay View, Md. They had six children:
      1. Russell J. Reed, born May 5, 1855, died April 10, 1938; married October 6, 1886 Anna Mary Janney, born July 21, 1859 and daughter of Jesse Taylor and Sarah (England) Janney (lives at Bay View, Md.) They had 1 child Herbert England Reed, born January 25, 1887, died January 19, 1888.
      2. Amy J. P. Reed, born March 2, 1857, died November 10, 1858.
      3. Charlotte McVey Reed, born 1859, died May 4, 1927; married February 21, 1894, Jesse Taylor Janney (third wife) born, February 24, 1833, died November 29, 1907. He was father of Anna Mary (Janney) Reed, no issue.
      4. Pocohontas Reed, born March 16, 1860, unmarried. She donated the Church House to Shelemiah Methodist Protestant Church at Bay View, Md. (Lives at Bay View, Md.)
      5. Ruth Arlington Reed, died 1936; married Robert Haddock. No issue.
      6. William Reed, born April 14, 1862, died May 23, 1862.

2. Mary Jane Russell, married December 28, 1857 John T. Gamble, issue, 1 child.
3. Edward F. Russell, married October 13, 1852, Miriam H. Clendenin, issue 5 children.
4. Charlotte Jane Russell, married December 23, 1854, Eli Janney. They lived in Pettis County, Missouri and had 2 children, Jesse and Halleck. (See Below.)
5. Bailey Russell.
3. Rachel McVey, died unmarried.
4. Catherine McVey, died unmarried.
- (3) John Janney, born 1767, married Anna Eaton Issue 3 children:
  1. Elijah Janney, died young.
  2. Emily Janney married January 20, 1818, Isaac Tyson, Issue 3 children:
    1. John William Tyson, born April 15, 1821, died November 28, 1896; married January 5, 1843, Sarah Jane Carter, born January 29, 1823, died September 1891. Issue eleven children:
      1. Thomas Maxwell Tyson, born October 27, 1843; married December 8, 1869, Lydia Field, no issue.
      2. Emily Carter Tyson, born March 3, 1846; married December 5, 1867, Henry C. Kline, issue eight children, Blanche, Bessie, Grace, May, Louisa, Jay, Nellie Margaret, and Clara.
      3. Rachel Cloud Tyson, born May 27, 1848; married June 18, 1873, Benjamin A. Abrams, issue three children: Kate, Mary Burns, and Alva.
      4. Margaret Jane Tyson, born November 5, 1850, died 1928; married March 23, 1875, Henry Burns, no issue.
      5. Mary Elizabeth Hayes Tyson, born February 21, 1853; married March 20, 1880, Theodore I. Abrams, no issue.
      6. Robert Cloud Tyson, born October 21, 1855, died June 9, 1865, was drowned.
      7. John Parker Tyson, born May 1, 1858, married Alice Cocoran, issue 2 daughters, Ada and Virginia. (He lives in Wilmington, Delaware.)
      8. Sarah Catherine Tyson, born September 7, 1860; married February 22, 1888, Isaac F. Lort, born November 25, 1855, died February 28, 1930. (She lives , Cherry Hill, Md.) No issue.
      9. Indiana Benjamin Tyson, born January 25, 1863; unmarried (lives, Chester, Penna.)
      10. George Franklin Tyson, born January 6, 1865, died November 30, 1865.
      11. Anna Rose Hall Tyson, born July 4, 1868, died September 7, 1870.



2. Thomas Tyson, died young.
3. Elijah Tyson, (moved to Balto., Md.) married August 9, 1843, Martha Ann Barnes, issue 2 children, Frank and Alice.
3. Abigail Janney, married April 9, 1830, John Harvey. Issue 5 children:
1. William Harvey, married and had 2 children.
  2. Andrew Thomas Harvey.
  3. Anna Maria Harvey, died unmarried.
  4. Emily Harvey married Joseph Simperts, issue 5 children, Samuel, Joseph, Jesse, Jane and Cornelia.
  5. Mary Harvey, died unmarried.
- (4) Thomas Janney, Jr., of whom below.
- (5) Ann Janney, born 1769, died April 8, 1825, unmarried.

Thomas Janney, Jr., fourth of the above five children, born February 14, 1772, died October 2, 1826; married (1) name unknown; (2) March 14, 1793, Mary McVey, born January 26, 1774, died March 16, 1848; daughter of Daniel and Rachel McVey.

By the first marriage there was one son, Jesse; and by the second marriage, four children: Eli, John, Thomas and Maria. The latter, born January 16, 1816, died 1825. The other 4 sons are treated below.

Jesse Janney, son by the above first marriage, born February 19, 1791, died April 12, 1865; farmer of Cecil County, Md.; married, September 6, 1818, Maria Taylor of England, born February 7, 1793, died June 14, 1863. They had eleven children, of whom two died in infancy. The other nine children are as follows:

- (1) Mary Janney, born March 12, 1820, died October 17, 1913; married December 31, 1845, Silas Evans Carter, born January 18, 1822, died September 15, 1864. Issue, 7 children:
  1. Isabella Carter, born September 17, 1846, died May 19, 1855.
  2. Maria Carter, born March 7, 1848, died May 21, 1855.
  3. Elizabeth Parker Carter, born January 26, 1851, died August 1, 1931; married September 9, 1873, Abel James Mearns, born September 12, 1852, died April 13, 1916. Issue, 5 children:
    1. Elнора Mearns, born December 10, 1873, married June 5, 1894, Norwood Talmadge Pratt, one child who died in infancy. Reside, Springfield, Ill.)
    2. Ernest Franklin Mearns, born August 29, 1875, died August 17, 1928; married, October 17, 1900, Maudette Brown, born February 8, 1877; who resides at Asbury Park, N. J. Issue: Elizabeth, born March 28, 1902, and Ernest Franklin Mearns, Jr., born May 15, 1912.

3. Marietta Mearns, born April 16, 1877, married December 26, 1912, Edgar Quay Renn, born September 30, 1882, (Resides, Zion, Md.) Issue, 1 child:
  1. Abel James Mearns Renn, born November 2, 1913, married October 1, 1937, Anna M. Lieske. Issue: James Frederick Renn, born May 31, 1939.
4. Harry Carter Mearns, born June 11, 1880, died May 2, 1883.
5. Roy Mearns, born November 11, 1883, died December 27, 1883.
4. Catherine J Carter, born May 22, 1854, married (1) John E. Gootee; (2) John Marion Johnson. Issue: Charles Edward Gootee, born February 14, 1892, died 1921.
5. Mary E. Carter, born December 9, 1855, died November 29, 1895; married December 13, 1876, David W. Thompson, Issue: two children:
  1. Clarence E. Thompson, married Mary Marvel. (Resides, Wilmington, Del.) Issue: 3 children:
    1. Virginia Mae Thompson, married April 10, 1937, Horace Harper. (Resides, Bellefonte, Del.) Issue, 1 child:
      1. Nancy Elaine Harper, born February 10, 1938.
    2. Gertrude Thompson (deceased).
    3. Myrtle Thompson (deceased).
  2. Violet Thompson (deceased).
6. Henry Day Carter, born October 6, 1859; married December 19, 1883, Catherine Funk, born November 9, 1865, died September 14, 1929. (Resides, Glencliden, Pa.) Issue, 5 children:
  1. Mary Alma Carter, born April 4, 1886; unmarried
  2. Katie Bell Carter, born May 18, 1887; unmarried.
  3. Henry Day Carter, Jr., born July 8, 1889, married November 11, 1911, Elizabeth Givin, born July 11, 1889. (Resides, Snaron Hill, Pa.) Issue, 1 child:
    1. Myrtle E. Carter, born May 19, 1922.
  4. Elizabeth Mearns Carter, born February 28, 1891; married September 20, 1911, Howard Hill, born June 15, 1890. Resides, Glenolden, Pa.) Issue, 1 child:
    1. Howard Carter Hill, born September 2, 1912, married November 25, 1937, Viola Contant. (Resides, Glenolden, Pa.) Issue 1 child:
      1. Howard Richard Hill, born November 26, 1938.
  5. Myrtle Rae Carter, born December 8, 1898, died July 8, 1899.
7. Jesse L. Carter, born December 13, 1863, died July 24, 1865.
- (2) Charlotte Janney, married, June 22, 1854, Capt. Thomas W. S. Kidd of Springfield. Of their six children, three are as follows:
  1. Elizabeth G. Kidd, died unmarried.
  2. Douglas Kidd, died unmarried.
  3. Presco Wright Kidd, born January 14, 1865, died March 21, 1888.

- (3) Jesse Taylor Janney, born February 24, 1833, died November 29, 1907; married (1) August 24, 1858, Sarah Townsend England, born June 4, 1835, died February 5, 1861; married (2) May 15, 1865, Margaret Jane Lee, born May 5, 1831, died September 14, 1887; married (3) February 21, 1894, Charlotte McVey Reed, born 1859, died May 4, 1927; sister of Russell J. Reed (see below). Issue, two children by the first marriage:
1. Anna Mary Janney, born July 21, 1859, married October 6, 1886, Russell J. Reed, born May 5, 1855, died April 10, 1938; son of Joseph Taggard and Isabella Ann (Russell) Reed. (Mrs. Reed resides at Bayview, Md.) Issue, 1 child:
    1. Herbert England Reed, born January 25, 1887, died January 19, 1888.
  2. Jesse Kirk Janney, born March 19, 1863, died April 24, 1933; married September 11, 1906, Jettie May Rainey, born April 16, 1877, daughter of Thomas F. and Etta Blair Clark Rainey. (Mrs. Janney resides Buena Vista, Va.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Sarah Blair Janney, born August 10, 1907.
    2. Edward Kirk Janney, born April 6, 1910.
    3. Thomas Taylor Janney, born February 21, 1916.
- (4) Catherine Janney (who died 1905), married, January 20, 1858, John Wesley Gifford, born December 31, 1828, died December 13, 1905; son of James and Ruth (Edmundson) Gifford of England. They had six children:
1. Jesse Janney Gifford, born March 31, 1859, died 1931; married Sallie Fawcett, born August 15, 1857, died January 19, 1932. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Charles Ernest Gifford (died 1907), married Alice Hanna. Issue:
      1. Charles Ernest Gifford, Jr. (Resides, Lansdowne, Pa.)
    2. Earl Fawcett Gifford (died 1918), married Catherine Kunkel. Issue:
      1. Earl Fawcett Gifford, Jr., born 1918.
  2. Luvinia Gifford, born 1860, died 1861.
  3. U. Grant Gifford, M. D., born April 15, 1862; heart specialist; connected with Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pa. Married (1), March 24, 1898. Luella Kirk, who died 1928; (2) January 29, 1931, Clara Taft, born January 30, 1892. No issue. (Resides, Kennett Square, Pa.)
  4. Charlotte Kidd Gifford, born November 2, 1864, died January 31, 1938; married, January 19, 1898, John W. T. Crothers, born 1859, died 1938. Issue, 3 children:
    1. John Lawson Crothers, born June 5, 1899; farmer of Zion, Md.; married Mary Martin. Issue: John and Mary Crothers.



2. Wesley Gifford Crothers, B. Sc., M. D., Jefferson Medical College; born June 11, 1902; practicing Medicine and Surgery in Chester, Pa., since 1928. Fellow American College of Surgeons. Married May 3, 1930, Julia M. Schulthise, born February 2, 1904. (Resides, Chester, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Gifford Crothers, born March 5, 1931.
  2. Nancy Crothers, born August 16, 1934.
3. Kenneth Janney Crothers, B. Sc., M. D., born November 3, 1904. Graduate of Jefferson Med. Co., 1930; Practicing medicine and surgery since 1931, in Chester, Pa. married May 29, 35, Dorothy Harkins, born, October 15, 1906. (Resides, Chester, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Janet Lee Crothers, born December 8, 1936.
  2. Kenneth Janney Crothers, Jr., born February 26, 1939.
5. Viola Maria Gifford, born February 4, 1867; married (1) April 16, 1891, Aquilla P. Rose, born March 26, 1858, died September 9, 1909; married (2) Don Robinson, who died January 1, 1932. (Mrs. Robinson resides at Merwood Park, Upper Darby, Pa.) Issue, 2 children 1st marriage:
  1. Linda C. Rose, born May 25, 1892, died February 14, 1898.
  2. Paul Wesley Rose, born April 13, 1893, married 1924, Elizabeth White. (Resides, Merwood Park, Pa.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Elizabeth Viola Rose, born January 2, 1925.
    2. Paul Rose, born 1928, died in infancy.
    3. John Paul Rose, born May 21, 1930.
6. Ida Jane Gifford, born July 27, 1870, married February 20, 1895, Harry Hambleton, born September 14, 1867, died 1932; son of Jesse W. and Rachel (Lewis) Hambleton. (Resides, Drexel Hill, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Grant Gifford Hambleton, born September 5, 1896, married Helene Campbell, born November 7, 1900. (Reside, Drexel Hill, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Grant Gifford Hambleton, Jr., born March 22, 1922.
    2. Constance Louise Hambleton, born November 2, 1925.
  2. Wallace Moore Hambleton, born March 31, 1908, died April 1, 1908.
- (5) Eliza Janney, who died 1892, married (1) 1836, Thomas Edmundson, and had one child, Sarah; married (2) Gresham, and had three children, Jesse, Nanette and Charlotte; married (3) Gray, but had no issue by this marriage. After the death of her third husband, the widow came to Illinois and lived with her son in Chambersburg.
- (6) Jonathan Janney, married in 1854, Jane Beatty. He moved to Missouri, lived in Pettis County and died there about 1890. He had 8 children.

- (7) Eli Janney, married December 23, 1854, Charlotte Russell (see issue of Charlotte Janney and James Russell mentioned previously). They lived in Pettis County, Missouri, and had 2 children, Jesse and Halleck.
- (8) Thomas J. Janney, born July 12, 1821, died November 29, 1863; married Anna M. Bicknell, born 1830, died November 23, 1885. They had 2 children Mary M., and Francis Janney.
- (9) Anne Janney, married (1) John Stehman. They lived in Cecil County, Md., and had one child, Eliza J., born 1853, died 1870; (2) Martin.

Eli Janney, half brother of Jesse Janney, and eldest of the 3 sons of Thomas Janney, Jr., by his second marriage to Mary McVey, born May 11, 1794, died May 20, 1875. He married, April 19, 1819, Esther Lackland, who died March 2, 1849.

Of the 13 children by the above marriage, 7 were as follows:

Emily Janney, born 1819, died 1823.

Mary Janney, born 1822, died 1879; unmarried.

Emily Maria aJanney, born and died in 1826.

Sarah Jane Janney, born 1827, died 1828.

Rebecca Eliza Janney, born 1833, died 1911; unmarried.

Esther Ann Janney, born 1833, married John G. Fitzgerald; no surviving issue.

Eli Harrison Janney, born 1842, died 1851.

The other 6 children of the above Eli Janney, namely, John, George W., James Thomas, Jesse, Nathan Lackland and Rachel Emily Janney, are treated below.

John Janney, born November 18, 1820, near Bay View, Md., died June 15, 1896 at Newark, N. J., and is buried at Bay View, Md. He was a school teacher. He married, May 12, 1853, Margaret Eliza Mahoney, born November 14, 1829, at Bay View, died there March 9, 1904; the daughter of John and Abigail (Nowland) Mahoney.

Of their 3 children, the youngest, a girl, died in infancy. The other 2 children are as follows:

- (1) Franklin Pierce Janney, born February 8, 1857, near Bay View, Md., died July 1, 1920 at Newark, N. J. He married, October 10, 1892, at Oxford, Pa., Margaret E. McVey, born June 15, 1867, daughter of Hambride McVey. They had one son, Paul McVey Janney, born September 9, 1899, died January 16, 1901. (Mrs. Janney resides in Newark, N. J.)
- (2) John Randolph Janney, born July 19, 1866 near Bay View, Md.; was a telegraph Dispatcher, is now retired and resides near Bay View. At the Janney Family Reunion held at his home, September

4, 1938, he was elected Secretary. He married, November 19, 1902, at Newark, N. J., Frances Cornelia Galatian, born April 3, 1873 at Elmira, N. Y., the daughter of Andrew B., and Mary Jane (James) Galatian. They have issue, 2 children:

1. John Randolph Janney, Jr., born July 11, 1906 at Newark, N. J.; married, March 13, 1931 at Elizabeth, N. J., Evelyn Constance Smith born August 9, 1907 at Washington, D. C., the daughter of Herbert Rasher and Evelyn (Leichtcap) Smith. (Reside, East Orange, N. J.) Issue, 2 children:

1. John Randolph Janney, III, born September 26, 1932.

2. Peter Smith Janney, born July 10, 1937.

2. Harriet Galatian Janney, born August 20, 1912 at Bradley Beach, N. J.; unmarried; resides with her parents.

George W. Janney, brother of the above John Janney, born February 14, 1824, died May 25, 1892; married Elizabeth Ann Nowland. They had 4 children as follows:

(1) Wilbur Janney, born April 3, 1851, died June 23, 1932; married, November 28, 1889, Caroline Harris, born 1854, died 1923. Issue, 2 children:

1. George Harris Janney, born January 4, 1891, married February 17, 1915, Elsie R. Gamble, (Reside, Bay View, Md.) Issue, 3 children:

1. William Wilbur Janney, born October 16, 1916.

2. George Herbert Janney, born December 28, 1917.

3. Alice Carolyn Janney, born November 5, 1919.

2. William Everett Janney, born October 15, 1897, died December 11, 1904.

(2) John Nowland Janney, born November 15, 1853, married (1) February 4, 1875, Matilda Catherine Kilpatrick, born 1855, died 1886; married (2) January 26, 1899, Margaret Tilden Van Pelt, born 1876. (Resides, West Chester, Pa.) Issue, 3 children

1. An infant, born and died 1876.

2. Roberta Janney, born July 31, 1877, married March 14, 1900, George H. Miller, born March 30, 1874. (Resides, West Chester, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:

1. Howard Miller, born October 15, 1908, married Thelma Reckenaugh. (Resides, Atlantic City, N. J.)

2. Anna Matilda Miller, born June 28, 1902.

3. Margaret Catherine Janney, born 1882, died 1893.

(3) Eli Janney, born 1855, died March 13, 1923; unmarried.

(4) George Alfred Janney, born 1857, died 1878; unmarried.

James Thomas Janney, a merchant of Oxford, Pa., brother of the above George W. Janney, born February 16, 1829, died December 3, 1896; married, May 14, 1857, Sara Ann Fitzgerald, born June 17, 1829, died June 19, 1865; daughter of William and Sarah (Kimble) Fitzgerald.



They had three sons: (1) William Eli Janney, born April 18, 1858, died April 19, 1867; (2) Samuel James Janney - of whom below; and (3) Charles Washington Janney, born March 13, 1863, died August 28, 1864.

Samuel James Janney, the second son just mentioned, born June 19, 1861; of Oxford, Pa.; married, December 20, 1883, Sara Emily Fox, born May 11, 1865, daughter of William Arthur McKissick and Rebecca Ann (Pontzler) Fox. They had 7 children as follows:

- (1) Ethel Ann Janney, born November 29, 1884, died August 13, 1885.
- (2) Franklin Arthur Janney, born Barnsley, Chester County, Ja., January 15, 1886; with Penna. R. R. engineering department a number of years, now in the security business; married by Rev. Philip J. Steinmetz, Jr., vicar Epiphany Chapel, Protestant Episcopal Church, Phila., February 22, 1911, Kathryn P. Kebler, born November 18, 1888, daughter of George and Loretta (Heupcke) Kebler. (Reside, Moorestown, N. J.)
- (3) Mary Blanche Janney, born Oxford, Pa., January 15, 1888, married, September 22, 1915, Oxford Methodist Church, by Rev. Embury Bryan, Charles Clyde Lee, born Fremont, Pa., February 25, 1887, son of Leonard and Eliza (Collinger) Lee. (Reside, Bedford, Pa.)
- (4) Samuel Raymond Janney, born Oxford, Pa., October 15, 1889, married (1) June 5, 1918, Florence Olivia Johnson; (2) August 7, 1929, at Hagerstown, Md., Amanda Elizabeth Konetzki, born Norristown, Pa., February 10, 1888, daughter of Peter and Margaretta (Schaefer) Konetzki. (Reside, Upper Darby, Pa.)
- (5) Sara Hazel Janney, born Oxford, Pa., April 6, 1892, married (1) December 15, 1914, Oxford Methodist Church by Rev. Embury Bryan, Lt. Norman McIntire, U. S. N., born December 4, 1882, died January 10, 1924, son of Elwood and Henrietta McIntire; (2) April 20, 1932, at Presbyterian Manse, Oxford Presbyterian Church by Rev. Edward Russell, Thomas Kennard Hindman, Jr., born September 7, 1904, at Colora, Md., son of Thomas Kennard and Elizabeth (Hughes) Hindman. (Reside, Oxford, Pa.) Issue, 2 children, by first marriage:
  1. Sara Ruth McIntire, born May 14, 1916, died May 12, 1929.
  2. Frances Ann McIntire, born December 13, 1921, died December 4, 1932.
- (6) Ernest Fitzgerald Janney, born Oxford, Pa., May 29, 1894, married June 25, 1921, Frances Bartlett Stokes, born January 15, 1896, Rancocas, N. J., daughter of James McIlvaine and Evelina (Bartlett) Stokes. (Reside, Rancocas, N. J.) Issue, 7 children:
  1. Ruth Bartlett Janney, born February 6, 1923.
  2. Margaret Janney, born November 15, 1924.
  3. Emily Stokes Janney, born June 10, 1926.

4. Ernest Fitzgerald Janney, born March 10, 1930.
  5. Frances McIlvaine Janney, born June 17, 1932.
  6. William Stokes Janney, born January 27, 1934.
  7. Eleanor Fox Janney, born August 25, 1935.
- (7) Charlotte Rebecca Janney, born April 19, 1897, Oxford, Pa., married (1) August 6, 1917, Erwin H. Dietzel, Jr.; (2) December 20, 1930, at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., George Washington Hiney, Jr., born July 14, 1887, son of George Washington and Mary Edith Eloise (Horn) Hiney. (Reside, Germantown, Phila., Pa.)  
By the above first marriage, there was one child:
1. Samuel Edwin Dietzel, born and died in 1918.
- Jesse Janney, brother of the above James Thomas Janney, born, February 25, 1831, died April 18, 1900; married Sarah Kimble, born July 10, 1841, died February 20, 1915. They had 9 children as follows:
- (1) Jesse Janney, Jr., born January 25, 1867, died August 5, 1867.
  - (2) Hester Janney, born August 12, 1868, married June 10, 1893, William H. Harrington, born Newark, Del., 1871. (Reside, Newark, Del.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Helen Cather Harrington, born January 8, 1894; Newark, Del.
    2. Robert Cather Harrington, born February 4, 1896, married March 20, 1920, Blanche O. Deaver, born March 10, 1898. (Reside, Newark, Del.) Issue, 2 children:
      1. Oleta Deaver Harrington, born January 5, 1921.
      2. Elda Mae Harrington, born May 9, 1925.
    3. Jesse William Harrington, born March 19, 1898; Newark, Del.
  - (3) Rachel Emily Janney, born May 1871, died 1907; married Ralph La Mont Anderson. They had one child, Lydia, who died in infancy.
  - (4) Samuel Lewis Janney, born January 17, 1872, married January 31, 1894, Mary Elizabeth Harrington, born August 13, 1874, sister of the above William H. Harrington. (Reside, May View, Md.) No issue.
  - (5) Rebecca Ann Janney, born February 4, 1874; unmarried; Oxford, Pa.
  - (6) Margaret Miriam Janney, born February 9, 1876, married April 8, 1932, Fred Barrett. (Reside, Calvert, Md.) No issue.
  - (7) Mary Phylia Janney, born April 22, 1879, married March 5, 1902, William Kepler, born July 10, 1873. (Reside, Oxford, Pa.) Issue, 4 children:
    1. Paul Kepler, born December 22, 1905.
    2. Raymond E. Kepler, born October 3, 1908, married January 1928, Ruth Griffith. Issue, 4 children:
      1. Ruby Kepler, born December 6, 1929.
      2. Raymond E. Kepler, Jr., born March 20, 1932.
      3. Betty Jane Kepler, born April 6, 1934.
      4. Barry Allen Kepler, born October 7, 1938.

3. William Kepler, born December 9, 1915.

4. Eva Kepler, born February 23, 1920.

(8) Sarah C. Janney, born September 1, 1883, married June 20, 1910, Orville Deaver, born March 20, 1888. (Reside, Oxford, Pa.)

Issue, 3 children:

1. Orville Leroy Deaver, born December 12, 1912, married June 15, 1935, Nellie Parson. (Resides, Baltimore, Md.)

2. Sarah Maude Deaver, born December 1, 1916; married, January 15, 1938, Harry Brenizer. (Resides, Baltimore, Md.)

3. Evelyn Gertrude Deaver, born April 30, 1920.

(9) Eva L. Janney, born September 1, 1883 (twin to Sarah C. Janney), died March 17, 1913; married Charles Finnegan, who lives in Illinois. Issue, 1 child:

1. Leon Finnegan, born October 1910.

Nathan Lackland Janney, brother of the above Jesse Janney, born October 27, 1837, died January 10, 1909; married (1) Elizabeth Vandegriff; (2) Philena White. No issue, by the second marriage, and three children by the first marriage, as follows:

(1) Evan Lovett Janney, married Margaret Cole.

(2) Frances Lavinia Janney, born September 11, 1861, died March 21, 1902; married (1) Harmen; (2) December 26, 1890, George C. Jackson. By the first marriage, there was a daughter Eva May Harmen, born 1884, died 1899.

(3) Emma Janney; unmarried.

Rachel Emily Janney, sister of the above Nathan Lackland Janney, and the youngest of the 13 children of Eli and Esther (Lackland) Janney, born May 19, 1845, died January 26, 1914. She married, February 1, 1870, John Thomas White, born February 27, 1843, died August 6, 1916. They had 5 children as follows:

(1) Floyd H. White, born September 30, 1872, married January 5, 1915, Elsie E. Carlson. (Reside, North East, Md.) Issue, 3 children:

1. John C. White, born January 17, 1916

2. Selma A. White, born November 24, 1918.

3. Edith White, born July 9, 1922.

(2) Benjamin Harris White, born September 12, 1874, died September 28, 1921; married January 28, 1903, Elsie Hilaman, who married (2) April 21, 1926, Frank Hastings. (Reside, Nottingham, Pa.) Issue, 4 children:

1. Elma Pearl White, born February 23, 1904, married April 21, 1926, William Samuel Bard, born October 12, 1904. (Reside, Parksburgh, Pa.) Issue, 5 children:

1. Margaret Elizabeth Bard, born September 14, 1926.

2. Mildred Ann Bard, born March 20, 1932.

3. Elsie Marie Bard, born February 28, 1935.

4. Mazie Louise Bard, born October 28, 1936.

5. William Roosevelt Bard, born January 30, 1939.



2. Floyd Richardson White, born July 9, 1906, married December 24, 1932, Ruth Walter. (Reside, Manchester, Pa.) Issue, 4 children:
  1. Doris Ann White, born May 6, 1933.
  2. Betty Lou White, born April 2, 1935.
  3. Floyd R. White, born April 6, 1937.
  4. Glenn Elwood White, born January 28, 1939.
3. Ann Linton White, born August 9, 1908, married December 26, 1931, Charles Castle, born January 20, 1905. (Reside, Gary, Ind.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Charles Edward Castle, born October 10, 1932.
  2. Patricia Ann Castle, born February 19, 1935.
4. Emily Roosevelt White, born October 26, 1912.
- (3) Lois Emily White, born November 28, 1877, married and had issue one daughter:
  1. Eva Rebecca White, born March 27, 1902, married September 16, 1922, David Harrah, born May 1, 1899. (Reside, Oxford, Pa.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. David Emerson Harrah, born December 20, 1923.
    2. John Robert Harrah, born August 10, 1925.
    3. Ronald Douglas Harrah, born August 20, 1929.
- (4) Edith Adaline White, born June 13, 1881, married October 7, 1905, Charles E. Sparks, born October 2, 1879. (Reside, Norristown, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Hazel Emily Sparks, born February 21, 1907, died August 18, 1907.
  2. Homer Emerson Sparks, born November 14, 1908, married December 27, 1934, Eleanor Hoefer. Issue, 1 child:
    1. Joan Lee Sparks, born February 14, 1937.
- (5) Mazie White, born January 18, 1890, married December 2, 1916, Otis S. Reynolds. (Reside, Norristown, Pa.) No issue.

John Janney, brother of Eli Janney, and second of the 4 children of Thomas Janney, Jr., and his wife Mary McVey, born March 1, 1799, died 1874; married, 1821, Caroline Nowland. They had 7 children of whom Ann Eliza and Eli Welden, died unmarried; and Elijah and Maria, died in infancy. The other 3 children are as follows:

- (1) John Thomas Janney, born 1821, died 1885; married August 20, 1844, Deborah Maria Clendenin, born 1824, died 1910. They had 6 children as follows:
  1. Miriam Caroline Janney, born August 1845, died March 12, 1910; married, 1867, Horace Sherwood Alexander. Issue, 3 children:
    1. Walter Lincoln Alexander, born June 25, 1869, married, 1898, Ellen Mae Condey. No issue.
    2. Frederick Carroll Alexander, married, 1891, Abbie Davis. (Reside, Collingswood, N. J.) Issue, 3 children:
      1. Frederick Carroll Alexander, born July 15, 1896.
      2. Hazel Alexander, born January 11, 1900.
      3. Horace Alexander.

3. Deborah Coulston Alexander, born 1875, married 1892, Walter E. Biddle. (Reside, North East, Md.) Issue, 3 children:
  1. Edith May Biddle, born August 13, 1894.
  2. Walter Frederick Biddle, born August 11, 1896.
  3. Helen Charlotte Biddle, born January 11, 1900.
2. Josephine Ewing Janney, born June 16, 1847, married October 11, 1873, William Coburn Field. Issue, 5 children:
  1. Sarah Field, married Harry Evans. (Resides, Wilmington, Del.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Carlyle Field Evans; unmarried; Phila., Pa.
    2. Henry Evans, married Martha Fisher. Issue, 2 daughters: Ruth and Grace.
  2. Roy Janney Field, married Philomena; no issue.
  3. Thomas Maxwell Field, married Mary Smith. Issue, 2 children:
    1. John Randolph Field; Episcopal Minister in Maryland.
    2. Elizabeth Field; unmarried.
  4. John Luther Field (twin of Thomas Maxwell Field), died in infancy.
  5. Edna Josephine Field; unmarried; Bay View, Md.
3. John Janney, died in infancy.
4. Martin Luther Janney, born December 29, 1856, died unmarried.
5. Eva Clendenin Janney, born March 12, 1861; resides, Phila., Pa.
6. Deborah Russell Janney, born June 24, 1870, died November 28, 1937; unmarried.
- (2) Lydia Mary Janney, married December 28, 1854, John S. Rossell, and they lived at Elkton, Md. They had 2 children:
  1. John S. Rossell, Jr. (deceased); prominent banker of Wilmington, Del.; married Sarah McCabe, who resides at Wilmington. Issue, six children: Mary, Ann, Frank, Leo, Joseph and Paul.
  2. Ella Rossell, married, Hadley.
- (3) Ebenezer Wesley Janney, married (1) 1861, Sarah E. Wilson; (2) 1863, Anna M. Cosgrove; (3) 1871, Mary E. McKnight. He had 2 children.  
 Thomas Janney, brother of John and Eli Janney, and the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (McVey) Janney, born February 15, 1808, died May 6, 1892; married March 19, 1834, Rachel Miriam Blake, born 1817, died 1883. They had 10 children as follows:
  - (1) Elijah Janney. died at the age of 21.
  - (2) Mary Ann Janney, died very young.
  - (3) Nathan Thomas Janney, born June 25, 1836; died February 11, 1924; married (1) Eliza Tyson, born 1840, died 1878; married (2) February 22, 1882, Jennie M. Loflin, born 1853, died 1930. There were 6 children by each marriage as follows:

1. Elwood Marion Janney, born September 19, 1858, died February 10, 1936; married February 22, 1882, Margaret McCauley, born October 14, 1863, died January 5, 1936. Issue, 7 children:
  1. Netta Beatrice Janney, born June 4, 1884, married, December 15, 1900, William B. Miller, born December 19, 1874, died March 1931. (Resides, Elsmere, Del.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Gladys Margaret Miller, born October 15, 1902.
    2. William Donald Miller, born August 26, 1906.
    3. Netta Elizabeth Miller, born September 12, 1908.
  2. Albert Blake Janney, born May 1, 1887, married May Ethel Miller. (Resides, Oxford, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Wayne Miller Janney, born October 20, 1918.
    2. Carroll Janney.
  3. Curtis Janney, born September 22, 1890, died July 3, 1930; married Alice Haskell. Issue, 4 children:
    1. Curtis Carter Janney, born May 14, 1920.
    2. Raymond Barton Janney, born June 1921.
    3. Ruth Janney, born September 24, 1923.
    4. Eugene Janney, born April 1924.
  4. Ray Barton Janney, born January 22, 1891. (Elkton, Md.)
  5. Victoria G. Janney, born April 1, 1894, married February 22, 1919, Rudolph Mackey, born September 22, 1895. (Resides, Andora, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Harold Kenneth Mackey, born August 20, 1919.
    2. Margaret Mackey, born February 20, 1922.
  6. Dorothy Janney, born December 25, 1897, married William Holland. (Resides, Camden, N. J.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Clement Holland, born April 5, 1919.
    2. William Barry, born November 20, 1923.
  7. Helen L. Janney, born March 14, 1899, married Ralph H. Jones. (Resides, Cherry Hill, Md.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Ralph Lynn Jones, born September 19, 1917.
    2. Robert Burton Jones, born October 31, 1923.
    3. Ronald Janney Jones, born December 21, 1932, died March 5, 1935.
2. Elmer Ellsworth Janney, born March 17, 1860, died February 5, 1934; married (1) March 17, 1885, Lottie E. Tong, born 1864, died 1892; married (2) December 25, 1895, Lizzie A. (Tong) Parker (died 1931), sister of his first wife. Issue, 3 children by 1st marriage:
  1. Ernest Thomas Janney, born April 12, 1885, married April 18, 1914, Anna Abermathy, born December 8, 1892. (Resides, Andora, Md.)
  2. Charles Janney, born 1888, died 1892.



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3. Leon A. Janney, born June 8, 1892, married April 29, 1914, Ethel D. Moore, born March 4, 1893. (Resides, Andora, Md.) 2 children died in infancy.
  3. Nevada (Vada) Janney, born 1865, died 1930; married William Van Bibber, (Deceased). Issue, 2 children:
    1. Lorena Alberta Van Bibber.
    2. Clara Van Bibber.
  4. Edgar Thomas Janney, born July 13, 1869; married March 12, 1896, Ella M. Tong, born December 29, 1872. Issue, 4 children: (Appleton, Md.)
    1. Esther Mary Janney, born May 8, 1898, married Charles Clark. (Reside, Aiken, Md.) Issue, 4 children: Willard, Douglas. Jean and Charles Clark.
    2. Harvey L. Janney, born November 14, 1903, married February 20, 1926, Helen Patchell, born November 30, 1906. (Reside, Cherry Hill, Md.) Issue, 1 child:
      1. Betty Lou Janney, born September 22, 1926.
    3. Grace L. Janney, born September 7, 1906, married Delmar Smith. (Resides, Appleton, Md.) Issue, 2 children: Ralph and Jack Smith.
    4. Hazel Janney, born August 9, 1911; resides, Wilmington, Del.
  5. Alberta Rachel Janney, born February 14, 1870, married (1) January 1, 1894, Philip W. Brown, (Deceased); (2) Dr. Harry Greven. (Attleboro, Mass.) No issue.
  6. George Newton Janney, died unmarried.
  7. Everett Loflin Janney, born January 14, 1883, died October 24, 1918; married April 27, 1905, Laura E. Craig, born September 28, 1882. (Resides, North East, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. George Nathan Janney, born September 17, 1907, married June 29, 1926, Mary Sarah Boyd. No issue.
    2. Arthur Cantwell Janney, born November 7, 1910, married August 2, 1933, Mildred Boyer. (North East, Md.) Issue:
      1. Everett C. Janney, born March 15, 1934.
      2. Barbara Jane Janney, born January 4, 1936.
  8. Emma Blanche Janney, born May 30, 1884, married April 16, 1908, Richard Levis Buchanan, born July 2, 1884, (Newark, Del.) Issue, 4 children:
    1. Richard Levis Buchanan, born February 9, 1909.
    2. Margaret Elizabeth Buchanan, born May 19, 1911, married December 4, 1937, Hamilton H. Callen. (Dallas, Texas).
    3. Ralph Williard Buchanan, born November 24, 1914.
    4. John Leland Buchanan, born June 24, 1917.
  9. Lee Blake Janney, born April 10, 1886, married December 26, 1923, Edna Emily Brown, born May 22, 1896. (Oxford, Pa.) Issue, 6 children:

1. Ruth Elizabeth Janney, born November 25, 1924.
2. Elmer Ellsworth Janney, born May 19, 1926.
3. Alice Louise Janney, born November 3, 1927.
- Robert Lee Janney, born February 9, 1930.
5. Doris Emily Janney, born November 15, 1931.
6. Jean Marie Janney, born August 29, 1933.
10. Stanley Park Janney, born March 10, 1888( died September 2, 1891.
11. Olive Elizabeth Janney, born March 17, 1893, married March 15, 1917, Harlan L. Spencer, born July 23, 1888. (Oxford, Pa.) Issue:
  1. Marshall Aaron Spencer, born January 7, 1918.
  2. Jean Elizabeth Spencer, born May 30, 1919.
  3. Elsie Loflin Spencer, born August 13, 1921.
  4. Everett Baker Spencer, born July 1, 1923.
  5. Hazel Marie Spencer, born February 19, 1928.
12. Vincent Hall Janney, born October 7, 1896, married December 27, 1926, Lydia Anderson, born November 14, 1897. (Lewisville, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Shirley Marie Janney, born November 15, 1929.
  2. Frances Estelle Janney, born August 18, 1931.
- (4) Jane Maria Janney, born May 7, 1842, died November 23, 1911; married January 24, 1865, Samuel Tyson, born October 2, 1839, died August 23, 1921. They had 11 children as follows:
  1. Milton Blake Tyson, born October 3, 1865, died February 7, 1867.
  2. Tina Hester Tyson, born January 29, 1867, married December 24, 1891, Howard Woodrow, who died January 3, 1939. (Resides, Colora, Md.) Issue, 3 children:
    1. Maurice Orr Woodrow, born March 23, 1894; 2d Lt. World War; died as the result of wounds, December 2, 1935; married Esther Swartwood. (Resides, Summit, Pa.) Issue, 3 children:
      1. Roger Maurice Woodrow, born March 7, 1928.
      2. Carol Jane Woodrow, born February 5, 1932.
      3. Howard Swartwood Woodrow, born June 21, 1933.
    2. Samuel Joseph Woodrow, born December 19, 1901, married Elaine Elizabeth McCann. (Resides, Forty Fort, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:
      1. Janice Blair Woodrow, born November 6, 1925.
      2. Samuel Joseph Woodrow, born December 25, 1928.
  3. David Howard Woodrow, born May 23, 1906; unmarried.
  3. Alva Hobbs Tyson, born March 1, 1868, died March 14, 1913; married November 15, 1893, Annie A. Jenness (deceased). Issue, 1 child:
    1. Allan Graham Tyson, born June 7, 1894, married Adelaide Birtwell. (Reside, Chester, Pa.) Issue, 2 children:

1. Allan Graham Tyson, Jr.
2. Jean Birtwell Tyson.
4. Bertha May Tyson, born May 1, 1869; president Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maryland; resides, unmarried, at Colora, Md.
5. Rachel Tyson, born April 14, 1871, married, November 25, 1896, J. Fred MacClure. (Resides, Kennett Square, Pa.) Issue, 3 children:
  1. Raymond Sylvester MacClure, born September 20, 1897, married (1) Hildred Keech (divorced); (2) March 1937, Ann Elizabeth Campbell. Issue, 1 son by each marriage:
    1. Dickson R. MacClure, born February 19, 1918.
    2. Douglas Campbell MacClure, born February 14, 1939.
  2. Malcolm Joseph MacClure, born January 6, 1898, married Isabel Martin. Issue, 3 children:
    1. Doris May MacClure, born November 29, 1923.
    2. Mary Martin MacClure, born April 1925.
    3. John Robert MacClure, born December 23, 1928.
  3. Arthur Gardner MacClure, born 1900, died in infancy.
6. Joseph Thomas Tyson, born April 10, 1873, banker; married Lidie D. Reynolds. (Reside, Rising Sun, Md.) No issue.
7. Helen Eunice Tyson, born June 17, 1875, married Dr. Prince Tannatt Woods. (Resides, Silver Lake, Mass.) Issue, 3 children:
  1. Richard George Woods, died at age of seven.
  2. Robert Prince Woods, died at age of twenty one.
  3. Dorothy Ann Woods, born July 23, 1907.
8. Emma Blanche Tyson, born July 12, 1877, died October 5, 1878.
9. Stanton Samuel Tyson, born August 13, 1878, farmer; married Ethel Way. (Reside, Edgewood, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. William Alva Way Tyson, born 1902.
  2. Jean Tyson, born 1907.
10. Curtis Orville Tyson, born April 12, 1881, attorney; married Rhoda Kate Berryman. (Reside, Baltimore, Md.) No issue.
11. Cora Mary Tyson, born May 25, 1884, married October 31, 1906, Philip Sherwood Brumfield, who died February 5, 1936. (Edgewood, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
  1. Philip Sherwood Brumfield, Jr., born August 13, 1907, married Florence Carroll. Issue, 1 child:
    1. Roger Lee Brumfield, born 1931.
  2. Richard Stanton Brumfield, born May 6, 1912.
- (5) George Milton Janney, born 1847, died unmarried, September 1, 1923.



- (6) Talitha A. Janney, born August, 1844, died October 29, 1931; married July 19, 1871, William Abrams, born December 23, 1841; died January 16, 1931. Issue, 7 children:
1. Myrtle Kate Abrams, born October, 1872; unmarried.
  2. Ernest Blake Abrams, born February 7, 1874, married October 29, 1903, Cornelia V. Smith. (North East, Md.) Issue, 2 children:
    1. Ernest Blake Abrams, Jr., born August 30, 1905, married (1) Jean Crosby; (2) - Nickle.
    2. Audrey Myrtle Abrams, born August 11, 1906; unmarried.
  3. Ruth; 4. Lena; 5. India; 6. Nellie - all deceased.
  7. Blanche Abrams, born April 7, 1889, died October 31, 1936; married October 22, 1925, Harry W Bailey. (Bay View, Md.) No issue.
- (7) Caroline Rebecca Janney, born December 15, 1849; died unmarried, October 8, 1930.
- (8) Kate Janney, died 1882, aged 28 years.
- (9) Jenifer Janney, died in infancy.
- (10) Clifford Blake Janney, born May, 1857, died June 20, 1927; married, March 27, 1888, Mary J. Coulson.

## FAMILY RECORD





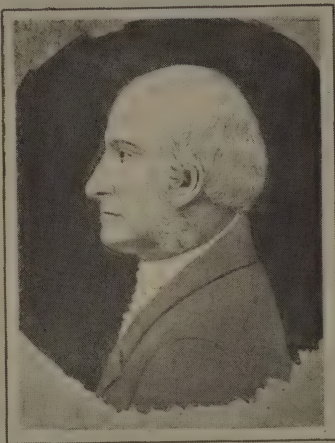


LANDRETH

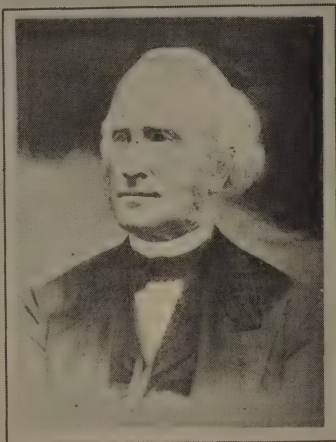








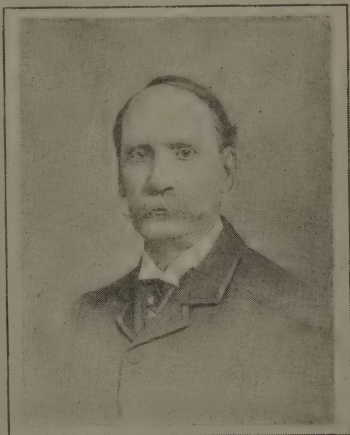
DAVID LANDRETH  
1752 - 1836



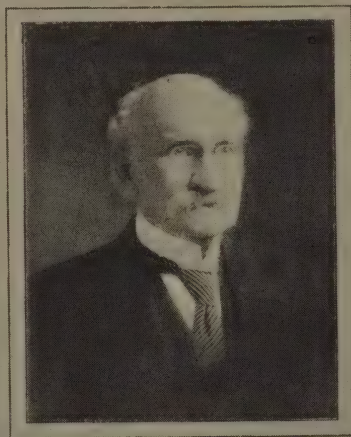
DAVID LANDRETH 2<sup>ND</sup>  
1802 - 1880



THE LANDRETH HOMESTEAD  
FROM 1788 TO 1847



OLIVER LANDRETH  
1830 - 1897



BURNET LANDRETH  
1842 - 1928

## LANDRETH

The smoke from the guns of the Revolution had hardly drifted away when the founder of this family settled in Philadelphia. This was David Landreth, son of Cuthbert Landreth—who died June 26, 1773—and his wife, Elizabeth; said Cuthbert Landreth having been a son of Oliver Landreth, of Beale, south of Berwick-on-Tweed, England, who was born in 1676, on the estate of Sir Carnaby Haggerston. Oliver Landreth was the son of another Oliver Landreth. The name had originally been Landrath and was of Flemish origin.

David Landreth was born at Haggerston, near Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland, in the year 1752. He had been thoroughly acquainted with agricultural life in England, and, recognizing the superior opportunities of the new world for the higher and larger development of the products of the soil, determined to establish himself in America, and there seek to carry out his ambitious plans and purposes.

It was in the year 1781 that he set sail. The war of the Revolution not having been officially terminated, though Yorktown had been fought and won, Landreth settled in Montreal, Canada. However, in 1783 came the treaty of Versailles, and the necessity for a more temperate climate having been manifested, the young Englishman promptly journeyed south to Philadelphia, where he established himself in business.

He opened an office and a tree nursery and seed grounds on a tract of land which may now be designated as west of Twelfth street, and between Market street and Race, then well west of the limits of the city. Five years later, or in 1789, he purchased a farm at Long and Lover's Lane, down "the neck," as the locality was called; the particular location of the tract being between what is now Nineteenth and Twenty-third streets, and between Washington avenue and Wharton street.

Six years after the settlement in Philadelphia of David Landreth, he was joined by his brother, Cuthbert, a young farmer—of Northumberland, England, who was shanghaied in the streets of Berwick-on-Tweed by a British press gang and rushed on to a sloop-of-war about to sail for America, from which, soon after entering the port of Philadelphia, he took French leave and joined his brother, becoming later a partner in the firm of David and Cuthbert Landreth.

Subsequently David Landreth purchased another farm for seed-growing purposes located near what is now Fifth street and Snyder avenue, and a few years after rented a tract at Gray's Ferry, on which for many years he conducted part of the operations of his business. This section below the city was largely owned by the Swedes, who up to that date maintained many of their customs and traditions.



The Long lane nurseries and seed grounds, which he established eleven years before the turn of the century, were for a long time after, in a horticultural way, one of the show places about Philadelphia, being especially famous for the unexampled collection of oranges and lemons in tubs, and exquisite camellias, then the popular flower. From these nurseries over 100 years ago were obtained by the city government very many trees of oak, elm, birch, buttonwood, ash—in fact, nearly all of the old trees now standing in Independence and Washington squares. From these plantations were sent seeds and trees to all parts of the original thirteen States. Every year the products of these grounds went to Mount Vernon, Monticello, Ashland and other places equally well known as the country homes of the distinguished men of the day.

Any sketch of David Landreth is incomplete without reference to agricultural or horticultural conditions prevailing at the time of his settlement in Philadelphia and immediately after, as he was an active promoter of progressive thought and work in all things pertaining to agronomy. In this connection it is interesting to make a brief note of the limited range at that time of trees and plants in the orchard, on the farm and in the garden. The apples, pears, peaches, those then in general use, have been supplanted by others immeasurably better. The seckel pear, for example, originating at Philadelphia, was not introduced to public notice until the year 1810; and just so is the history of nearly everything now in the line of the orchardist. Strawberries had been known for hundreds of years, but it remained for the rising men of the date under consideration to start marked improvements in species; such improvements as to make the old forms of 100 years ago beneath consideration. Good or bad, our ancestors had to take all these things as they found them, and just so with all similar productions of nature. Each community was dependent on its local productions, as the more modern systems of growing fruits and vegetables for shipment to distant points were not practiced, and could not be, for there were not sufficient transportation facilities.

Opportunities not then realized were open to the students of agriculture; but while the opportunities existed the thoughts of most men of that day were not developed sufficiently to take advantage of the opportunities; but nature herself, by natural variations in the orchard and field, made stepping-stones, as it were, along the paths of plant improvements. The lima bean was not known until about 1820, and sugar corn, a development from the American field corn, was not known until 1830. The tomato was not eaten, but was used only for ornament, as before 1820, popular prejudice was against it, as it was believed to be conducive to a dreaded disease. Watermelons and cantaloupes then used were considered choice, but are now so much improved as to have retired those of Revolutionary days to the class of pumpkins.

Just as in every other phase of life's conditions, our ancestors knew not better than they had; all were satisfied to the full enjoying pleasures of domestic life, not now sufficiently satisfying under the allurements of more modern conditions. Nevertheless, some thoughtful men looked farther into the future, and, by selection and hybridization, reached out for better things. Others, more simple workers, trusted to the natural occurrences of the chance "sports" of nature, both leading to the improvements in cereals, fruits, fibers, vegetables, until now the United States stands pre-eminent among the nations in soil and live stock productions, amounting annually to over fifteen billions of dollars—a golden harvest made possible only by the work of those of past days.

David Landreth, the first, was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, of which the Rev. Joseph Pilmore was the rector. This

Mr. Pilmore was a close friend of Bishop Asbury, of the early Methodist Church, and, through Mr. Pilmore, David Landreth made the acquaintance of Bishop Asbury, who, on the many occasions of his "circuit-riding" in the districts south of Philadelphia, made the Landreth house his headquarters. Under his influence Mr. Landreth did much active work in forwarding the Methodist cause. David Landreth, Jr., in his memoirs, thus refers to the bishop:

"Among the many visitors to my father's house was the Reverend Francis Asbury, the primitive Bishop. I distinctly recollect the venerable old man. Would that we had more like him today. A man of penetrating eye, bright English complexion, but of feeble frame, with silvery locks resting upon his shoulders. On the last occasion I saw him, when about to depart from us, he drew me toward him, a very young child, and pressed me to his bosom, giving me his blessing. If there was no absolute virtue in the embrace, there is at least a pleasant recollection. Asbury was a most earnest man, firm, if not arbitrary, as has been asserted, in the Episcopal authority, but commanding the deference, respect and obedience of the preachers, by reason of his integrity and singleness of purpose."

The Landreth home was also a favorite visiting point for the clergy of other denominations, the Rev. Nicholas Collin, of old Swedes' Church, being a constant guest. Other visitors, all of botanical tastes, were Alexander Wilson, Thomas Nuttall and William Bartram, all interested in plants and birds, both of which could be studied in great variety at the Landreth nurseries.

The feathered songsters in early days were far more numerous in variety than those now remaining with us, consequent upon the clearing up of land and the destructive proclivities of the American boy with his gun. Frequenting the shelter of the nurseries in great numbers, but now almost extinct in Pennsylvania, were the numerous species of humming birds, some not more than two inches in length, and all moving with lightning-like rapidity, flitting from flower to flower, sometimes almost burying themselves in any trumpet-shaped bloom; the catbird, now seldom seen, unsuspecting and even familiar, sometimes crying like a kitten, sometimes its notes not excelled by any; the mocking bird, now only met with south of the Potomac, the most extraordinary singer of the feathered tribe in the extent and strength of its vocal power or rapidity of its movements; the Baltimore oriole, a songster rarely seen here now, the master of all birdhouse builders, making a nest six or seven inches long, hanging from a branch like a stocking, so strong as to defy the elements for years; the cardinal bird, of powerful liquid notes, its scarlet headcrest darting among the tall foliage like sunbeams from a mirror; and that other, the scarlet tanager, the most ornamental of all American songsters; in the winter time the snow owl, big as an eagle, on its annual visitations from the far North; not a songster, but quiet and sedate. They never come now. Even the little wrens have gone, and the Jim crows have almost become a curiosity.

The wild pigeons often passed over Philadelphia, seriously breaking the trees of the nursery by the great weight of roosting birds, which at night clustered almost like swarms of bees.

All the birds, except the pigeons, enjoyed a hospitable welcome in the forty acres of thickets of the old nurseries, a security not obtained in their native forests.

While slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania in 1780, some slavemen were employed at the Landreth nurseries as late as 1825—young men hired out by



their owners in the adjoining slave State of Delaware. These men did not run away, but at the expiration of the various times for which their labor was sold, cheerfully went home to their owners in the Diamond State.

Between 1818 and 1821, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, known in America as the Count de Surveilliers, made constant purchases of trees from the Landreth nurseries for the embellishment of Bonaparte Park, at Bordentown, N. J., one year putting out thousands of trees. These trees, fully developed, are now to be seen scattered over the park, planted under the personal supervision of the Count, who proved himself no mean horticultural architect.

In 1818 David Landreth established in Charleston, S. C., the nucleus of a business branch of the Philadelphia establishment, sending his son, David, then only 16 years of age, with a small cargo of trees to open a nursery plantation. The next year a seed store was opened at 64 King street, and subsequently for a lifetime it was the only seed store in the Cotton States. It was continued until August, 1861, when the structure and contents were confiscated by the Confederate government. This Charleston establishment was for a number of years conducted by David Landreth, Jr., who while there became a member of the military company known as the Charleston Light Infantry, one of the crack corps of the South.

The original David Landreth was a typical Englishman, stout, florid, active, and for many years subsequent to the change of fashion in dress adhered to the style of his earlier days—short trousers, long stockings, shoes with buckles, shad-bellied coat and low-crowned hat.

The business founded by him has been continued by his sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, and great-great-grandsons until the present day, a period of 150 years, the concern being one of the limited number of establishments forming the Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States, a society conceived and organized by Burnet Landreth, one of his grandsons, who was its president for thirty years. This organization is made up of business houses, chiefly in and about Philadelphia, that have had an unbroken existence of 100 years or more under members of the same family—the only society of its kind in the world.

David Landreth was married at St. Paul's Church, in 1801, to Sarah Arnell, daughter of William Arnell, of Delaware, of a family located on the Eastern Shore as early as 1668. She was born April 6, 1761, and died October 31, 1830. Her husband survived her nearly six years, his death occurring August 23, 1836.

David Landreth, Jr., son of David and Sarah (nee Arnell) Landreth, was born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1802. He very early took position among the leading agriculturists of the country. In 1826, when only 25 years of age, he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He was chosen one of the original vice presidents of the society, and the following year was elected both vice president and recording secretary. The latter position he held nine years.

As an evidence of the character of the men interested in such subjects and pursuits in those days, it is sufficient to cite the names of those chosen to fill the offices of this organization at its inception, as follows: President, Horace Bin-



ney; vice-presidents, Dr. James Mease, Matthew Carey, David Landreth, Jr., and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman; treasurer, William Davidson; recording secretary, David Sands Brown; corresponding secretary, Samuel Hazard, and executive committee, George Pepper, Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Biddle, Robert Patterson, Daniel M. Smith, Moses Brown, Marmaduke C. Cope, Thomas Astley, David Landreth, Jr., Thomas Hibberd, Thomas Landreth and Joseph Longstreth, all distinguished citizens of Philadelphia and active participants in public and business affairs. The meetings of the organization were held in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society.

In early days David Landreth, Jr., became a member of a kindred, but much older, organization, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and in later days was twice its president. This famous society, the first of its kind in America, was founded February 11, 1786, at the "Sign of the Cock," a public house on Water street. It was organized only five years after the founding of the celebrated English agricultural association known as the "Bath and West of England Society," and fifty years before the establishment of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The early roster of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture embraced the names of many eminent Philadelphians, distinguished alike in agriculture and in official life. Among the founders were General John Cadwalader, Judge Richard Peters, Justice and Mayor Thomas Willing, United States Treasurer Samuel Meredith, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, Dr. Benjamin Rush, the "Signer"; Dr. Adam Kuhn, the celebrated surgeon; United States Senator George Logan, Colonel Philemon Dickinson, Mayor Samuel Powel, Colonel John Nixon, George Clymer, the "Signer"; Charles Thomson, the secretary of Congress; Tench Francis, eminent as a merchant and financier, etc.

Among the early honorary members were President George Washington, Timothy Pickering, a member of the cabinets of both Washington and Adams; Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress; William Bingham, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the "Signers", etc.

Among later active members were the following: Nicholas Biddle, Matthew Carey, R. A. Parrish, Dr. James Mease, Algernon S. Roberts, Sidney G. Fisher, George Blight, Roberts Vaux, William Wister, Morris Longstreth, Dr. Robert Hare, John Lardner, Elias E. Boudinot, R. Penn Gaskell, General George Cadwallader, Harry Ingersoll, William H. Drayton, Craig Biddle, etc.

The first agricultural fair or exhibition held by the Philadelphia Society was opened in 1838, at the Rising Sun Hotel. In 1854, during one of the terms of David Landreth, Jr., as president, was held that great exhibition at Powelton, which occupied the entire tract from Market street to Callowhill street, and from the Schuylkill back to the high ground, now covered by the station at West Philadelphia and freight stations, the repair shops and railroad sidings. True, it was the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society which suggested an exhibition in Philadelphia, but it was alone through the powerful influence of the Philadelphia Society that this most eligible ground was obtained. In organizing and supporting the great exhibition, the Philadelphia Society was the mainspring of energy and administrative power. At that exhibition \$40,000 was distributed in agricultural prizes, an expenditure of prize money never before approached in America.

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After a useful career of 103 years, the Philadelphia Society dissolved in 1888, consequent upon diminished interest taken by city people in country affairs.

David Landreth, Jr., was vice president of the United States Agricultural Society; president of the Agricultural Section of the United States Sanitary Fair; vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa.; founder of two churches and benefactor of many others. He was a trustee of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, trustee of the Pennsylvania State College and honorary member of many foreign societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture.

He was, in 1847, one of the founders of the Farmers' Club, which was an outgrowth of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. This club originally consisted of twelve men, who, once a month, dined at each other's houses, to discuss agricultural subjects. The membership was made up of the following: Dr. Alfred Elwyn, James Gowen, George Blight, David Landreth, Jr., Philip R. Freas, Owen Sheridan, J. S. Huber, Charles W. Harrison, Samuel C. Ford, Caspar W. Sharples, John S. Haines and Harry Ingersoll. Subsequently there were added two more, General Robert Patterson and Mayor Morton McMichael. The club was dissolved in 1861, owing to dissensions among its members over the Civil War, but has since been reorganized, though now altogether a social organization.

It was determined in 1847 to abandon the Landreth farms in "the Neck", owing to the encroachments from the city of Philadelphia. The lands have long since been entirely covered with innumerable brick houses. The central site of the Landreth homestead, now at Twenty-second and Federal streets, is marked by the David Landreth public school, established in 1845, and by the Landreth Sunday School, founded two years later, and still later by Grace Church. The piece of land on which the David Landreth School stands was donated to the city by Mr. Landreth, with the proviso that the property should never be used for other than educational purposes. The plot occupied by Grace Presbyterian Church was donated under similar conditions—that the building erected thereon should only be utilized for religious purposes.

In 1848 Mr. Landreth removed his nurseries from the county of Philadelphia to Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., purchasing Bloomsdale Farms, since celebrated for the intense culture of crops and for an extensive arboretum of twenty acres of fully developed specimens of foreign and domestic trees, among them some English yews, imported by the elder Landreth in 1783. The younger Landreth was always an enthusiastic arboriculturist and much interested in forestry, planting many hundred of acres of trees on open lands on his Monaskon plantation in Lancaster county, Virginia.

The old Bloomsdale mansion, where Landreth took up his residence, was erected in 1752 by Colonel Alexander Graydon, an officer in the Provincial army before the Revolution, whose widow, a famous woman in her day, kept a boarding house, at the old "Slate Roof House", on Second street, whose guests embraced distinguished members of the Continental Congress and other notables during the Revolution, etc. Their two sons, Alexander Graydon, Jr., Revolutionary officer, author of the famous "Memoirs", etc., and William Graydon, a noted lawyer and one of the founders of Harrisburg, were both born at "Bloomsdale."

David Landreth, Jr., was a voluminous and pleasing writer on rural topics, because of rare botanical and technical ability, and a man of wide reading and research. In 1832 he began the publication of the



Floral Magazine, which, in its beautifully colored illustrations, compares well with the best productions of the present day.

He was a man of much refinement of feature, agreeable in manner, though of a retiring disposition, cordial in conversation, of high intellect, and gifted with courtly grace of carriage, with gentleness that was entirely his own, in all things typifying the country gentleman of a past age. His death occurred at Bloomsdale, February 22, 1880.

David Landreth, Jr., was twice married; first, May 18, 1825, to Elizabeth Rodney, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Rodney. She was born October 1, 1802, and died May 25, 1837. Mrs Landreth was a descendant of William Rodney, an early settler at Lewes, Delaware, and later, a resident of Dover. He was elected Sheriff of Sussex county in 1689, was a member of the Assembly in 1698-99 and 1700-04, being speaker in 1704; member of the Provincial Council, 1698-99 and 1705-09, etc. Of this same family—a grandson of William, the emigrant, was Caesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also the following: Thomas Rodney, a member of the Continental Congress; Daniel Rodney, representative in Congress, Governor of Delaware, United States senator, and Caesar Augustus Rodney, representative in Congress, United States senator, attorney general of the United States, minister to Buenos Aires, etc.

Mr. Landreth married, secondly, February 3, 1842, Martha Burnet, daughter of George and Ann (nee Kennedy) Burnet. She was born October 28, 1812, and died at Bloomsdale, March 28, 1867. George Burnet, father of Mrs. Landreth, was a descendant—nine removed—from Alexander Burnet, second laird of Leys (1529), of Crathes Castle, near Aberdeen, Scotland; General Sir James Gilbert Lauderdale Burnett is the present head of the family. Prior to 1650 one "t" was used as a terminal by the Burnets, and certain of the descendants have never departed from the practice. Bishop Gilbert Burnet, of Salisbury Cathedral, was one of these, and so was William Burnet, colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720, etc. But General Sir James Burnett, the present head of the house, uses the double terminal.

By his first wife, nee Elizabeth Rodney, David Landreth, Jr., had issue as follows: Sarah Elizabeth and Caleb Rodney, both of whom died in infancy; Rachel, Oliver, Alfred and William Rufus (twins) both of whom died in infancy; and Henry. By the second wife, nee Martha Burnet, there were four children, to wit: Burnet, David, Leopold and Annie Burnet. The only daughter who married, Rachel Landreth, became the wife in 1855, of Hezekiah King, of New York. She died in 1923, her husband having died in 1905. They had two children, both married, namely, Landreth H. King, born in New York, in 1859, graduated Columbia University, 1880, married 1899, Florence Lord, and has two daughters, Helen and Ruth Rodney; and Mrs. Francis R. Masters, nee Ella Rodney King, born 1863, married 1892, and has a son, Francis Robert Masters, born 1897. Her husband died in 1914. Alfred Landreth, third son of David Landreth, Jr., by his first wife, Elizabeth Rodney, was unmarried. During the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate Forces in 1863, he volunteered in the Bucks County companies. Leopold Landreth, the youngest son and third child of David Landreth, Jr., by his second wife, Martha Burnet, was educated at Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., and at Heidelberg and Berlin

in Germany. From 1880 to 1904, he was a partner in the family business of D. Landreth & Sons. Thereafter, until his death in 1912, he was local manager of the Bloomsdale Estate Company, and brought to Bristol the large plant of the



National Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. He married Anna Peirce and died without issue. Annie Burnet Landreth, youngest daughter and child of David Landreth, Jr., by his second wife, Martha Burnet, was born at Bristol, Pa., in 1850 and died in 1929, unmarried. She was noted in the community for her charitable work. She enjoyed great personal popularity and was known as "Miss Annie".

Oliver Landreth, the eldest of the sons of David Landreth, Jr., now deceased, was diligent in his application to the extensive garden seed business, which he had inherited from his father and grandfather, and possessed no inclination for official preferment or for conspicuous display in any phase of life, yet found time for much work along philanthropic and religious lines. He was a Sunday School teacher in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, for thirty years, and superintendent of the same school for twenty years. For twenty years, likewise, he was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Church, a member of the board of directors of the Episcopal Hospital for twenty years, and for eighteen years a member of the board of the Divinity School, Philadelphia. He was also a member of the standing committee of the Philadelphia diocese and incumbent of many other church offices. He was, moreover, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

He married, in 1855, Harriet Rea Linton, now deceased, daughter of William Crawford and Eliza (nee Perkins) Linton, of an old Lancaster county family on the father's side, while her mother, Eliza Perkins, of Burlington county, N. J., was a granddaughter of Major Jacob Perkins, of the New Jersey line during the Revolution.

Of the three children of Oliver and Harriet Rea (Linton) Landreth, two were sons, namely, William Linton and Lucius Scott, both now deceased. William Linton Landreth, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College Class 1885, afterwards entering the employ of D. Landreth & Sons. He died in January, 1934. His widow, Matilda W. (Dixon) Landreth survives him. Lucius Scott Landreth, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College Department 1876, and Law 1879, receiving the degree of M. A., for graduate thesis, and the well known Sharswood Prize at the Law School for best thesis by a member of the graduating class. He was church advocate for Diocese of Pennsylvania; vice-president of the Law Academy; member of the Sons of the Revolution. He died March 30, 1919. His widow, the former Frances M. Etting, and three children survive. A daughter, Maria Etting Landreth, and two sons, Rodney Newbold Landreth and L. Scott Landreth, Jr. The first two live with their mother and are not married. Rodney Newbold Landreth graduated St. Georges School and the University of Pennsylvania; was an officer, in United States Navy during the World War. L. Scott Landreth, Jr., born 1890, attended St. Georges School, Newport, R. I., and graduated University of Pennsylvania 1913. He was an officer (Ensign) in the United States Navy during the World War and saw service overseas. He married October 1925, Eleanor Gummey, daughter of Judge Charles Francis Gummey of Philadelphia. They have one son, Rodney Newbold Landreth, 2nd, born October 1926.

Burnet Landreth, the second of the sons of David Landreth, Jr., was born on the 30th of December, 1842, on the Landreth Farm, at 22nd and Federal streets, Philadelphia, and was educated at the Episcopal Academy and the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. He resided at "Broomsdale", Bristol, Pa., the old Landreth estate, formerly, as indicated, the seat of the Graydons in colonial times. Besides devoting himself to the century-old business of his father and grandfather, and to botanical and horticultural research and experimentation

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along the lines of advanced thought in those fields, he was active and influential in other spheres of usefulness.

In 1862, at the age of 20, he was captain of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Militia, and, the following year, was commissioned captain of Company G, Forty-third Regiment, Ninety Days' Emergency Troops, upon the occasion of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. For two years, 1878-80, he was commander of Post No. 73, G. A. R., Bristol, Pa.

During the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, he was Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and the only executive officer under the United States Commission who gave, without salary, his most intense service for two years.

Mr. Landreth was fond of books, and was a constant writer upon subjects connected with agriculture, horticulture and forestry. For twenty-two years he was a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa., and was for thirty years the president of the D. Landreth Seed Co., founded by his grandfather in Philadelphia in 1784.

He was identified with many of the leading horticultural and agricultural organizations of the United States, and an officer of many of them, including the following: Vice president of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, first president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, president of the General Council of the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia. He was complimented by receiving Honorary Foreign Fellowship in the London Royal Society of Arts, North British Society of Arts, Scottish Forestry Society, Royal Horticultural Society of London, L'Academie Royal of Sweden, Imperial Societies of Japan and China, National Societies of Agriculture of Chili, Mexico, Brazil, British India, France. In addition, for his services to France, he had been decorated by the government of that country, first, as Chevalier de Merite Agricole de France, and, secondly, as officer of the same order. He also founded and was president until his death of the Association of Centenary Firms of the United States, composed of firms, partnerships, corporations, continually in business from father to son for one hundred years or over.

He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Archeological Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the United Service Club.

Mr. Landreth married, in 1868, Meta Evans Phillips, who died December 10th, 1911, daughter of Symington and Margaret Ann (nee Phillips) Phillips. Mrs. Landreth's grandfather, the Rev. William Wirt Phillips, D. D., was for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, New York, and a descendant of Cornelius Phillips, who was killed at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. She was also a great-granddaughter of Major General John Bradstreet, British army, who died in New York City in 1774. Mr. Landreth died December 2nd, 1928.

The children of Burnet and Meta Evans (nee Phillips) Landreth are as follows: Burnet, Jr., Symington Phillips, Maud, Frances Hamilton and David, all of whom survive except the third child. The three sons, Burnet, Jr., S. Phillips Landreth and David Landreth, now comprise the firm of the D. Landreth Seed Company.

Burnet Landreth, Jr., was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, class 1891; married Margaret M. Hulse. They have three children, Burnet, 3rd, married Joy Drew-Bear and have one daughter, Joy Burnet; Letitia Poultney, married October 19, 1932. Lewis Mac Cuen Smith; and Charles Hulse. They all reside at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

S. Phillips Landreth was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia, married Anna Swain, they reside at Bristol; they have three children—Symington Phillips, Edward Swain and Louise Swain Landreth.

David Landreth, the youngest son of Burnet Landreth, was educated at Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. Married Florence Swift, of St. Louis. They reside at Bristol, Pa. They had four children—David, now deceased; Meta Phillips, Emily Mostyn and Charlotte Swift.





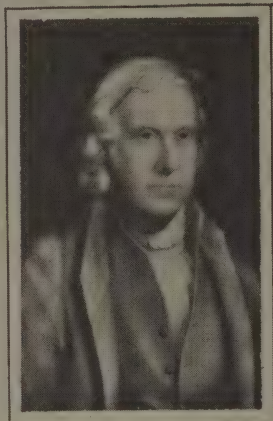


MIFFLIN

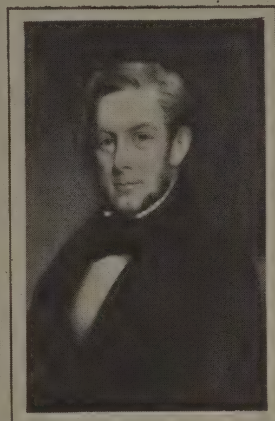




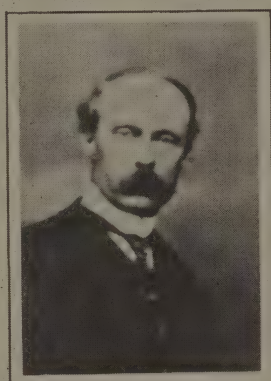




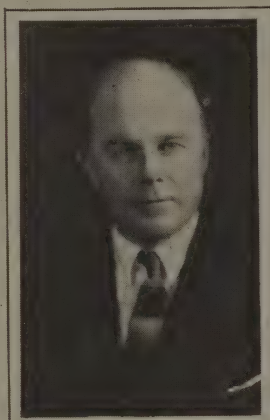
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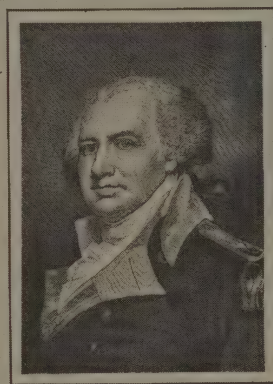
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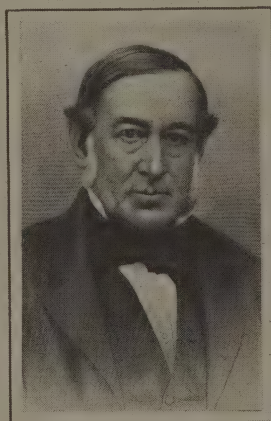
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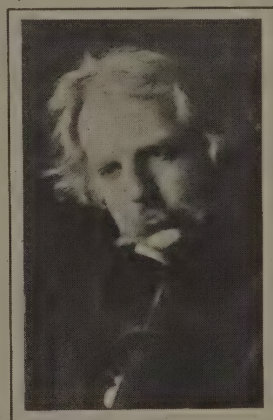
SAMUEL WRIGHT MIFFLIN  
OF THE PRESENT DAY



GOVERNOR THOMAS MIFFLIN



JAMES L. MIFFLIN



LLOYD MIFFLIN  
POET AND ARTIST



## MIFFLIN

THE name Mifflin is one rather infrequently met with nowadays, yet, at one time, the family was a very extensive one, numerically speaking, and its ramifications reached out in many directions and into many sections.

Numerous members of it were conspicuous actors on the stage of public activity, in that far-away period when Pennsylvania was a struggling colony, or a vigorous young commonwealth, hopeful, yet altogether ignorant of its remarkable destiny in the sisterhood of states.

Of all the "old" families of Philadelphia, those distinctively indigenous to Pennsylvania soil, so to speak, the Mifflins may be properly described as among the oldest. The fact is, John Mifflin, the emigrant ancestor of the family in question, came almost direct to what subsequently became known as Pennsylvania two or three years in advance of Penn, and was patiently engaged in tilling the soil of that virgin commonwealth when the *Welcome* sailed up the Delaware, in the month of October, 1682.

As has been pointed out more than once in these sketches, several shiploads of English passengers came into the South River—as it was then called—during the five years immediately preceding Penn's arrival.

Those who came in the years 1677-80 disembarked, almost without exception, on the West Jersey side of the river—chiefly at Burlington; though not a few of them subsequently drifted across to the Pennsylvania shore, mainly into what is now Bucks County. A few moved farther down the river, on the western bank, and settled among the Swedes, who had preceded the English about forty years.

Among those who followed the latter course were John Mifflin, Sr., and John Mifflin, Jr., father and son, of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, who arrived at Burlington in 1677 or 1678. Certain, it is they were there as early as "June ye 24rd, 1679," on which date, together with eleven other colonists, they signed the following document:

"Honerble Sir Wee whose names ar here under subscribed late'y come from old England with Intent to inhabitt in this contry. And if yor Honor please to Grant us an order vnder yor hand too settle between Mr. Pitter Alderridge's Plantation & the



...ls of Dellowar River wee shall bee willing to Imbrace it & to hold it according to the custom of the country being a ffit place for Husbandmen: wee may have land in Jersie side, but we ar willing to become Tennants to his Highness the Duke of Yourke if yor Honor please to give us the grant and to clear the Indians that now \* \* \* to send for the Rest of or ffamilys use thereof, or relations which looke for a Returne from us soe desiring yor answere by this bearer wee shall waite for it, before we settle & shall Rest Your Humble Servants, although unknown."

The following year we find the Mifflins, father and son, in Pennsylvania, according to the following record of the proceedings of the court established by Governor Andros, on behalf of the Duke of York, at Up'and, the then seat of the English government. Under date of October 13, 1680, the court, then in session at Kingsees, near Uplan, made the following order:

"Upon peticon of John Mifflin, senior, The Court doe grant him to take up 150 acres of land, within ye Courts Limits, wch heretofore hath not been Granted, taken up or improved by others, hee seating & Improving ye same according to Lawe & Regulacoms."

Precisely the same entry appears in behalf of John Mifflin, Jr., he also, being granted 150 acres of unimproved land.

The joint tract of land taken up by the Mifflins, embracing 300 acres, was situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, now within the territory embraced in Fairmount Park. Here father and son were located when William Penn arrived in the fall of 1682; and, under date of July 5, 1684, about a month prior to his departure for Eng'land, he confirmed to them their original grant from the representative of the Duke of York.

This property remained in the possession of the Mifflin family for over a century; indeed, until 1806, when its then owner, Colonel Jonathan Mifflin, of the fifth generation, was compelled to part with it, owing to serious losses in his trade with China and the Indies, growing out of the depredations of the French.

This Place was long known as "Fountain Green," and adjoined the Sedgeley and Rockland estates, and, like them, was subsequently merged, as previously stated, into Fairmount Park.

We catch a third glimpse of the two early Mifflins, father and son—Penn's deed of confirmation being, chronologically, the fourth—in an old document entitled "Returns of Inhabitants and Lands owned and Improved in portions of Philadelphia County, at the "order of three Justices of the Peace," date "14 2 mo., 1683." (O. S.), which was in the nature of a combined census and tax return. Upon this list or return are the following:

"John Meefelon, aged 45 years, hath 3 hundred ackers of land & hath Improved 10 ackers."

John Meefelon, the younger, aged 22 years."

John Mifflin, Sr., in coming to America had left his wife behind. In a few years, however, she joined her husband and son, but died not long afterward. Her maiden name is unknown. In a few years the elder John Mifflin again married, his second wife's name being Eleanor, but her maiden name has never been ascertained.

About this time the father removed from "Fountain Green" across the Schuylkill to the Merion tract, leaving the original grant of land in the hands of the son, John Mifflin, Jr., died September 4, 1716, leaving a widow, Eleanor Mifflin, and, so far as we have any knowledge, only one child, John Mifflin, Jr., already referred to.

The latter was born in Wiltshire, England, about 1661, came to America when a lad of about 16 or 17, took up a piece of land beside his father's when not yet of age, and married, when about 23 years old, Elizabeth Hardy, who had arrived from Derbyshire, England, about the same time as Penn.

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In a statement written September 15, 1770, by Jonathan Mifflin—known to the family as the "Historian," by reason of being the author of the statement in question—the youngest son of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin, we learn the following facts concerning the meeting and marriage of the "Historian's" parents:

"Elizabeth Hardy, then about 25, came over from Darby, of Old England, with a shipload of Darbyshire people. The same year William Penn came first, and the ship discharged at the mouth of Darby Creek and wintered there, the people generally settling, thereabout, and called the place Darby Town. Soon after which John Mifflin, the son, became acquainted with her, she being settled about 4 or 5 miles from his habitation, and from that acquaintance a marriage between them was solemnized in a meeting house of Friends at Chester or near it.

"John Mifflin, the younger, and Elizabeth Hardy, on the 6th day of the 12th month, 1683 or 4, at the house of Henry Lewis, near Schuylkill, where a considerable number of Friends met, consummated their marriage two month after their first appearance and fixing up public notice of their intention for one month, 'according to law.'"

The younger John Mifflin greatly improved his property on the Schuylkill, the original log house giving place to a substantial residence, and other accessories of a successful plantation, as we infer from his will, executed in 1713, which devises to his wife, Elizabeth, "all that messuage, tenement, plantation and tract of land where he then lived, with the other buildings and improvements, with all the negroes and other servants and all the stock and creatures remaining on and belonging to the plantation."

He also became possessed of other real estate, including a house and lot on Second Street, which, by indenture dated September 20, 1707, Samuel Carpenter, and others, attorneys for William Penn, granted to him; also several lots on High or Market Street, which he devised to his sons.

John Mifflin, the younger, died two years before his father, or 4 mo., 4, 1714, aged 51, according to one authority; or, aged 54, according to the before-mentioned record made up in 1770, by his youngest son, Jonathan, and the latter was probably correct. His widow survived him over twenty years, dying 6 mo., 21, 1736.

The children of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin were nine in number, as follows: Edward, George, John, Elizabeth, Patience, Jane, Samuel, Jonathan, and a second Jonathan, called the "Historian." Of these, Patience, died unmarried, 9 mo. 23, 1717, while the first Jonathan died in infancy, 3 mo. 15, 1700. The other seven children all married.

The eldest of the nine children, Edward Mifflin, born in 1685, removed to Accomac County, on the "Eastern Shore," Virginia, just below the Maryland line. This was when he was quite a young man. His place, which was called "Pharsalia," was situated on the north side of the mouth of Swansgutt Creek. Here he was engaged in business as a planter until his death.

He married Mrs. Mary Littleton, nee Eyre, widow of Southey Littleton, and daughter of Daniel and Ann (nee Neech) Eyre. The husband died about 1743, his will, which was dated 10 mo., 7, 1740, having been proved 5 mo., 31, 1743. His widow survived him many years, dying about 1775. Her will, which was executed 6 mo., 18, 1772, was proved 3 mo., 25, 1775.

Edward and Mary (nee Eyre) Mifflin had five children, to wit: John, Daniel, Ann, Samuel and Southey. The first to marry, so far as our information indicates, was Daniel Mifflin, born in 1722, whose life was spent in Accomac County, Va. He married, first, 9 mo. 15, 1744, Mary Warner, daughter of Joseph and Ann (nee (Cale) Warner, who was born 3 mo. 7, 1727. He married, secondly, 10 mo. 17, 1757, Ann Walker, daughter of John Walker. His third wife was Mary Husband, nee Pusey, widow of Joseph Husband, and daughter of Joshua and Mary Pusey. She was born 6 mo. 8, 1742, and died 3 mo. 28, 1823. Daniel Mifflin died 12 mo. 31, 1795.



The children of Daniel Mifflin were fourteen in number, five by his first wife and nine by his second, as follows: Warner, Edward, Anne, Sarah, Daniel, Walker, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Patience, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eyre, and Rebecca. Of these, eight married, namely: Warner, Daniel, Walker, Mary, Patience, the second Elizabeth, Eyre and Rebecca.

The second son, Daniel, married and his son, Samuel, married and had two sons, Walker and Samuel H. Mifflin. Walker had two sons, Pleasanton and Daniel, and Samuel H. Mifflin had one son, Samuel Halliday Mifflin.

One of the most noted representatives of the family of the fifth generation—indeed, one of the most celebrated members of any of the various lines of descent from the two emigrant ancestors—was Warner Mifflin, eldest son of the above Daniel and Mary (nee Warner) Mifflin, who was born at "Pharsalia," the ancestral home, in Accomac County, Va., 8 mo. 21, 1745.

In his identification with public life, Warner Mifflin was a much less noted man than other Mifflins, for instance, his cousin, General Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to be mentioned hereafter. He was appointed magistrate for Kent County in 1770, was justice of the peace of the county in question in 1774. That is his official record. Yet he was altogether a unique character, and the most picturesque personage mentioned in this family record.

Like all—or nearly all—the conspicuous Friends of his day, he was conscientiously opposed to the Revolution; to all war, indeed. While the battle of Germantown was in progress, October 4, 1777, the leading Quakers were in session—it was yearly meeting—and appointed a delegation of six of their leaders—of whom Mifflin was one—to visit Generals Washington and Howe, in the interests of peace, and to defend the society from the charges made that the Quakers, as such, were aiding either of the belligerent forces.

Of this period Warner Mifflin writes:

"On the day of the battle of Germantown our yearly meeting issued a testimony respecting our peaceable principles. I was one, among others, appointed to present it to the commander-in-chief of each army. This was a proving time—to pass through opposing armies, most of whose minds were probably agitated, and many of them afresh fired by the spirit of war, from their recent engagement—and with no passport or shield to protect us from any merciless attack, but our innocence, sheltered by the wing of divine preservation."

The notable visit of this little body of men to Washington a few days thereafter is altogether historic, though, of course, as fruitless as it was Quixotic. Speaking of it, General Armstrong, writing to President Wharton, under date of October 8, said:

"The General gave them their dinner, and ordered them only to do penance a few days at Pottsgrove until their beards had grown, for which they seemed very thankful."

Writing of this period Mifflin thus expressed himself in his "Memoirs," published many years afterward: "Abundant threats were poured out that my house should be pulled down over my head:—that I should be shot, carted, &c. This proved a fiery trial, and my mind was almost overwhelmed, lest I should bring my family to want, and for fear that it might be through a deception."

Though a native of Virginia, and the owner of much property in the South, Warner Mifflin became an abolitionist of the most practical sort. In a word, he liberated all of his slaves, thereby voluntarily divesting himself of valuable property, worth tens of thousands of dollars.

Furthermore, he appeared before the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, in behalf of legislation aimed at the evils involved in human servitude. In 1783 he laid before Congress a memorial upon the subject, and, January 1, 1793, issued his "Serious Expostulation with the Members of the House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States," defending the position taken by himself, Nicholas Wain and other leading Friends in their warfare against slavery.

Warner Mifflin's character and career are aptly summed up in the remarkable eulogy of him, found in Jean Pierre Brissot de Warville's "New Travels in the United States of America," as follows:

"I was sick and Warner Mifflin came to me. It is he that first freed all his slaves; it is he who, without a passport, traversed the British army and spoke to General Howe with so much firmness and dignity; it is he who, fearing not the effects of the general hatred against the Quakers, went, at the risk of being treated as a spy, to present himself to General Washington, to justify to him the conduct of the Quakers; it is he that, amidst the furies of war, equally a friend to the French, the English and the Americans, carried generous succours to those among them, who were suffering. Well! this angel of peace came to see me."

Warner Mifflin was twice married, first, May 14, 1767, to Elizabeth Johns, daughter of Kensey and Susanna (nee Galloway) Johns, who died June 3, 1786. He married, secondly, October 16, 1788, Ann Emlen, daughter of George and Ann Emlen, who died March 22, 1815.

Warner Mifflin, who died October 16, 1798, had nine children by his first wife, Elizabeth Johns, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Elizabeth the second, Sarah, Ann, Warner, Susanna, Hannah and Sarah the second. By his second wife, Ann Emlen, he had three children, to wit: Samuel Emlen, Lemuel and Mary Ann. Six of these children married. Of the sons, Warner Mifflin married and had a son, Edward Mifflin. Of the daughters, Sarah Mifflin, the youngest, married in 1810, Daniel Neall, the eminent philanthropist.

Sarah Mifflin and Daniel Neall had four children, as follows: Sarah, Warner Mifflin, Daniel, and Elizabeth Johns. Of these, Sarah Neall, born May 29, 1813, died July 19, 1813; Warner Mifflin Neall, born May 2, 1815, died August 3, 1815. The other two children, namely, Daniel Neall and Elizabeth Johns Neall, married as follows:

Daniel Neall, born February 15, 1817, died January 6, 1894, married June 21, 1839; Cecilia Anderson of Talbot County, Md. They had three children: Eliza Townsend Neall, Ann Vaughan Neall, and Frank Lesley Neall. Eliza Townsend Neall, the eldest child, born July 6, 1840, died November 18, 1928, married June 11, 1863, William Wirt Justice, born January 14, 1837, died May 24, 1914. Issue, two children: Cecilia Justice, born July 5, 1864, died May 12, 1886; and Mary Cook Justice, born December 22, 1867. She married first, June 11, 1890, Leighton Lee, born October 5, 1886, died November 15, 1898; married secondly, May 24, 1904, Joshua Coffin Chase. They were in all, five children, four by the first marriage and one by the second marriage, as follows: (1) William Justice Lee, born June 26, 1891, married July 25, 1914, Frances Vaughan Merrick and had ten children: William Justice Lee, born May 20, 1915; Leighton Lee, born July 10, 1916; Benjamin Lee, born September 6, 1918, died July 19, 1925; Daniel Rodney Lee, born August 8, 1919; Mary Merrick Lee, born July 16, 1921; John Vaughan Lee, born July 19, 1922; Frances Merrick Lee, born September 2, 1923; Elizabeth Justice Lee, born June 30, 1925; Vaughan Lee, born January 29, 1928; David King Lee, born March 21, 1929. (2) Leighton Lee, Jr., born September 12, 1893, died April 25, 1894. (3) Benjamin Lee, born November 4, 1894; killed in action October 28, 1918; was Ensign in Naval Reserve Flying Corps; was awarded the Navy Cross, "posthumously" for distinguished service. (4) Philip Leighton Lee, born January 30, 1899, married Elisabeth W. Green; issue, one child, Elisabeth Warren Lee, born May 17, 1930. (5) Cecilia Justice Chase, born August 6, 1905, married November 2, 1929, Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., issue, two children, Ralph Chase Lasbury, born June 6, 1930, and Cecilia Justice Lasbury, born August 30, 1931.



Anna Vaughan Neall, the second child of Daniel and Cecilia (Anderson) Neall, born July 28, 1842, died February 24, 1916, married May 11, 1871, Theodore Justice, born April 9, 1841, died May 2, 1924. They had two children: Hilda Justice, born March 5, 1874, and William Warner Justice, Jr., born November 8, 1878, married October 1, 1910, Elizabeth H. Taylor, born March 15, 1879.

Frank Lesley Neall, the youngest of the three children of Daniel and Cecilia (Anderson) Neall, born December 12, 1844, died November 23, 1916. He was educated at Friends' Central School. Entered Peter Wright & Sons, 1861, taken into the firm 1865, and was eventually sole partner and continued so until the firm was dissolved in 1911. June 18, 1863, enlisted as a private in Company D, 32nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. 1875 one of the organizers of The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange and served on its Board until 1882,—then again from 1886-1907. 1888 he was appointed to The Joint Executive Committee on The Improvement of The Harbour of Philadelphia and The Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Chairman for many years of The Commerce and Transportation Committee of The Maritime Exchange. It was largely through his efforts that Philadelphia obtained the 30-foot channel to the sea. In 1889 he was appointed by Congress a member of the Board to assess damages for Smith and Windmill Islands. He was one of the principal organizers of the Belt Line Railroad in 1889, and served on its Board of Directors from 1893-1911. He was president of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

His untiring efforts and uncompromising fight for equitable freight rates for Philadelphia was his outstanding activity. His collection of shipping, Railroad and Port Statistics was used by both the State and Federal Government, as well as by the daily papers. To list his activities for the service of his city, it would be necessary to name every movement for the advancement of the Port of Philadelphia for nearly fifty years.

Like his great-grandfather, Warner Mifflin, he never compromised with his conscience. Despite his vigorous and unflinching hatred of wrong, it was the wrong itself he hated rather than the men who practiced it. No consideration of personal comfort or financial prudence could swerve him from what he considered public justice or private honor. His interests were varied and comprehensive, but their underlying motive was always a fair deal for everyone. He was often called the Fighting Quaker of his day, but his fight was never to advance his own interests, these he cheerfully sacrificed for the welfare of the city he loved so well.

Frank Lesley Neall married first, November 24, 1870, Hannah Woodnutt Griscom, born March 7, 1847, died November 4, 1876; married secondly, Wilhelmina Walbaum, born May 21, 1851, died December 2, 1930. There were in all six children, two by the first marriage and four by the second marriage, as follows: (1) Margaret Acton Neall, born September 16, 1874. (2) Cecilia Helen Neall, born August 22, 1876, married May 9, 1905, Rev. George G. Bartlett. Issue, three children: Emily Neall Bartlett, born August 24, 1906; Edward T. Bartlett, born April 2, 1908, married September 10, 1929, Florence Creech—issue, two children, Cecilia Neall Bartlett, and Elizabeth Creech Bartlett, twins, born July 17, 1931; George Neall Bartlett, born May 31, 1912. (3) Charlotte W. Neall, born March 28, 1883, married August 11, 1910, Sidney Joseph Repplier. Issue, four children, Adelaide Neall Repplier, born February 13, 1912, died January 20, 1916; Charlotte Neall Repplier, born June 20, 1913; Sidney Neall Repplier, born June 4, 1915; Frances Neall Repplier, born May 28, 1884. (5) Josephine W. Neall, born April 10, 1887, married June 21, 1915, Alfred Ingersoll Phillips. Issue, one child, Daniel Neall Phillips, born September 10, 1916. (6) Daniel Neall, born April 22, 1894, died November 2, 1908.

Elizabeth Johns Neall, the sister of Daniel Neall and the youngest of the two children of Daniel and Sarah (Mifflin) Neall, to marry, was born November 7, 1819, and died December 9, 1907. She married November 7, 1845, Sydney Howard Gay

of Hingham, Mass., who died June 28, 1888. They had four children: (1) Walter Otis Gay, born July 19, 1848, died August 31, 1849. (2) Sarah Mifflin Gay, born May 5, 1852, died March 13, 1901. (3) Martin Gay, born May 15, 1854, married September 18, 1895, Julia DeWitt Stone, born July 4, 1864. Issue, two children: Martin Stone Gay, born September 5, 1896, married George Clark Whiting—issue, one child, Ebenezer Gay Whiting, born December 17, 1925; Elizabeth Neall Gay, born March 26, 1907, married June 19, 1929, William Curtis Peirce of New York. (4) Mary Otis Gay, born December 20, 1861, married May 28, 1889, William Goodenow Willcox of Malden, Mass., who died September 19, 1923. Issue, five children: (A) Henry Willcox, born May 3, 1890, married January 7, 1918, Anita Parkhurst—issue, four children: Roger Willcox, born April 10, 1920, Warner Mifflin Willcox, born October 1, 1921; Sally Willcox, born November 25, 1923; Ann Willcox, born April 30, 1926. (B) Sydney Gay Willcox, born July 28, 1892, married June 6, 1914, Phyllis King—issue, one child: William Goodenow Willcox, 2d, born June 27, 1916. (C) Daniel Goodenow Willcox, born April 26, 1896, died March 23, 1907. (D) Elizabeth Neall Willcox, born July 11, 1899, married August 26, 1922, Cleo H. Kidwell—issue, three children: Mary Otis Kidwell, born November 9, 1923; Allyn Perry Kidwell, born November 14, 1926; Emily McGee Kidwell, born April 23, 1929. (E) Anna Goodenow Willcox, born April 27, 1903, married March 11, 1927, Carroll Dwight—issue, two children: Mary Gay Dwight, born December 1, 1929, and Peter Harrison Dwight, born December 15, 1931.

George Mifflin, the second son of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Mifflin, was born in 1688. He received, by his father's will, a lot of ground on High Street. His brothers, Edward and John, were given adjoining lots. The latter subsequently sold his to his brother George.

The latter was admitted a freeman of the city of Philadelphia in 1717 and established his residence and place of business on his newly acquired property, and in time became a successful merchant.

In 1731 he owned a one-twelfth interest in the Colebrookdale furnace, and one-sixteenth interest in the Port forge, both situate in Colebrookdale Township, Berks County—two of the earliest iron establishments in Pennsylvania. The year before that last mentioned, in 1730, he was a member of the Common Council of the city.

The marriage of George Mifflin to Esther Cordery took place 11 mo. 29, 1713. She was a daughter of Hugh and Deborah Cordery, was born May 20, 1692, and died September 20, 1776. Her husband predeceased her, dying 4 mo. 13, 1758.

The children of George and Esther (Cordery) Mifflin were six in number, as follows: John, Sarah, Mary George, Mary and George. Only the eldest two, John and Sarah, and the youngest, George, married. The rest died young.

John Mifflin, the eldest son of George and Esther (Cordery) Mifflin, was born January 18, 1714-18, and, in time, attained considerable prominence in mercantile circles and in public life.

For twelve years he was a director of the Philadelphia Library. In 1747 he was elected a common councilman, and, in 1751, an alderman.

He was chosen, November 2, 1755, a member of the Provincial Council, his election taking place on Sunday, upon receipt of news that the Indians had attacked the settlements at Auchwick and Juniata, and that the inhabitants of the interior were on their way to Philadelphia for protection.

When the Quaker Assembly, after a prolonged struggle, were induced to appropriate the sum of £60,000 "for the King's use"—a diplomatic way of voting money for military purposes—Mifflin was named as one of the commissioners to supervise the disbursement of the money.

John Mifflin was twice married, first, to Elizabeth Bagnell, who died June 8, 1753,



and secondly, December 23, 1755, to Sarah Fishbourne, daughter of William and Jane (nee Roberts) Fishbourne, who died May 16, 1816, having married, secondly, John Beale Bordley, of Maryland. John Mifflin died 2 mo. 10, 1759.

His children by his first wife, nee Elizabeth Bagnell, were seven in number, as follows: Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, George, Sarah, Elizabeth and John. All of these died young except Thomas and George, both of whom married. By his second wife, nee Sarah Fishbourne, John Mifflin had three children, to wit: Sarah, William and John Fishbourne. Of the three, only the last named married.

Thomas Mifflin, son of John and Elizabeth (nee Bagnell) Mifflin, is generally recognized, and justly so, as the most distinguished member of the Mifflin family. So large a character has he in the history of Pennsylvania for a quarter of a century that we cannot in this limited space adequately present his achievements. Yet can we, in this connection, merely touch upon some of the major incidents in his luminous career.

He was born January 10, 1744, and graduated from the College of Philadelphia (afterward the University of Pennsylvania) in 1760. He entered mercantile life, being in partnership with his brother, George. In 1772-3 he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1774 was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Washington made Mifflin his first aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and he fought with his chief during the early stages of the war near Boston. In July, 1775, he was made quartermaster general, and was commissioned brigadier general May 19, 1776.

General Mifflin's services during the ensuing year were of the highest order of efficiency and productiveness. He organized and trained three regiments of Philadelphia "Associators," which were sent to the aid of Washington in the Trenton and Princeton expeditions, in December, 1776, and January, 1777. In recognition of his services, Congress commissioned him, February 19, 1777, a major-general.

After the conclusion of the war he was elected to Congress, and, November 3, 1783, was chosen president of that body. In 1785 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was made its speaker. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was one of its signers.

The following year he became a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, became president thereof, and held the office—in effect being Governor of the State—until 1790.

He presided over the state convention which drafted the state Constitution of 1790, and was chosen first Governor of the state thereunder, and was twice re-elected.

Governor Mifflin married, March 4, 1772, Sarah Morris, daughter of Morris Morris. He died without issue, January 20, 1800.

George Mifflin, brother of the Governor, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and, as stated, a partner of the latter. In 1780 he was elected a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He married, October 15, 1772, Martha Morris, daughter of Joseph and Martha (nee Fitzwater) Morris, who was born in 1781, and died January 9, 1793. Her husband died July 14, 1785. An obituary of him will be found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for July 20, 1785. Issue: three children, Joseph, Elizabeth and Thomas.

The first-named died in infancy; Elizabeth became the second wife of Dr. Caspar Wistar, the celebrated physician. The second son, Thomas Mifflin, born in 1777, married, June 29, 1799, Sarah Large, daughter of Ebenezer and Dorothea (nee Sparks) Large, who was born in 1779, and died December 7, 1856.

Thomas Mifflin, the younger, died thirty-six years before his wife—April 1, 1820. They had eight children, of whom only two married. The eldest of these was James Large Mifflin, born June 26, 1800, became a prominent importer and merchant, married, in June, 1844, Theresa Worrell, and died September 25, 1872. The youngest of

the eight sons of Thomas and Sarah (nee Large) Mifflin, William Mifflin, born January 22, 1820, married, February 4, 1839, Ann Poultney Large. The widow of her only son, the late James Mifflin—nee Lily Sturgis Wight—is also now deceased.

John Fishbourne Mifflin, a half brother of Governor Mifflin, born April 24, 1759, graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1775 and was admitted to the bar in 1779, having read law with James Allen, son of Chief Justice William Allen. In his diary, under date of October 11, 1775, James Allen says: "Johnny Mifflin came this day to study Law with me."

Mifflin was an executor of the will of Governor John Penn, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He married, June 18, 1788, Clementina Ross, daughter of John and Clementina (nee Cruikshank) Ross, and died May 13, 1813. Issue: seven children—all died unmarried.

George Mifflin, youngest child of George and Esther (nee Cordery) Mifflin, was born December 1, 1725, married January 25, 1753, Anne Eyre, and died about 1755. His widow subsequently married Humphrey Roberts. The children of George and Anne (nee Eyre) Mifflin were two in number, Charles and George, of whom the latter died in June, 1766, when a lad of 11; Charles married and left issue.

The third son of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin, John Mifflin, was born in 1690. Having sold his lot in High Street, inherited from his father, to his brother George, as already stated, he purchased from Francis Knowles, by indenture dated April 26, 1716, a house and lot on the south side of Chestnut Street, where he took up his residence.

In the following year he, too, was made a freeman of the city, and entered into business as a merchant. He married Sarah Shurmer, daughter of Benjamin Shurmer, of Kent County, and died comparatively young, prior to 1733. His widow survived him many years, dying 6 mo. 8, 1753.

John and Sarah (nee Shurmer) Mifflin had three children, Benjamin, John and Mary, of whom the first and second, Benjamin and John, married and left issue.

The eldest Benjamin Mifflin, born in 1718, married, first, Hannah (maiden name unknown), and secondly, Sarah Woodward, and died 11 mo. 14, 1747. He had six children, all daughters but one, to wit: Hannah, who married Alexander McCaskey; Elizabeth, who married Isaac Draper; Mary, who married Captain John Ashmead; Esther, who married Colonel Matthew Irvin, a Revolutionary soldier and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Susan, who married Travis Caldwell, and Benjamin, who married and left issue.

Benjamin Mifflin's brother, John Mifflin, born in 1720, was a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, being senior partner in the firm of Mifflin & Dean, importers of and dealers in East India goods, their place of business being in Front Street. He signed the celebrated non-importation agreement of 1765. He was a director of the Philadelphia Library in 1769, and, in a list of eighty-four persons, who, in 1772, were owners of carriages, John Mifflin appears as the possessor of a coach-wagon.

John Mifflin married, 3 mo. 7, 1747, Hannah Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor. She was born in 1719, and died 9 mo. 6, 1763. Her husband survived her over a third of a century, dying 5 mo. 27, 1798. They had four children, namely: Joseph, Jonathan, John and Rebecca, all of whom married.

The eldest son, Joseph, married and had two sons, Joseph and Lloyd. Lloyd was a man of almost severe integrity of character—a friendly autocrat in the "Society of Friends" of his day. He was engaged nearly all his life in the United States Bank, which had the memorable fight with President Andrew Jackson. When President Jackson won the fight and the bank was closed, the directors, in consideration of his valuable services, made Lloyd Mifflin a present of a lovely home in Old Shoemaker's



Lane, Germantown, opposite the Willing homestead. When Nicholas Biddle was given a long leave of absence in Europe, because of ill health, Lloyd Mifflin was made acting cashier.

Joseph, Lloyd's brother, married and had two sons, Houston and Joseph. Houston also married and had four sons, Lloyd, Charles, Houston and De Veaux. Charles and Houston survive.

Lloyd Mifflin, the Susquehanna Poet, a grand-nephew and namesake of Lloyd Mifflin of Germantown, was admittedly the greatest of American sonneteers, and Great Britain placed him upon about the same high plane. A Scotch journal called him The Prince of Sonneteers and the *West Minster Review*, London, said, "Lloyd Mifflin is unapproachable by any living English sonneteer." *Current Literature* said: "He is unrivaled by any living poet using the English language." William Dean Howells in *North American Review* said: "A little more courage to know what is undeniably great, although it is our own seems to me desirable, and when it comes, Mr. Mifflin's poetry will have its reward." Lloyd Mifflin started life as a landscape painter, but his health suffered from the fumes of paint and he was forced to stop. He studied in this country under Thomas Moran and abroad he studied at Paris, Dueseldorf and Rome. He has painted some fine landscapes, but when his health failed he entered the field of poetry, which, after all, was his true outlet.

Charles, his brother, married and has a son, J. Houston Mifflin, who lives in Boston, and is married but has no children. Joseph (Houston's brother) had a son, Joseph, who is married but has no children.

The other member of the family, of the fifth generation, was Jonathan Mifflin, second son of John and Hannah (nee Taylor) Mifflin. Like most members of the Mifflin family, of the eighteenth century, he was a successful merchant, being engaged in the India trade with his brothers, Joseph and John, which business their father had established.

Soon after the Revolution began he was appointed deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and served throughout the Long Is'and and later campaigns under General Washington. He was also elected a private in the Philadelphia Light Horse (First City Troop) in March, 1777. In a letter to his brother, John, written June 23, 1777, from "Camp Middle Brook," he writes thus interestingly:

"The coat I have on will soon want an Arm & should I be taken Prisoner will corroborate a Paragraph I lately read in the St. James Chronical that there were not three good Coats, Jackets or Breeches in our whole Army, therefore, to save the Honor of the Army, & that I may appear as genteel as my Companions, I request that you will immediately set Ellick about making me a Coat out of the Claret Gold Cloath, it must be lined with white & have a white button," etc.

Jonathan Mifflin was three times married; first to Mary Harrison; secondly, to a distant cousin, Frances Mifflin, and thirdly, to Susanna Wright. Issue: one child by the first wife; two by the second, and two by the third.

Samuel Wright Mifflin, son of Jonathan and Susanne (Wright) Mifflin, was by profession a civil engineer, but he was also a man of remarkable breadth and research in other intellectual fields. The line of the Pennsylvania Railroad through the central portion of the state, including the famous "Horse Shoe" curve over the Alleghanies, was his location. He knew the topography, and with it the geology of every section of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Linnean Society of America, was well known as a botanist, and is said to have analyzed every species of nature wild flower in the state. He was also a philologist, and corresponded with Professor Max Muller of Oxford University, the leading philologist of his day. He received thanks from the Russian Government, through the Secretary of the Interior, for a plan he had submitted for the reclaiming and fertilizing of a vast area of barren land in Russia. At



the time of his death or up to the beginning of his last sickness, he was engaged in writing a comprehensive mathematical or engineering work. Among the manuscript left there is quite a small volume on Spherical Trigonometry. But, above all, he was a man of the strictest integrity, otherwise he could easily have become possessed of great wealth. Others knew this. At a dinner given them, prominent railroad officials told George W. Childs that Samuel W. Mifflin might have been one of them—that is wealthy—had he not been so “squeamish”—which meant, of course, so conscientious.

He had two sons, George Brown and Robert. George Brown Mifflin, who lives in Baltimore, married Barbara H. Perot, who died in 1929. They had three children, Archer Bloomfield Mifflin, who died in 1928; Elizabeth H. Mifflin and Samuel Wright Mifflin. Elizabeth H. Mifflin married D. Knickerbacker Boyd. They have two daughters, Barbara Boyd, who married Lawrence C. Murdoch, and has two sons, Lawrence C. Murdoch, Jr., and Samuel Mifflin Murdoch—and Lysbeth Boyd, who married Henry P. Borie, and has two sons, Henry P. Borie, Jr., and David Boyd Borie.

Samuel Wright Mifflin received his education at Haverford College—where he graduated in 1900; Harvard University in 1901; Harvard Law School, 1902 and 1903, and graduated the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1904. He took an active interest in athletics and was Captain of the Haverford College Foot Ball Team and played on the Harvard University Foot Ball Team. He made a trip to Bermuda and three trips to England on Cricket Teams. He practices law in Philadelphia and lives at Haverford, Pa. He married, May 10, 1924, Elizabeth C. Dercum. They have four daughters, Mary Dercum, born February 25, 1925, Elizabeth Wright, born August 9, 1926, Barbara Dercum, born February 13, 1928, and Frances Dercum, born June 3, 1931.

Robert, brother of George Brown, and son of Samuel Wright Mifflin, married Ella Adams, and has a son, J. Earle Mifflin, who lives in Texas, and a daughter, Cornelia, who married William M. Passapae. They have two sons, Robert and Charles, and live in Baltimore. J. Earle Mifflin married Alta Harris, and has a daughter, C. Ella Mifflin.

John, youngest brother of Jonathan, and a son of John and Hannah (Taylor) Mifflin, married and had a son, James E. Mifflin, Jr. He in turn married and has a son, John W. Mifflin, who is married, has one son and lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

The eldest daughter—being the fourth child—of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin, was Elizabeth Mifflin, born in 1692. She is said to have married Benjamin Oram, to have had four sons, and to have removed to New Jersey.

The second sister of the latter—the other sister, Patience, died unmarried—Jane Mifflin, the third daughter, born in 1696, married, June 30, 1717, John Waller, and died soon after the birth of her first child, a daughter.

Samuel Mifflin, the seventh child of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin, was born in 1698, married Elizabeth—maiden name unknown—and died October 1, 1724, probably without issue.

The youngest of the children of John and Elizabeth (nee Hardy) Mifflin, to wit, Jonathan Mifflin, was born 4 mo. 12, 1704. Of him a writer has said: “Jonathan, the historian, was undoubtedly a man of very considerable wealth, which, with his long life and his interest in family records, has served to make him a prominent figure. He lived on a plantation near the Germantown Road, which is designated on some of the early maps.”

Another writer states: “By Varities map of 1802, Mifflin’s garden and house were on the west side of the road we travel, running north from the point of entrance of the Old York Road.”

Robert Morton, in his diary, thus tells of the destruction of Mifflin’s house, by the British, at the time they burnt a considerable lot of property north of the city, in 1777:

"November 22, 7th day of the week. This morning, about ten o'clock, the British set fire to Fair Hill Mansion House, Jonathan Mifflin's and many others, amounting to eleven, besides outhouses, barns, &c."

Jonathan Mifflin was married three times, first, 3 mo. 30, 1723—when only 19 years of age—to Sarah Robinson, daughter of Richard and Sarah (nee Jefferys) Robinson. He married, secondly, between 8 mo. 28 and 9 mo. 28, 1752, Rebecca Evans, who died the following year—10 mo. 13, 1753. Mifflin married, thirdly, 11 mo. 9, 1758, Sarah Powell (nee Armitt), widow of William Powell. She was born in 1711, and died 1 mo. 21, 1792, over ten years after the death of her husband, which occurred 10 mo. 15, 1781.

The children of Jonathan Mifflin, the "historian," all by his first wife, nee Sarah Robinson, were as follows: Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Patience and Mary. Of these, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah and Patience married. The other two died unmarried. The eldest who married was Samuel Mifflin, who was born 12 mo. 13, 1724-5, and who was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Philadelphia in his day.

In 1742 he became a member of the famous Colony in Schuylkill, which organization is still in existence. He was made a justice of the peace in 1750. In 1755, upon the passage of a militia law, he was made captain of the Association Battery Company then formed. The same year he was chosen a member of the Common Council. A year later he was appointed an associate justice of the City Court. In 1765 he signed the non-importation agreement. In 1773 he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., and served as president justice from December 6, 1773, to June 4, 1776.

In July, 1776, he was chosen a member of the committee or Council of Safety. The same year he commanded the First, Second and Third Philadelphia Artillery (Associator Battalion). In 1778 he declined a commission as fleet commodore. When, in 1780, Washington's army was in dire distress and in danger of disintegration, Mifflin subscribed £5000 to the fund then raised to furnish supplies to the Colonial troops.

Samuel Mifflin was a man of considerable wealth and social position. In the previously mentioned list of eighty-four persons owning carriages in 1772, his name appears, he being the possessor of a chariot.

He was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known. He married, secondly, Rebecca Edgill, or Edghill, who survived him. He died 5 mo. 16, 1781. Samuel Mifflin had three children, Jonathan, Sarah and Deborah, of whom only one married, Sarah, who, September 26, 1770, became the wife of Colonel Turbutt Francis, son of the celebrated Tench Francis, attorney general of Pennsylvania in 1744, etc.

Their son, Samuel Mifflin Francis, assumed the name of Mifflin, in accordance with the terms of his grandfather's will, and became the head of the well-known Mifflin family of Boston, subsequently represented in the celebrated publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. His son, Dr. Charles Mifflin, married Mary Crownshield of Boston. They had three sons, Charles, who died young; Benjamin Crownshield, who died in 1880, and George Harrison, who died in 1921. A son of the latter, George Harrison Mifflin, Jr., who is connected with the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is unmarried.









# PLEASANTS







ISRAEL PEMBERTON PLEASANTS  
1764-1843



SAMUEL PLEASANTS,  
ONE OF THE QUAKERS IMPRISONED IN THE "MARSHES LODGE,"  
September, 1777.

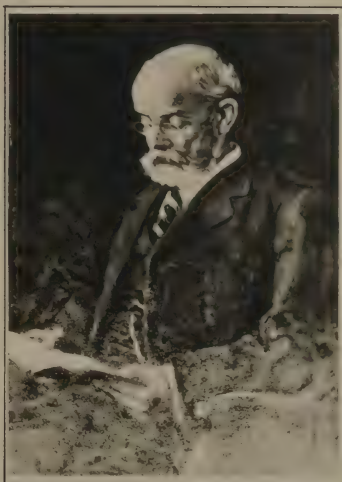
SAMUEL PLEASANTS  
1737-1807



JOHN PEMBERTON PLEASANTS  
1766-1825



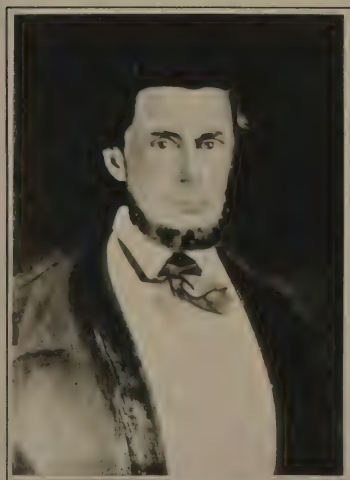
JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS  
1797-1846



HENRY PLEASANTS ESQ.  
1853-1929



GENERAL HENRY PLEASANTS  
1833-1880



HENRY PLEASANTS, M.D.  
1812-1890



HENRY PLEASANTS JR., M.D.  
1894-



EMILY SARGENT PLEASANTS  
1817-1883  
(WIFE OF DR. HENRY PLEASANTS)



P L E A S A N T S

Transplanted from the "Old Dominion" in 1762, the Pleasants family has ever since been identified with the history of the Quaker City. But, for a century prior to that date, the progenitors of the founder of the line in Philadelphia were established in Virginia, where, from that day to this, embracing over two hundred and fifty years, the Pleasants name has been a familiar and a conspicuous one.

The earliest known ancestor of the Virginia pioneer was William Pleasants, a "rough mason," of All Saints and St. Paul's Parishes, Norwich, who, prior to 1556, married Catherine Putrasse, of All Saints Parish. Her will was proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, February 13, 1558.

William Pleasants married a second time, and his wife, Alice, whose maiden-name is unknown to us, was buried at St. Paul's January 22, 1573. He married again, February 5, 1579, Alice Walker, of All Saints, Norwich, whose will was proved April 30, 1595. The exact date of death of the husband is unknown to us, but he probably died shortly before October 15, 1583, at which time his will was probated.

Four children were born to William Pleasants, two by the first wife, and two by the third. The eldest child was Robert Pleasants, of All Saints, Norwich Parish, who was buried June 23, 1591, on which date, also, his will was proved. By his wife, Johan, he was the father of six children, to-wit: Robert, John, Henry, Martha, Anne and Lydia.

The second son, John Pleasants, who was baptized June 27, 1588, lived for some years in All Saints Parish, where he was born, but, about 1617 or 1618, removed to St. Savior's, also in Norwich. He died about December 1, 1640, as he was buried December 3, 1640. His will was proved December 21, 1640.

He had, like his grandfather, three wives. We do not know the maiden-names of any of them. The Christian name of the first, who probably died not long after the marriage, and without issue, was Grace. That of the second, who died May 2, 1639, was Margaret. The third wife was a widow, Ann Thiroid. She survived her husband a quarter of a century, her will being proved April 11, 1665.

The children of John Pleasants, all by his second wife,





were eleven in number, as follows: Margaret, Martha, John, Robert, Mary, a second Robert, Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Benjamin, and a second Benjamin.

Several of these died young, while others married and had issue, but we are interested only in the eldest son, John Pleasants, who was baptized at St. Savior's, November 11, 1618, and who, as his father had been, was a worsted weaver. He died July 2, 1662. By his wife, Katherine, who was living as late as 1690, he had issue as follows: John, Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas, Martha, Joshua and Elizabeth. The youngest three died young. The others were all living in 1690.

It was the eldest of the seven children, John Pleasants, who was baptized at St. Savior's, Norwich, February 27, 1644-45, who emigrated to America, establishing himself in Virginia about 1665, when twenty-one years of age, or thereabouts.

For such information as we have concerning John Pleasants we are mainly indebted to the assiduity and thoughtfulness of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged. Many years ago, in accordance with the commendable custom characteristic of that sect, a "Memorial" of him was prepared, and published in "The Friend," Volume XXXIV. This tells of his emigration, as follows:

"John Pleasants, the first settler bearing that name in Virginia, was born in the city of Norwich, Old England, some years previously to 1650. When he arrived at man's estate, he was sent over to America as a factor for a merchant, and after some time took up his abode at Curles, in Henrico County, Virginia. His education had, without a doubt, been in the established church, but he was convinced of the Truth as held by Friends and became an honest, humble walker therein, and suffered in support of the Truth he professed."

The earliest land patent to John Pleasants is dated October 1, 1679 (Book 7, page 12), and is for "548 acres lying in Henrico County, north side of James River and Four Mile Creek adjoining land of Capt. Matthews."

John Pleasants was, throughout his life, a leading character in the section of Virginia where he established his home. As one of the early Quaker writers has said: "He was a man so generally respected amongst his neighbours, that without his solicitation, he was twice chosen





representative for the County." This office, however, he never filled, having been, we are told, "conscientiously restrained from taking the customary oaths." The Journal of the House of Burgesses, March 12, 1692-3, shows that he "declined to take oath and Capt. Wm. Randolph was elected in his stead."

As has been stated, John Pleasants was a zealous member of the Society of Friends, and it fell to his lot to undergo many persecutions at the hands of the Virginia authorities, who, following in the footsteps of the church and civic officials in England, resorted to every conceivable expedient to harass and try the faith of the Quakers of the Old Dominion.

About the year 1670 he was married to Jane Tucker, nee Larcome, widow of Captain Samuel Tucker, from Bristol. The circumstances attendant and consequent upon this wedding are thus set forth in the "Memorial" previously referred to:

"There was at that time no Monthly Meeting of Friends in the neighbourhood of Curles, and probably not in Virginia. Being unable, therefore, to lay their intentions before a meeting of that sort, they convened a company of Friends and others in his own store-house, before whom they made public that they intended marriage with each other. Having thus given opportunity for any who thought they had cause to object to come forward, and none appearing, they some time afterwards went to a public meeting of Friends held in York County, where the marriage was solemnized."

The simple Quaker marriage ceremony was not, as may be inferred, a common one in Virginia at that period, and, therefore, this wedding incurred the ire of the public officials, as neither clergyman nor civil magistrate had officiated at the tying of the nuptial knot.

From the Court Records of Henrico County we learn the aftermath of this colonial marriage. In February, 1682, a complaint was entered against "John Pleasants and Jane Tucker, als. Larcome als. Pleasants (quakers) defend'ts have shewed that the sd two p'sons doe unlawfully accompany themselves together as man and wife without legall marriage, and also that they have made a breach of three penall lawes of this Country Vizt . . . absence from the Church . . . refusing to have their children Baptized . . . for haveing and suffering a Conventicle at or near



their house. . . . and as being pr'sent and members of the sd Conventicle."

Judgment in their favor was entered on the first charge of not being legally married; the prejudiced provincial Courts, in spite of the popular antagonism to the Quaker marriage ceremony and other institutions of the Society of Friends, being unwilling to overthrow the validity of a marriage, entered into a decade previously, according to the accepted rites of the sect to which the parties belonged.

Pleasants was, however, convicted of the last three charges, and a fine was imposed. This he declined to pay, and at once entered an appeal, the case being eventually carried to England, where it was brought before the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

The "Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies," 1681-85, contains a letter from Lord Culpeper, dated September 20, 1683, in which he states:

"Pursuant to instructions for liberty of conscience, I stopped execution against a Quaker John Plaisance who was indicted for not attending church, pending signification of the King's pleasure."

In the Journal of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, under date of September 22, 1683, we find "an instruction to be added for further respite of sentence on John Plaisants." Later is found a record of "Additional instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham, to continue to stay execution against the Quaker, John Pleasants, already stayed by Lord Culpeper."

There is something heroic in this determined action of the Virginia Quaker, contesting so vigorously, and doubtlessly at the cost of much labor and expense, the payment of what was probably only a nominal fine, of a few pounds of tobacco. But there was a vital principle at stake, and John Pleasants was resolved not to compromise with or defer to the enemies of his religious faith, even though his recalcitrancy brought him into conflict with the officers of the King. It is quite safe to assert that he never paid that fine.

The death of John Pleasants took place May 12, 1698. His will, dated September 27, 1690, was placed on record by the testator in person--an unusual occurrence--in the Henrico County Court, October 3, 1690. A codicil, dated





May 11, 1697, was filed by the widow, June 1, 1698. Mrs. Pleasants survived her husband ten years, dying "in a good old age, in the year 1708."

The union of John and Jane (Larcome) Pleasants, resulted as follows: two sons, John and Joseph, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Pleasants, the daughter, who died 1751, married 1691, James Cocke, born 1666, died about 1725; son of Captain Thomas Cocke, of Henrico Co., Va.; grandson of Richard Cocke, who came from England to Henrico Co., Va., about 1627, founding the family which has been for over three centuries one of the leading families in Virginia.

Elizabeth Pleasants Cocke, a daughter by the above marriage, married Thomas Poythress, the son of John and Mary (Batte) Poythress, and descendant of Captain Francis Poythress, who came from England to Virginia in 1633.

Susanna Poythress, a daughter by the above marriage, married William Hall, born about 1700, son of Robert Hall. They removed to North Carolina. Their son was Dr. Robert Hall, who was a surgeon, 3d N.C. Inf. Regt., 1774, and died about 1786. He married 1742, Anna Leary.

Sicily Ann Hall, a daughter by the latter marriage, married John Agee, son of James and Elizabeth (Ford) Agee, and grandson of Matthew Agee, Huguenot, who came from France to Virginia in 1690.

Elizabeth Agee, a daughter by the above marriage, born March 5, 1790, died Nov. 28, 1874; married June 8, 1807, Nehemiah McAshan, Jr., born Dec. 15, 1784, died June 23, 1846, son of Nehemiah McAshan. Two daughters of this marriage were Catherine Judith Carter and Ann McAshan--both of whom below.

Catherine Judith Carter McAshan, born Jan. 22, 1835, died May 17, 1884; married 1852, John Shearn, born May 15, 1826, died Sept. 1887; 1st president The Direct Navigation Co. and an original promoter of the Houston (Texas), ship channel; builder of the Houston street rail road; the son of Judge Charles Shearn, chief justice of Harris County, Texas, 1856, a founder and steward of the Methodist church there, who came from England in 1834 and settled at Houston, Texas, participated in the Texas Revolution and was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.





By the above marriage, there were 7 children as follows:

- (1) Mary Elizabeth Shearn, born La Grange, Texas, Oct. 1, 1853; married Dec. 10, 1873, her cousin, Charles Shearn House, born 1849, died 1896; brother of Col. Edward House, noted diplomat and advisor to President Wilson; the son of Thomas William and Mary (Shearn) House.  
Issue, 2 children:
  1. Katherine House, born Oct. 11, 1874; married Nov. 1, 1894, Berry Ward Camp. (Reside, San Angelo, Texas.).  
Issue, 3 children.
    1. Berry Ward Camp, Jr., born Aug. 18, 1895.  
(Resides, Ft. Worth, Tex.).
    2. Charles House Camp, born Feb. 19, 1900.  
(Resides, Ft. Worth, Tex.).
    3. Mary Katherine Camp, born Feb. 25, 1910.  
(Resides, San Angelo, Tex.).
  2. Gladys House, born Nov. 16, 1883, died Feb. 10, 1884.
- (2) Charles Paul Shearn, born La Grange, Feb. 7, 1856; city councilman; Trustee Carnegie Library; member Board of Public Works; director Houston (Texas) Cotton Exchange; a founder and first president Houston Merchant Exchange; charter member Houston Light Guard. Married, Dec. 8, 1881, Mary Jeannette Barrell, born Houston, Dec. 8, 1861, daughter of Corydon and Margaret Barrell of Galveston, Texas.

Issue, 6 children:

1. Marguerite Kate Shearn, born Jan. 3, 1883, died 1903; married Dec. 8, 1902, Thomas Clarence Kendall of Houston. No issue.
2. John Corydon Shearn, born 1885, died 1886.
3. Charles Paul Shearn, Jr., born Houston, July 2, 1887; official of the South Texas Grain Co., Houston. Married, July 15, 1908, Laura Duval Randolph, born El Paso, Nov. 27, 1888, daughter of John Parkhill Randolph. Issue, 2 children:
  1. Margaret Kendall Shearn, born Aug. 16, 1910. Married, April 10, 1935, John Spence Horn Buckle.
  2. Charles Paul Shearn III, born Dec. 23, 1912.
4. Mamie Stuart Shearn, born Aug. 28, 1889, married Dec. 2, 1908, Edward Ripley Forbes, of San Diego, Calif.  
Issue, 2 children: Lila Forbes and Elizabeth Forbes.
5. William Christian Shearn, born Feb. 10, 1894; U.S.A. World War. Resides, unmarried, at Houston, Texas.
6. Maynette Shearn, born Nov. 21, 1895, married April 23, 1919, Jurgen Henry Doscher; Sweetwater, Texas. Issue 2 children:



1. Jurgen Henry Doscher, Jr., born 1920.
  2. Nettie " " 1922.
- (3) Kate Alice Shearn, born 1859, died 1901; married (1) Sept. 14, 1881, Edward Gerard Bleker; (2) James A. Caldwell (deceased). Issue, 2 children by first, and 1 child by second marriage:
1. Edward Gerard Bleker (deceased), married and had issue 1 child: Hortense Bleker.
  2. John Shearn Bleker; of Houston, Texas; married and had 2 children: John Shearn Bleker, Jr., and Alice
  3. James A. Caldwell, Jr.
- (4) John Shearn, born 1862, died 1934; married Bettie Morris. Issue, 4 children:
1. Cora Shearn, married (1) Roy Rice Bell; (2) James E. Gregg. Issue:
    1. Roy Rice Bell, Jr.
    2. Betty Shearn, married Thomas Albert Dwight Jones; of New Haven, Conn. Issue, 2 children:
      1. Betty Shearn Jones, born 1910, married 1933, Joseph P. Crowley
      2. Thomas Albert D. Jones, Jr., born 1913.
  3. John Shearn; of Miami, Florida; married and had 2 children:
 

Jack Shearn, born 1921, and Betty Shearn, born 1926.
  4. Alice Shearn, married Fred Greathouse; of Middleton, Ohio.
- (5) Libbie Rice Shearn, born Houston, June 11, 1869; member C.D.A., D.A.R.; married, Aug. 26, 1890, William Lewis Moody, Jr., born Jan. 25, 1865, (son of Col. William Lewis Moody, Col. C.S.A.; banker and cotton factor of Galveston, and descendant of John Moody who came from England to Virginia before 1706); graduated Va. Mil. Inst. 1886; U of Texas. President City National Bank, American Nat. Ins. Co.; managing partner W. L. Moody & Co., bankers and cotton factors; chairman of the board Security Trust Co.; American Bank & Trust Co.; president Galveston Cotton Compress Warehouse Co., etc. Treasurer of City of Galveston. Issue, 4 children:
1. Mary Elizabeth Moody, born Houston, Feb. 10, 1892; member C.D.A.; married, Dec. 1, 1915, Edwin Clyde Northen, born Aug. 18, 1873; U of Texas 1904-07; underwriter, Galveston; son of Edwin Coke Northen, Lt. Civil War and mill operator; descendant of Edmund Northen who was in Virginia in 1683.





2. William Lewis Moody III, born Galveston, Jan. 7, 1894; president American Bank & Trust Co.; vice-president City National Bank of Galveston. Special Agent Naval Int. Corps. N.R.F., World War. Married, May 17, 1916, Edna Haden, born April 28, 1897, died Jan. 1, 1932; daughter of William Douglas Haden of Galveston. Issue 3 children:
  1. Edna Haden Moody, born Dec. 18, 1917.
  2. Virginia Shearn Moody, born March 17, 1920.
  3. William Lewis Moody IV, born Aug. 19, 1924.
3. Shearn Moody, born Galveston, Nov. 2, 1895, died Feb. 28, 1936; Ensign, U.S.N., 1917-18; director and official of many companies. Married, Aug. 26, 1931, Frances Russell. Issue, 2 children:
  1. Shearn Moody, Jr., born May 23, 1933.
  2. Robert Lee Moody, born July 28, 1935.
4. Libbie Moody, born Galveston, Nov. 22, 1897; member C.D.A.; married Nov. 16, 1918, Clark Wallace Thompson III, of Galveston, born Aug. 6, 1896; pvt. & Corpl. 112th Co. 8th Reg. U.S. Marine Corps, May 17, 1917; 2d lt. Dec. 1918; Lt. Col. U.S.M.C. Member from Texas of 73rd U. S. Congress. Issue 2 children:
  1. Clark Wallace Thompson IV, born Aug. 28, 1919.
  2. Libbie Moody " " Feb. 17, 1921.

(6) Annie Groesbeck Shearn, born 1874, died 1881.

(7) Maurice Longcope Shearn, born and died in 1876.

Ann McAshan, older sister of Catherine Carter McAshan, and another daughter of Nehemiah, Jr., and Elizabeth (Agee) McAshan, born 1830, died 1880; married 1850, John T. Jeter, born 1798, of Amelia County, Va., son of John Jeter (Captain War of 1812), and grandson of Ambrose Jeter, ensign Carolina Militia, 1778.

John Warrick Jeter, a son by the above marriage, born 1850, died 1903; married 1876, Marie Louise Dirmeyer, born 1856, died 1917; daughter of Dr. George W. Dirmeyer, surgeon Bass Hospital. Mobile, Ala., during Civil War.

By the above marriage, there were 7 children:

- (1) Marie Louise Jeter, born Dec. 27, 1876; married Feb. 17, 1897, John Nixon Birdwell.
- (2) John Warrick Jeter, born Sept. 11, 1878, married Feb. 8, 1905, Jessie Elizabeth Herndon.



- (3) John Tinsley Jeter, born July 1, 1880, married April 1901, Lillie Belle Gribble.
- (4) Ann Carmouche Jeter, born March 16, 1885, married Dec. 27, 1906, Andrew Wilson Eason.
- (5) Daisy Elizabeth Jeter, born March 3, 1887, married Jan. 2, 1908, Francis Theodore Doll.
- (6) Robert McLean Jeter, born Feb. 5, 1891, married Oct. 4, 1917, Marion Hearn.
- (7) Adelaide Scanland Jeter, born Bossier, La., Jan. 6, 1894; member C.D.A., Founders of Manakin Town, D. A.C. (state secty). D.A.R. (chapter regent), Parent-Teacher's Assn. (president); married Oct. 11, 1916, Donald Coty Dickson, born Shreveport, La., Feb. 28, 1890; LL.B., Tulane U. 1914; lawyer, practicing in La., federal and district courts; resides, Shreveport, La.; the son of George Bennet and Lucile (Coty) Dickson; descendant of Robert Dickson, who came from Ireland to America; the latter the grandson of David Dickson, born 1583, died 1662, minister and professor of Divinity, University of Edinburgh.

Issue, 4 children.

- |                              |      |          |       |
|------------------------------|------|----------|-------|
| 1. Donald Coty Dickson, Jr., | born | Nov. 17, | 1917. |
| 2. Warrick Jeter             | "    | Dec. 13, | 1920. |
| 3. Adelaide Lucile           | "    | Jan. 16, | 1923. |
| 4. Bennet Keth               | "    | Jan. 1,  | 1927. |

Joseph Pleasants, of Henrico Co., Va., youngest of the two sons of John and Jane (Larcome) Pleasants, was the progenitor of a distinguished line of Virginians, from which came many of the "Old Dominion's" most eminent sons. He married Martha Cocke, and died in 1725. Martha Cocke, was the daughter of Richard Cocke, and granddaughter of Col. Richard Cocke, who came from England to Henrico Co., Va., about 1627. Two sons by this marriage were Richard and John Pleasants--both of whom below.

Richard Pleasants, just mentioned, of Goochland Co., Va., married Ann Porter and died in 1778.

Richard Pleasants, a son by the latter marriage, by deed of 1774, received from his father 100 acres in Goochland County. He married, 1762, Ann Laprade, daughter of John Laprade.

Jane Pleasants, a daughter by the above marriage,





bapt. 1764, married 1785, Robert Blanks of Goochland County.

Nancy Laprade Blanks, a daughter by the latter marriage, born 1787, died 1864; married 1804, Downey McCutchan, born 1778, died 1853; son of Capt. Samuel (Am. Rev.) and Rebecca (Downey) McCutchan.

Cassandra C. McCutchan, a daughter by the above marriage, born 1807, died 1877; married 1830, Robert Grove Kerr, born 1804, died 1893; of Augusta County, Va., and later of Fayette County, Texas; son of William and Mary (Grove) Kerr; grandson of Robert Kerr, who came from Scotland to Chester County., Pa., 1763 and settled near Staunton, Va., 1783; and of Hans (Graff) Grove, who came from Holland in 1732 and settled in Lancaster County, Pa.

Abness Bailey Kerr, a son by the above marriage, born Augusta Co., Va., March 5, 1832, died at Muldoon, Fayette Co., Texas, April 20, 1908. He enlisted during the Civil War, and was sergeant Co. H., 1st Reg. Reserves, Robertson's Brigade. Was tax assessor, tax collector, commissioner, justice of the peace from Fayette County at various periods before and after the Civil War, holding each office several terms; was State Senator from Fayette County district from 1896 to 1900, and founder of Muldoon, Fayette Co., Texas.

He married (1), Aug. 2, 1855, Mary Mercer, born July 8, 1839, died May 22, 1868, daughter of Levi and Sarah S. (Menefee) Mercer, of Fayette Co., Texas; married (2) Jan. 7, 1869, Elizabeth Amanda Ragsdale, born Jan. 19, 1844, died March 1, 1936, daughter of Charles Campbell Ragsdale.

Issue, 5 children by the first marriage, and 4 children by the second marriage, as follows:

- (1) Robert Levi Kerr, born and died April 23, 1856.
- (2) Thomas Orestus Kerr, born Feb. 24, 1858, died Nov. 22, 1923; married, Dec. 6, 1893, Lee Tollerson. (Resides, San Antonio, Texas.) Issue, 9 children;
  1. Mary Agness Kerr, born Jan. 21, 1895; married, Dec. 14, 1921, Marshall Henson. (Reside, Floresville, Texas). No issue.
  2. Elizabeth Mercer Kerr (twin), died same day.
  3. Thomas Hebron Kerr, born June 6, 1897; married, Mary Lee Bell. (Reside, San Antonio, Texas). Issue, 3 children:
    1. Thomas Henry Kerr, born Oct. 1, 1922, died May 11, 1924.
    2. Mary Virginia Kerr, born Aug. 13, 1924.
    3. Bettie Anne Kerr, born Nov. 11, 1929



4. Bettie Louise Kerr, born Nov. 19, 1899; married, Feb. 15, 1923, Franklin Mitchell. (Reside, Karnes City, Texas). No issue.
  5. Willie Tennessee Kerr, born May 7, 1901; married 1937, Edward Oahler. (Reside, San Antonio, Texas). Issue, 1 child:
    1. Louise Amanda Oahler, born Sept. 1938.
  6. James Bailey Kerr, born Dec. 23, 1902; married 1935, Dutch Roberts. (Reside, San Antonio, Texas). No issue.
  7. Clara Lee Kerr, born Sept. 8, 1904; married June 1, 1924, Richard Warren Andrews. Issue, 2 children:
    1. Richard Warren Andrews, Jr., born Dec. 21, 1929.
    2. Peggy Jean Andrews, born 1931.
  8. Robert Mercer Kerr, born Sept. 23, 1910, died 1934; married 1934, Dorothy Miller.
  9. A. T. Kerr (daughter), born Sept. 23, 1913, died Nov. 19, 1914.
- (3) James Lee Kerr, born Feb. 23, 1862, died May 1, 1925; married April 20, 1887, Sarah Elizabeth Ragsdale, born 1866, the niece of his father's second wife. Issue, 6 children;
2. Clarence Kerr, born Aug. 19, 1889, died Nov. 15, 1891.
  3. Annie Leala Kerr, born Jan. 12, 1892; married Nov. 12, 1913, George Norwood Witting. (Reside, San Antonio, Texas). No issue.
  4. Abness Bailey Kerr, Jr., born March 21, 1896, died Feb. 19, 1907.
  5. Jamie Lucile Kerr, born March 16, 1898; married Jan. 21, 1922, Henry Hale Ceshire, Col. U.S.A. No issue.
  6. Robert Edward Kerr, born Aug. 23, 1906, died March 8, 1907.
  1. Ernest Lee Kerr, born June 21, 1888, died Jan. 9, 1923; married Oct. 18, 1910, Ethel Carrevon. (Resides, San Antonio, Texas). Issue, 2 children:
    1. Ernest Lee Kerr, Jr., born Feb. 7, 1915.
    2. James Walter Kerr, born Dec. 14, 1918.
- (4) William Bailey Kerr, born Aug. 5, 1864; married (1) Jan. 27, 1889, Tennessee Smith; (2) July 14, 1921, Sarah Ada Chandler. (Resides, San Antonio, Texas. No issue.
- (5) Sallie Agness Kerr, born April 21, 1867, died Jan. 22, 1868.





- (6) John Abness Kerr, born Jan. 23, 1873; married Jan. 4, 1904, India Bailey. (Resides, Muldoon, Texas). Issue 3 children:
1. India Bailey Kerr, born Oct. 31, 1904, married (1) Aug. 1926, Richard W. Martin; (2) 1936, Marcellius McDonald Sculer. (Reside, Houston, Texas). Issue:
    1. Richard W. Martin, Jr., born July 1927.
    2. Jane India Martin, born 1931.
  2. John Abness Kerr, Jr., born July 20, 1910, married 1937, Annella Parks, He is a lawyer of La Grange, Texas.
  3. Nancy Elizabeth Kerr, born Jan. 1, 1914, married Dec. 26, 1936, Robert Johnson. (Dallas, Texas).
- (7) Mary Elizabeth Kerr, born Oct. 4, 1874, died June 9, 1882.
- (8) Charles Grove Kerr, born Oct. 16, 1877, died Dec. 18, 1933; married Jennie Lee Speed. Issue, 1 child:
1. Abness Bailey Kerr, born Dec. 9, 1911, married 1936, Elsa Worth. (Resides, San Antonio, Texas). Issue 1 child:
    1. Dixie Lee Kerr, born Sept. 1937.
- (9) Alice Leala Kerr, born Aug. 1, 1879; genealogist; member C.D. 17th C. (life member, state president), D.A.R., U.D.C., Campbell Assn. of America (1st nat. v.p.). Married June 22, 1902, Thomas Pinckney Price, born Nov. 28, 1867, son of Robert Alexander and Martha (Hindman) Price. (Reside, San Antonio, Texas). Issue, 1 child:
1. Thomas Pinckney Price, Jr., born April 13, 1905, died in infancy.

John Pleasants, brother of Richard Pleasants and son of Joseph and Martha (Cooke) Pleasants of Henrico County, Va., was the father of James Pleasants of Goochland, Va., who died on his plantation, in that county, Sept. 23, 1824, in the 86th year of his age. In the same county died, Feb. 23, 1843, Roberts Pleasants, probably a brother of James Pleasants, at the advanced age of 100 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The James Pleasants in question married Anne Pleasants, nee Randolph, a daughter of Isham Randolph, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name, by his wife, Jane Rogers, or Rodgers, of London. She was, also, the youngest sister of Jane Randolph, who married, in 1738, Peter Jefferson, these being the parents of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. Anne Randolph married, first, Daniel Scott, secondly, Jonathan Pleasants, thirdly, James Pleasants.



James and Anne (Randolph) Pleasants were the parents of James Pleasants, who was born in Goochland County, Oct. 24, 1769, and who died in the same county, on his plantation, "Contention," Nov. 9, 1839. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of his native county, and became, in time, one of Virginia's ablest advocates. Entering public life, he was accorded the highest honors which his native state was able to bestow, having served as a Representative in Congress, a member of the United States Senate, and Governor of the Commonwealth. His wife, Susanna Rose, daughter of Robert Rose, of Virginia, died May 12, 1854.

They had three sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Mariana Pleasants, married Granville Smith. The next, Marcella Pleasants, became the wife of Marcellus Smith. The third Susanna Pleasants, married Dr. John Morris. The youngest, Anne Matilda Pleasants, became the wife of Dr. Charles Elam.

Susanna Rose Pleasants, third of the 4 daughters of Governor James Pleasants, married--as previously mentioned--Dr. John Morris of Goochland Co., Va., son of William and Susan (Dabney) Morris; and descendant of William Morris, who came from Wales about 1725, settled in New Kent County, Va.

Three daughters by the above marriage were: Mrs. John P. McGuire of Trevilians, Va.; Mrs. M. M. Morris, of Athens, Georgia; and Mary Minor Morris--of whom below; and a great granddaughter, Mrs. Calvin Satterfield.

Mary Minor Morris, born 1832, died 1914; married her cousin, Charles Morris, born 1826, died 1893; M.A., U of Va., prof. law William & Mary College; prof. Greek and English, Randolph-Macon College, and U of Va. Major on staff of Gen. A. R. Lawton during Civil War; the son of Richard and Mary (Watts) Morris.

Of the above marriage, there were 6 children:

- (1) Sylvanus Morris, born 1855 (Deceased); married Annie L. Lewis.
- (2) James Watson Morris, born 1859; married Estella Tweedie.
- (3) John Morris; philologist; born Goochland C.H., Va., June 23, 1863; A.B., A.M., Randolph Macon, Va., College, 1883 (Beta Theta Pi, P.B.K.) LL.B. U of Ga., 1885; John B. Minor's law lectures, U of Va.; U of Berlin, winter 1891, summer 1892, winter 1900; Berlitz School, Copenhagen, Denmark; U of Freiburg, summer 1901. Practiced law at





Birmingham, Ala., 1886-90; instructor modern languages 1893-97; prof. English languages and Teutonic philology, 1893-97, prof. Germanic languages since 1913, U of Ga. Y.M.C.A. camp educational director Camp Gordon, Ga., June-Dec. 1913. Member advisory council Simplified Spelling Board, Modern Language Assn. America, American Linguistic Society; president Ga. Peace Society. Author: Organic History of English Words, Part 1, Old English, 1908; Bill Arp, in Library of Southern Literature; Minimum German Grammar, 1923; contributor to English and German philol. journals. (Athens, Ga.)

Married, June 23, 1904, Gretchen McCurdy Gallagher, born Dansville, N. Y. April 21, 1879, daughter of Thomas Eugene Gallagher.

1. Margarethe, born March 22, 1905, married Aug. 8, 1930, Charles W. Parrott.
2. Charles, born March 24, 1907; married Sept. 17, 1930, Charlotte Marshall Maurice.
3. Sarah McCurdy, born July 31, 1908; married 1930, Albert B. Mobley.
4. John Dabney, born Aug. 27, 1914.
5. Richard, born May 8, 1922.

(4) Charles Edward Morris, born 1866; married Ethel Bryant.

(5) Louise Bolling Morris, born 1870.

(6) Susan Rose Pleasants Morris, born 1874; married Dr. Garnett Nelson.

Two notable representatives of one of the female lines of descent from Governor Pleasants, are sons of Thomas Walker and Nancy (Morris) Page, namely, Dr. James Morris Page, and Dr. Thomas Walker Page, noted educator and economist respectively.

Dr. James Morris Page was born Sylvania, Louisa County, Va., March 4, 1864; graduated A.M. Randolph-Macon College, Va., 1885; Ph.D. University of Leipzig, 1887, with mathematics as major subject; fellow Johns Hopkins, 1895-96; LL.D. Randolph-Macon, 1909. Taught own private school, 1887-96, Cobham, Va., adj. prof., 1896-1900, professor of mathematics since 1900, University of Virginia. Was chairman Faculty (then chief executive officer) University of Virginia, June 1903-Sept. 1904; now dean of that University. Member American Mathematics Society; fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science. Author: Ordinary Differential Equations, 1896.

Dr. Page married July 26, 1900, Elinore Mildred McGlone of Cobham, Va. They have six children as follows: James Morris, Elinore Louise, Anne, Constance Morris, Mann, and



John Carey Page.

Dr. Thomas Walkor Page, brother of Dr. James Morris Page, was born Cobham, Va., Dec. 4, 1866; educated at Randolph-Macon College, 1884-86; University of Virginia, graduating in 1889; University of Leipzig, 1893-96, Ph.D., 1896; University of Oxford and Paris, 1896-97. Dean, College of Commerce, University of California 1900-02; head of dept. economics, University of Texas, 1903-04; professor of history and economics, University of California 1904-06; professor economics, University of Virginia, 1906-22. Member, U. S. Tariff Board, 1911-12; special tax commissioner of Virginia, 1914-15; member U. S. Tariff Commission, 1918-22 (chairman, 1920-22); now vice-chairman U. S. Tariff Commission. Member, District Electoral Board, 1914-18; and of several war commissions, 1917-18; member executive committee American Economic Association (vice-president 1922); president National Tax Association 1924-25; chairman of Council Institute of Economics; member American Historical Association. Author: of book, monographs, public documents and articles on commerce, taxation, tariff, etc. Member editorial board, American Economic Review, 1918-20.

Dr. Page married Aug. 8, 1900, Celeste Alspaugh of Winston, N. C. They have three children as follows: Thomas Walker, Celeste and Rose Page.

Of the three sons of Governor Pleasants, two died unmarried-- Hugh Rose Pleasants and James Pleasants. The eldest son, John Hampden Pleasants was born in Goochland County, Jan. 4, 1797. He was a distinguished journalist in Virginia for a long period, first, as editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and later, as proprietor of the Richmond Whig, which latter journal he conducted for twenty-two years. Of him it has been said:

"Mr. Pleasants was a brilliant editor and paragraphist, and his journal was the principal exponent of the Whig part in Virginia."

Following a newspaper controversy with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., of the Richmond Enquirer, a Democratic organ, he was killed in a duel with the latter, Feb. 27, 1846. His brother Whigs erected a monument to his memory, on which his gallant and self-sacrificing patriotism is recorded.

John Hampden Pleasants was twice married, first to Ann Irving, who died without issue, and secondly, Oct. 15, 1829, to Mary Preston Lewis Massie, born Sept. 26, 1813, died April 18, 1837. Two children resulted from this sec-





ond marriage, a son James Pleasants, a Richmond Lawyer of distinction, who was born April 29, 1831, and died without issue July 16, 1898, and a daughter, Anne Eliza Pleasants, who died June 27, 1901. She married, as his second wife, Douglas Hamilton Gordon, born Nov. 14, 1817, died Jan. 20, 1883, of Baltimore, Md. They had seven children as follows:

- (1) Douglas Hamilton Gordon, born 1858, died 1862.
- (2) Hampden Pleasants Gordon, born 1859, died 1860.
- (3) Basil Brown Gordon, born 1860, died 1901; married Lelia Sinclair Montague, daughter of Powhatan and Lelia (Sinclair) Montague of Virginia. Lelia Sinclair (Montague) Gordon married (2) Major General George Barnett and resides in Washington, D. C. There were 4 children by the first marriage as follows:
  1. Basil Gordon, married (1) Elaine English of Phila. (2) Helen Williams of Baltimore. Issue, 2 children, by 2nd marriage: Basil Gordon, Jr., and Lelia Montague Gordon.
  2. Lelia Sinclair Gordon, married (1) Robert Dickey of Dayton, Ohio; (2) Newbold Noyes of Washington, D. C. Issue, by 1st marriage, 4 children: Basil Gordon, Robert Russell, Lelia Sinclair and Peter Montague Dickey.
  3. Anne Hamilton Gordon, married April 25, 1925, Henry West Suydam, of Washington, D. C., noted newspaper and war correspondent; son of Frank West and Jane de Hardy (Leigh) Suydam. Issue, 1 child: Henry West Suydam.
  4. Katharino Douglas Gordon (deceased), twin to Anne Hamilton Gordon.
- (4) Mary Pleasants Gordon, born 1862, died 1892; married De Courcy Wright Thom, of Baltimore. Issue 2 children:
  1. Anne Gordon Thom, born Oct. 1889, married (1) Albert Page Boyce, who died in 1912; married (2) Herbert French Johnston; and resides in Baltimore, Md. Issue, two children by each marriage:
    1. Anne Gordon Boyce, born 1910.
    2. Albert Page Boyce, Jr., born 1911.
    3. Herbert French Johnston, Jr., born 1914, died 1914.
    4. Helen Huntly Johnston, born 1915, died 1928.
  2. Mary Gordon Thom, born 1892; resides in Baltimore.
- (5) Nannie Campbell Gordon, born 1864, died 1933; married John Quitman Lovell. Issue, 3 children:



1. Douglas Gordon Lovell, born 1895, married Virginia Dandridge Page; resides, Baltimore, Issue, 2 children:
    1. Virginia Page Lovell.
    2. Douglas Gordon Lovell.
  2. S. Gordon Lovell, born 1898, died 1927.
  3. Nanny Gordon Lovell, born 1902, died 1924.
- (6) Douglas Huntly Gordon, born 1866, died 1918; married Elizabeth S. Clarke, who married (2) J. Wilmer Biddle, and (3) Alexander Gordon. Issue, 4 children by the 1st marriage:
1. Anne Huntly Gordon, married Lt. Joseph F. Dahlgren, U.S.N., the great-grandson of Admiral John A. B. Dahlgren, U.S.N. Issue, 2 children: Anne Huntly Gordon and John A. B. Dahlgren.
  2. Douglas Huntly Gordon, married Winifred MacMillan Claude; U.S. Asst. District Attorney of Maryland.
  3. Virginia Southall Gordon, married Howard Gwynne Keppel-Palmer, of Henley-on-Thames, England. No issue.
  4. Sarah Stanley Gordon, married Archibald C. Edwards of Oklahoma City. Issue, 2 children: Sarah Handy and Elizabeth Southall Edwards.
- (7) Rose Stanley Gordon, born 1868; married John L. Haxall; resides, Baltimore, Md. Issue, 4 children:
1. Rose Stanley Gordon Haxall, married Robert W. Johnson, Jr. Resides, Baltimore. Issue, 3 children: Robert W. III, John L. Haxall, and Rose Gordon Johnson.
  2. Anne Pleasants Haxall, married Henry Harrison Sheets. Resides, Washington, D. C. Issue, 2 children: Lawrence Sinclair and Carey Randolph Sheets.
  3. John L. Haxall, Jr., married (1) Dorothy Dangerfield. Issue, 1 child: John Dangerfield Haxall. Married (2) Ethel C. Carrington. No issue.
  4. Dorothy Hamilton Haxall.

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As previously indicated, it was John Pleasants, elder of the two sons of John Pleasants, emigrant ancestor of the family in America, who was the ancestor of the first of the name in Philadelphia. He was born at Curles, Henrico County, Va., in 1671, and, like his father, was a planter, as were most of his contemporaries, among the leading men of Virginia. He died in 1713.

The maiden name of his wife was not "Caircy," as given in the "memorial," but "Cary," she having been a daughter of Thomas Cary. She married, secondly, in 1718, Robert Jordan,



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of Virginia and Philadelphia, a son of Robert Jordan, of Nansemond County, Va.

John and Dorothy (Cary) Pleasants had issue six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Thomas, John, Joseph, Jane, Ann and Dorothy.

It is proposed to confine this sketch to the line of the second son, John Pleasants, who was the father of the founder of the Pleasants family in Philadelphia. A brief reference, however, to his elder brother, Thomas Pleasants, is entirely in order, he having been a man of much importance in the Society of Friends, and otherwise.

Thomas Pleasants was born November 3, 1695. In 1724 he was called to the work of the ministry. He died Jan. 24, 1744-45, and left a large family.

John Pleasants, second of the three sons of John and Dorothy (nee Cary) Pleasants, was born about 1697. He lived in Henrico County, Virginia, where his grandfather had settled a third of a century previously. Like his father, and the latter's father as well, John Pleasants was a planter upon an extensive scale, and owned a large number of slaves. Haman servitude was universal in the several colonies at that period, north and south.

John Pleasants, by his will, dated August 12, 1771, directed that all of his slaves, numbering 539, should be freed. This action created a sensation in Virginia, and the Dominion authorities would not permit the order of the testator to become operative. It was not until the year 1800 that the slaves of the deceased planter were emancipated, and then action by the Legislature was required to effect that result: an enabling Act having been passed to give efficacy to the Henrico County planter's will.

The death of John Pleasants, third of the name in Virginia, occurred not long after the date of his will, indicated above, August 12, 1771.

He was thrice married, first, to Margaret Jordan, secondly, to Mary Woodson, and, thirdly, to Miriam Hunnicutt.

His first wife, Margaret Jordan, was a daughter of Robert Jordan, and a sister of the younger Robert Jordan, the eminent Quaker minister, who married one of Pleasants' sisters. Mrs. Pleasants was born April 12, 1702, in Nansemond County, Virginia, where her father lived. She died Dec. 5, 1746.



John Pleasants, third of the name, had, by his first wife, Margaret Jordan, seven children, as follows: Robert, Samuel, John, Dorothy, Anne, Mary, and Margaret. By his second wife, Mary Woodson, he was the father of three more children, Johathan, Thomas and Mary.

It is solely with reference to the second son, Samuel Pleasants, that we have to deal, he having been the founder of the family in Philadelphia. But a passing reference to his elder brother, Robert Pleasants, is pertinent, he having been a man of unusual attainments, and a leader in the great struggle for the abolition of slavery.

He was born at Curles in 1723. He inherited the sterling integrity of his father, and especially his antipathy to the practice of human servitude. He became a zealous agitator against the prevalent and almost universal custom, which had been in operation in Virginia throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1790 was organized the Abolition Society in Virginia, of which Pleasants became the first President. He also advocated schools for negroes, and other Christianizing adjuncts of civilization, and, in all things, took an advanced position among the abolitionists and philanthropists of America. His letter-book, still extant, shows extensive correspondence with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry, and other prominent figures among his contemporaries.

Robert Pleasants, died March 4, 1801, having been twice married, first, to Mary Webster, and, secondly, to Mrs. Mary Hill, nee Thomas.

We are now brought to a consideration of the implanting of the Pleasants name in Philadelphia soil, by Samuel Pleasants, a younger brother of the last-mentioned Robert Pleasants, who was born at Curles, Henrico County, Virginia, in October, 1737.

He came north about 1762, when a young man of twenty-five or less, and settled in the Quaker City, where he established himself as a merchant, being the first of the family in America to abandon a planter's life.

He seems, like most of the Quakers, to have had no craving for public life, yet he was selected by the Pennsylvania Assembly to sign bills of credit issued by provincial authority. One of his descendants now possesses a two shilling note, Pennsylvania currency, dated April 2, 1772, which contains the signature of Samuel Pleasants.





He had imbibed not only the vigorous Quaker principles entertained by his progenitors for three generations, but had also inherited their steadfastness in adherence to those principles, and in refusing to countenance any movement or measure which seemed to him in antagonism to the fundamental doctrines of the Society of Friends.

Thus, as the first John Pleasants had refused to pay fines to the Henrico County Court for failure to attend the services of the Church of England; as the second John Pleasants had been made to "suffer persecution for the cause of Truth"; and as the third John Pleasants, and Margaret, his wife, parents of Samuel Pleasants, of Philadelphia, had, because of their refusal to pay tithes, or "demands for priests' wages, which for conscience' sake they could not pay," had their property levied on and sold, so this representative of the line of martyrs, of the fourth generation, was made to suffer grievously, for the Truth's sake, as he understood it.

As were most of the leading Quakers of his day, Pleasants was opposed to warfare, and, in consequence, refused to countenance the militant measures pursued by the Whigs in their struggle for popular rights. Because of his position of negation, he was deemed a Tory by the populace, who were --especially as Howe's army advanced upon Philadelphia toward the close of the summer of 1777--incensed against all those who refused to join the prevalent clamor against usurpation and tyranny.

The Supreme Executive Council, August 31, 1777, ordered the arrest of Samuel Pleasants, together with James, Israel and John Pemberton, Joshua, Thomas and Samuel Fisher, Henry Drinker, Thomas Wharton, Sr., and other prominent Quakers.

In the light of subsequent events, and from the cool, unprejudiced viewpoint of the latter-day historian, the drastic action taken by the Supreme Executive Council seems inconceivably absurd and unnecessary. But a panic had laid hold of all classes in Philadelphia, as the advent of Howe's army became imminent--unless the Quakers themselves may be excepted--and the action taken by the Council was probably natural and justifiable. Upon the Biblical principle that "he that is not with me is against me" these pacific, non-militant Quakers were looked upon as enemies of the Revolutionary propaganda.

Pleasants, and some others, not having been siezed under the original action of the Council, that body, September 3, 1777 "Ordered, That Colonel Nicola, Town major,



do take a proper guard & sieze Israel Pemberton, John Hunt, & Samuel Pleasants & Conduct them to the Freemason's Lodge & there confine them under proper guard, till further orders."

On the following day, Pemberton, Hunt, and Pleasants made a vigorous protest, in writing, against the order for their arrest. No heed was given to this remonstrance, and the arrests were duly made. In all, over a score of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, Quakers with very few exceptions, were arrested and confined in the Freemason's Lodge, in Lodge Alley.

As all students of the subject are aware, these men were conveyed, under guard, to Winchester, Virginia, becoming the celebrated "Virginia Exiles," and were continued there until the following spring, when they were liberated, and permitted to return to their several homes - through an appeal made by Mary Pemberton, Mrs. Samuel Pleasants' stepmother, in a personal interview with General Washington in their behalf.

Under date of April 26, 1778, they being then in Lancaster--where the State Government was temporarily located--on their way up from Virginia, Pleasants united with fifteen other Quakers in a petition to the Supreme Executive Council. Pleasants remained in Virginia with his companions until all were released, a month or so later.

Though liberated, and at home, the troubles of the former "Exiles" did not cease. Mrs. Drinker in her journal writes, August 24, 1778:

"Mrs. Pleasants was here this morning. She had been with Becky Shoemaker to Thos, McKean. Sammy Pleasants has had 6 good Mahogany Chairs taken from him for ye substitute fine."

The following year, August 9, 1779, she makes this entry:

"Furniture taken this afternoon from S. Pleasants for a Tax."

These statements merely indicate that he had, as had other leading Friends, refused to pay fines and taxes levied upon him, growing out of existing war conditions, and the local officials had helped themselves to certain articles of his furniture; this being an ordinary proceeding at that time, so far as the Quakers were concerned.

The very last entry in Elizabeth Drinker's journal relates to Samuel Pleasants, and records his death. She





writes, November 3, 1807:

"Our old friend and acquaintance Saml Pleasants departed this life last night about 10 or 12 o'clock. I was much surprised, as well as shocked when I heard it, tho' he had been ill for a week past. He and wife have been married between 45 and 46 years.

Samuel Pleasants was about 71 years of age. Little did I think last sixth day week, when he was talking with us in this parlor, that I should never see him again. How uncertain is Life!"

Throughout his life, Samuel Pleasants had been active in religious and philanthropic movements, and was recognized as one of Philadelphia's most estimable and most altruistic citizens. Among other institutions with which he was identified was the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which he was a manager from 1779 to 1781.

He married, May 13, 1762, Mary Pemberton, daughter of Israel and Sarah (nee Kirkbride) Pemberton, Israel Pemberton, one of the three Pemberton brothers noted in Colonial and Revolutionary times, was a member of the distinguished Quaker family of that name. The Kirkbrides, constituted an equally prominent family, also Quakers, conspicuously identified with public affairs in Bucks County almost from its foundation.

Mrs. Pleasants, nee Pemberton, was born October 17, 1738, and died April 4, 1821. She was the mother of ten children, to-wit: Israel, John Pemberton, Sarah, Robert, Samuel, Charles, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth and James.

Of the three daughters, the eldest, Sarah Pleasants, born November 4, 1767, married, November 27, 1788, Samuel Mickle Fox, son of Joseph Fox--the latter at one time Speaker of the Provincial Assembly--by his wife, Elizabeth Mickle. Mr. Fox was born October 4, 1763, and died April 30, 1808; his wife, February 3, 1825.

They had a large family of children, thirteen in all, and quite a number of their descendants are still to be found living in or near the Quaker City.

Mary Pleasants, the second daughter, was born August 26, 1775, and died unmarried, February 25, 1843.

The third and youngest daughter, Elizabeth Pleasants, was born January 15, 1777, and died January 12, 1794, just



three days before the advent of the seventeenth anniversary of her birth.

Of the seven sons of Samuel and Mary (nee Pemberton) Pleasants, two died unmarried, Samuel and James. The elder of the two, Samuel Pleasants, was born April 21, 1771, and having studied medicine, began the practice of that profession, with every prospect of a successful career. Shortly afterward, however, he fell a victim to his devotion to duty, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1797, his death taking place October 14 of that year.

James Pleasants, the youngest son of Samuel and Mary (nee Pemberton) Pleasants, was the second of those who died single. He was born January 1, 1782, and his death occurred May 11, 1829.

The other five sons all married. The eldest, Israel Pleasants, was born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1764. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city, and with a flattering degree of success. He was subsequently called to the Presidency of the United States Insurance Company of Philadelphia, then a leading institution of the city. Removed to Baltimore, he and his next younger brother, John Pemberton Pleasants, established themselves in business there. Subsequently he went to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years. Finally he returned to Philadelphia, where he died, June 26, 1843.

Like his father, Israel Pleasants was possessed of strong humanitarian impulses, and was interested in all movements for the betterment of human conditions. From 1796 to 1800 he was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He married, February 6, 1788, Anne Paschall Franklin, daughter of Thomas and Mary (nee Rhoads) Franklin, who was born January 6, 1769, and died July 19, 1822. To them were born fourteen children, as follows: Samuel, Thomas Franklin, Mary, Elizabeth Rhoads, Anne, Sarah, Israel Pemberton, Hannah, Walter Franklin, John, Hannah Rhoads, Charles, James and Henry.

Of the six daughters, two died single, Sarah and Hannah, the latter in infancy.

Of the others, the eldest, Mary Pleasants, born June 24, 1792, married, December 3, 1812, John McCrea, and died January 15, 1866. Mr. McCrea, a son of James and Hannah (nee Alexander) McCrea, was born September 6, 1789, and died February 13, 1865.





Mrs. McCrea's next younger sister, Elizabeth Rhoads Pleasants, who was born October 15, 1793, and died July 25, 1880, became the wife of Francis Otway Byrd, a representative of the celebrated Byrd family of "Westover," Virginia. He was a son of Thomas Taylor and Mary (nee Armistead) Byrd, and a grandson of the third Colonel William Byrd, of "Westover." He was born in 1788, was commissioned, July 6, 1812, Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, United States Army; transferred to the Corps of Artillery, May 12, 1814; brevetted first Lieutenant, February 20, 1815, for distinguished services during the war of 1812-14; commissioned First Lieutenant August 30, 1816; resigned March 23, 1818. According to one authority, Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions," Byrd had, previous to his commission as Second Lieutenant, served under General William Eaton, in 1805, in the expedition against Tripoli, in which he won great distinction. He died May 2, 1860. By his wife, Elizabeth Rhoads Pleasants, he had two children, Mary, who married Samuel G. Wyman, and Anne, who died unmarried.

Anne Pleasants, third of the Pleasants sisters, was born January 26, 1795, and died May 25, 1865, having married, September 2, 1818, Samuel Rhoads Fisher, son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (nee Rhoads) Fisher, who was born December 31, 1794. They had issue eight children, several of whom died in infancy. The eldest son, Samuel W. Fisher, married Ophelia Smith, while a daughter, Ann Pleasants Fisher, became the wife of Wilmer Dallam. The Fisher family settled at Matagorda, Texas.

Hannah Rhoads Pleasants, youngest of the daughters of Israel and Anne Paschall (nee Franklin) Pleasants, was born September 1, 1799, and died January 22, 1833, having become the wife of John H. Cowden, for half a century a leading merchant at Northumberland, and, for forty-two years, from 1795 until his decease, January 12, 1837--postmaster of that town. Of the four children of the latter, one, Anne Pleasants Cowden, became the wife of David Taggart, one of the ablest lawyers and most eminent citizens of Central Pennsylvania. He was born May 28, 1822, and died June 30, 1888, having been elected to the State Senate in 1854, of which body he became Speaker; was President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society at one time; was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1852, and was commissioned, May 30, 1861, Major and Paymaster in the United States Army, serving throughout the Civil War, and until September 11, 1873, when he resigned.

A sister of Mrs. Taggart's, Sarah Cowden, married, in



December, 1850, David Taggart's younger brother James Taggart, born February 4, 1827, who commanded Company B, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, during the Rebellion.

The third of the Cowden sisters, Hannah Pleasants Cowden, became the wife of William Potter Withington.

Representatives of the Cowden branch of the Pleasants family are: Mrs. David H. Clark, James Taggart, Miss Hannah C. H. Taggart, and Miss Sara C. Taggart, all of Northumberland; Dr. David Taggart, Frackville, and Mrs. Walter C. Brooke, Bramwell, W. Va.

Of the eight sons of Israel Pleasants, the eldest, Samuel Pleasants, born February 19, 1789, died unmarried, January 17, 1847. He was an invalid for a considerable portion of his life.

The second son, Thomas Franklin Pleasants, who was born September 21, 1790, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, February 21, 1814. In the same year, August 29, 1814, toward the close of the War of 1812-14, he was commissioned Captain of the Washington Guard, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Clement C. Biddle. Removing to New Orleans, Louisiana, he established himself in business as a merchant, and died there, August 26, 1817.

Israel Pemberton Pleasants, the next younger brother, born April 7, 1798, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1817, though he did not graduate. He was a successful stock-broker, and was identified with various public institutions of Philadelphia, among others, Wills Hospital, of which he was a director. Mr. Pleasants died March 8, 1852, having married, January 28, 1841, Esther Drinker, daughter of Henry Sandwith and Hannah (nee Smith) Drinker, and a granddaughter of Henry Drinker, by his wife, Elizabeth Sandwith, the latter the author of the journal heretofore quoted.

Their only child was Anne Pemberton Pleasants (died July 18, 1930) who married Samuel Shorey Hollingsworth, distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, son of Jehu and Frances E. (Shorey) Hollingsworth. They had four children: Israel Pemberton Pleasants Hollingsworth, well known physician of West Chester, Pa; Esther Drinker Pleasants Hollingsworth, of Atlantic City, N. J.; John Pleasants Hollingsworth, of Radnor, Pa.; and Mary Pleasants Hollingsworth, who married Julian Marks of England.

Walter Franklin Pleasants, another son of Israel Pleasants, was born April 11, 1803, and became a member of the





counting-house force of his brother-in-law, John McCrea. Subsequently he went to Brazil, and established himself in business there. He died unmarried August 11, 1830.

Charles Pleasants, still another son of Israel Pleasants, was born March 30, 1807, and died May 25, 1865, having married, April 30, 1838, Eliza Priestly Bellas, daughter of Hugh Bellas, a prominent Northumberland County lawyer, by his wife, Esther Anthony. Mrs. Pleasants was born May 20, 1807, and died October 6, 1875.

To them two children were born, a son and a daughter, Charles Israel and Eliza Florence.

Charles Israel Pleasants, was born September 4, 1839. He was appointed Sergeant of F Company, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 23, 1861, and served until July 15, 1861, having meanwhile, May 14, 1861, been commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. He lost his life in the battle of of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and the brevet of Captain, as of that date, was given for his gallant and meritorious services in the engagement in question.

Eliza Florence Pleasants, sister of Captain Pleasants, born April 2, 1844, died Sept. 15, 1913, married April 8, 1869, Washington Kline Lineaweaver. They had three children as follows: (1) Charles Pleasants Lineaweaver, of Haverford, Pa., well known lawyer; graduate of Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania Law School; born Sept. 15, 1871, married April 16, 1925, Ruth R. Richards, daughter of Charles and Katherine Richards of San Diego, Calif. They have one daughter, Ruth Richards, born Feb. 16, 1926. (2) James Israel Lineaweaver, of Haverford, Pa., born Sept. 15, 1874, graduate of Yale University and University of Pennsylvania Law School; married Jan. 12, 1911, Alice Paterson McLennan of Montreal, Canada. They have three children, Manou McLennan, born Oct. 15, 1911, Charles Pleasants, born Aug. 5, 1913, and Frances, born Aug. 29, 1914. (3) Esther Florence Lineaweaver, born June 21, 1883, married April 29, 1911, Dr. John Keasbey Walker. They had two children, John Pleasants, Sept. 10, 1913, and Hugh Bellas, born and died in 1917.

James Pleasants, the seventh son of Israel Pleasants, was born September 11, 1809, and died unmarried May 5, 1874. He was a member of the Northumberland County bar, and had established a remunerative practice, when, having lost his hearing completely, he was compelled to abandon the legal profession. He retired to Radnor, the home of his younger brother, Dr. Henry Pleasants, where the concluding years of his life were spent.



John Pleasants, the fifth son of Israel Pleasants, was born September 21, 1804. For some years he was a clerk in the employ of his brother-in-law, John McCrea. When still a young man, he went to Buenos Ayres, where he engaged in business as a merchant, and where he married Sylvia Naveis. He died September 19, 1844, in San Antonio, Texas.

They had an only child, Henry Pleasants, who was born in Buenos Ayres, February 17, 1833. Becoming an orphan at the age of eleven years, he came north, and thereafter, until 1851, was a member of the family of his uncle, Dr. Henry Pleasants. He graduated from the Philadelphia High School in 1851, and five years later took the degree of A. M. Having studied engineering, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was engaged in railroad construction in Western Pennsylvania until 1856, when he resigned and returned to Philadelphia. In the following year, 1857, he located in Pottsville, where he became a successful mining engineer.

With the advent of the Civil War, he was commissioned, April 22, 1861, 2nd Lieutenant of Company H. 6th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was honorably mustered out July 26, 1861, his regiment having enlisted for three months' service. He was commissioned Captain of Company C, 48th Pennsylvania Infantry, August 10, 1861, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, September 21, 1862. In 1863 he served on the staff of Major General George Lucas Hartsuff, as Provost Marshal of the 23rd Army Corps.

The record of Lieutenant-Colonel Pleasants throughout the Rebellion was a brilliant one, he having participated in many of the great battles of the war. His most notable achievement, for which, March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers, involved the construction and explosion of a mine before Petersburg.

The 48th Regiment having enlisted for three years, Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants was mustered out of service, December 18, 1864. As previously indicated, he was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. After the war he returned to Pottsville, and died March 27, 1880.

By his wife, Anne Shaw, he was the father of three children, Mrs. Francis J. Devlin, San Francisco, California; John Pleasants, Baltimore, Maryland; and James Pleasants, now deceased, who served in the Spanish-American War.

The youngest of the eight sons of Israel and Anne





Paschall (nee Franklin) Pleasants was Henry Pleasants, who was born January 2, 1812. He graduated from the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and, two years later, went to Buenos Ayres, where he remained until 1838, engaged in medical work. He then returned home, and resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, his native city. In 1855--February 16--he was appointed Quarantine Physician for the local port, but gave up the post, May 31, 1856. Owing to impaired health, he then withdrew from professional activity, and settled at Radnor, where he continued to reside until his death, January 11, 1890, in the meanwhile practicing only as a consulting physician.

Dr. Pleasants married, Sept. 9, 1841, Emily Sargent, of Gloucester, Mass., a member of the well known New England family of that name. They had six children: Sarah, Elizabeth Byrd, Emily, Mary, Israel and Henry. Of these only two married, Sarah and Henry.

Sarah (Sallie) Pleasants, born "Rockland," Radnor, Pa., Dec. 30, 1848, died Nov. 6, 1899; married Oct. 26, 1876, Barclay Johnson, born June 3, 1850; of "Hillside," Eagle (now Strafford) Pa.; the son of William Savery and Sarah Dorcas (Paul) Johnson; descendant of Benjamin Johnson, born in Ireland, 1707, died New Garden, Pa., 1732, and his wife, Mary Jackson, daughter of Ephraim and Rachel (Newlin) Jackson, the latter the daughter of Nicholas Newlin, who came from Ireland in 1683, and settled in Concord, now Delaware County, Pa. (See NEWLIN GENEALOGY).

Barclay Johnson married (2) Elmira Parmalee, born May 11, 1877, daughter of Henry Sawtell and Emma Virginia (Claflin) Parmalee. They reside at Narbeth, Pa.

By the above first marriage, there were 3 children:

- (1) Emily Pleasants Johnson, born 1878; served as a Volunteer Nurse in France, 1916-19, with the French and also the American Red Cross; married (1) April 20, 1901, Walter Addison Fox, son of Charles, Jr., and Anne (Addison) Fox; grandson of Henry C. Fox, the only bottle manufacturer in Philadelphia at that time. Mr. Fox Resides in Philadelphia. Emily Pleasants (Johnson) Fox, married (2) May 9, 1925, William Henry Megee, of Milton, Del., a graduate of Delaware College, associated in the shipping firm of Megee Bros.; son of Captain William Henry and Louella (Young) Megee of Delaware. They reside at Cymwyd, Pa.

Issue, 2 children by the first marriage:

1. Elizabeth Pleasants Fox, born Oct. 28, 1902, married Oct. 20, 1928, Calvin Caral Wigginton, of Lincoln, Ill. They reside at Margate City, New Jersey, Issue 4 children:



1. Barbara Caral Wigginton, born July 22, 1929.
2. William Barclay " " Dec. 30, 1931.
3. Elizabeth Jane " " Mar. 13, 1934.
4. Judith Sargent " " Apr. 13, 1938.

2. Walter Addison Fox, Jr., born Jan 3, 1905; of Cymwyd, Pa.

- (2) Sarah Pauline Johnson, born July 10, 1881, married Jan. 2, 1907, Thomas Currie Sims of Richmond, Va.; lt. Aviation Corps, A.E.F., World War; he died June 21, 1920.

Issue, 1 child:

1. Sally Pleasants Johnson Sims, born Jan. 20, 1908, married Aug. 17, 1932, Arthur Franklin Parrott, Jr. born June 9, 1900. They reside at New Canaan, Conn. Issue, 2 children:
  1. Arthur Leonard Parrott, born Oct. 12, 1933.
  2. Sally Sims " " Jan. 27, 1936.

- (3) William Savery Johnson, born March 31, 1891, died March 23, 1900.

Henry Pleasants, brother of Sallie Pleasants, was born Sept. 12, 1853 and died Feb. 16, 1929. He graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1873; member of the Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Montgomery and Delaware County bars; Justice of the Peace of Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pa., 1908-09; author of historical works: Old St. Davids of Radnor, History of the Old Eagle School, and Pocono.

He married, Dec. 12, 1882, Agnes Spencer and had one son, Henry Pleasants, Jr., as below.

Henry Pleasants, Jr., M.D., born May 23, 1884; educated Haverford School; graduated A.B., Haverford College, 1906; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1910. Practicing physician at West Chester, Pa., since 1911. Staff physician Chester County Hospital; chief of Clinic for Diabetes, Consulting physician Penna. Colony Farm.

During the World War: Medical Corps, U.S. Army, 1917-19; honorably discharged; rank of Major Medical Corps U.S.A. Reserve 1922-36; rank of Lt. Col. Meritorious Service Citation A.E.F. 1919; Order of Purple Heart. Chairman Medical Aid Com. Dept. of Penna. American Legion 1925-29; vice commander Military Order Foreign Wars.

Fellow College of Physicians of Phila., American College of Physicians and American Medical Association. Member of the University, Franklin Inn, St. Elmo, Society of Colonial Wars, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; vice-president





Chester Co. Historical Society.

Asso. Editor "Medical World", 1934-36. Author: Thomas Mason, Adventurer, 1934; Anthony Wayne, 1936; Four Great Artists, 1936; Three Scientists of Chester County, 1936; The Tragedy of the Crater, 1937.

Dr. Pleasants married, (1) June 8, 1909, Elizabeth Washington Smith, daughter of William Horner and Henrietta Constantia (Wilkins) Smith; married (2) Jan. 28, 1932, Vera M. Kilhefner, daughter of Rev. David Kilhefner. Issue, by the first marriage, 6 children:

- (1) Henry Pleasants, born May 12, 1910; Educ. Montgomery School. Curtis Institute of Music. Music Editor The Evening Bulletin, Phila. Author of various articles; married Aug. 18, 1936, Elizabeth Czilagyi, daughter of Rev. Andrew and Anna (Szepesi) Czilagyi.
- (2) William Wilkins Pleasants, born May 18, 1911; Ed. Montgomery School. B.S. Mass. Inst. of Technology 1931. Field Representative Raymond Pulverizer Co., branch of Combustion Engineering Corp.; married April 18, 1936, Anna Louisa Greenwood, daughter of Mrs. Luther Greenwood, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- (3) Richard Rundle Pleasants, born Nov. 21, 1912; Ed. Montgomery School, Haverford College, A.B. 1932. Instructor in French, St. Albans School, Washington, D.C.; married June 7, 1938, Helen Ewing, daughter of Mrs. Buchanan Ewing.
- (4) Howard Spencer Pleasants, born Nov. 21, 1912 (twin); Ed. Montgomery School. Drexel Institute. With Shryock Radio Company, Phila.; married Sept. 15, 1937, Nancy Bent, daughter of Felton Bent.
- (5) Constantia Elizabeth Pleasants, born Jan. 18, 1915; Ed. the Irwin School; married Oct. 15, 1938, Nathaniel Bowditch, son of Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch of Brookline, Mass.
- (6) Dallas Franklin Pleasants, born June 11, 1917; Ed. Montgomery School.



Returning to the immediate family of Samuel and Mary (nee Pemberton) Pleasants, we have his second son, John Pemberton Pleasants, who was born April 16, 1766. When a young man---about 1785---he removed to Baltimore, where, with his elder brother, Israel Pleasants, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and since that time this branch of the family has been conspicuously identified with the commercial and social development of the Monumental City. The Pleasants brothers, under the firm-name of Israel & John P. Pleasants, were extensively engaged in the tobacco trade, and were also heavily interested in speculation in western and southern lands. At a later period, after the return of Israel Pleasants, to Pennsylvania, the firm-name became John P. Pleasants & Sons, the sons being William Armistead Pleasants & Pemberton Pleasants. The Pleasants' residence, for several years prior to the father's death, which occurred August 6, 1825, was at 334 St. Paul street. Though brought up a Quaker, Mr. Pleasants was afterward baptized and became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

John Pemberton Pleasants was twice married, first, March 14, 1793, to Anne Cleves Armistead, daughter of William and Maria Armistead, of a family prominent in the history of Virginia. Mrs. Pleasants, who was born at Hesse, Matthews County, Virginia, September 4, 1773, having died June 9, 1801, her husband married, secondly, May 19, 1816, Mary Hall, of Harford County, Maryland--born October 10, 1793, and died August 25, 1824--daughter of Dr. Jacob Hall, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a surgeon in the Revolution, President of Cokesbury College, etc. Dr. Hall was a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, the latter's mother, Susanna Hall, having been a sister of Jacob Hall, Dr. Hall's father.

By his first wife, nee Armistead, John Pemberton Pleasants had four children, William Armistead, Samuel Carter, Pemberton and Mary Pemberton. By his second wife, nee Hall, he was the





father of five more, Phineas Pemberton, Richard Hall, Alfred, Jacob Hall and Mary Camilla.

Of the nine children, three died in infancy, Samuel Carter, Mary Pemberton and Alfred. Of the remaining children, two, Pemberton and Phineas Pemberton, left no descendants. The first-named was born March 24, 1797, and died September 9, 1835. His brother was born June 14, 1817, and died September 2, 1855. The other four married and left issue.

The eldest, William Armistead Pleasants, born December 8, 1793, was, like his father, a merchant, and was engaged in business with him in Baltimore. He married, October 22, 1833, Elizabeth Clopper, and died November 27, 1849, having had an only child, Anne Cleves Pleasants, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph Wilkins, son of Joseph and Mary Cooke (Bedford) Wilkins. Issue 5 children:

(1) Anne Cleves Wilkins, died unmarried. (2) Mary Bedford Wilkins, married Basil Hopkins Snowden, son of John Snowden of Snowden Hall and Sarah English Hopkins, daughter of Basil Brooke Hopkins and Elizabeth B. English. They reside at Baltimore, Md., and have two children: Mary Bedford Snowden, unmarried; and Sarah English Snowden, who married Harrison Weymouth, son of Major Harrison Gray Otis Weymouth, and have two children, Sara English Snowden Weymouth, and Harrison Weymouth, Jr. (3) Elizabeth Pleasants Wilkins, who married George Nixon Whitaker, and resides at Glenside, Pa. (4) Joseph Wilkins, Jr., died unmarried. (5) William Armistead Pleasants Wilkins, died in infancy.

Richard Hall Pleasants, another son of John Pemberton Pleasants, was born October 10, 1818. He entered the firm of John Pemberton Pleasants & Sons, the head of which he became, in 1849, upon the death of his half-brother. At the time of its dissolution, in 1905, this was probably the oldest commercial house in Baltimore.

Mr. Pleasants married, November 26, 1856, Elizabeth Moale Poultney, eldest daughter of Samuel Poultney of Baltimore. His death occurred Feb. 28, 1894, and that of his widow, March 21, 1915. They had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The other six children are as follows: John Pemberton, Ellin Curzon, William Armistead, Richard Hall, Elizabeth Poultney, and Jacob Hall Pleasants--all of whom below.

John Pemberton Pleasants, the eldest of the six, was born Sept. 5, 1857 and died May 20, 1909. He married Katherine Lawrence Gallagher, who survives. They had one child, Lawrence



P. Pleasants. The latter, born March 4, 1888, lived in New York and died April 28, 1929. He married Nov. 11, 1912, Ruth Baker, of Amigansett, Long Island, New York, and had three children: Caroline Curzon, born Dec. 16, 1914, John Pemberton, born May 27, 1916, and Richard Hall, born Dec. 1, 1919.

Ellin Curzon Pleasants, sister of John Pemberton Pleasants, was born March 11, 1862. Is unmarried and resides in Baltimore, Md.

William Armistead Pleasants, brother of Ellin Curzon Pleasants, was born August 4, 1863, and resides in Nampa, Idaho. He married, June 3, 1902, Frances Albert, daughter of Dr. Charles Albert of Baltimore. They had three children: Frances Albert, born April, 1903, married 1928, Alexander Chilsom of California; Mary Albert, born April, 1907, died June 16, 1923; William Armistead, born Dec. 16, 1914.

Richard Hall Pleasants, brother of William Armistead Pleasants, born Nov. 15, 1864, is a well known member of the Baltimore bar. He married June 1912, Marie (Reuling) de Bullet, daughter of Dr. George Reuling of Baltimore. They have no children.

Elizabeth Poultney Pleasants, sister of Richard Hall Pleasants, born July 19, 1868, married June 2, 1900, Charles Stewart, of Boston, Mass. They have one child, Elizabeth Poultney Stewart, born Feb. 22, 1905.

J. Hall Pleasants, the youngest of the six children, was born Sept. 12, 1873, He graduated Johns Hopkins University, 1895; well known physician of Baltimore; trustee, Johns Hopkins University, the Peabody Institute and the Baltimore Museum of Art. He married, Jan. 30, 1902, Delia Tudor Wilmer, born Oct. 10, 1879, daughter of the late Skipwith Wilmer, lawyer of Baltimore. They have three children: Skipwith Wilmer Pleasants, born March 14, 1903, graduate of Harvard University and of the Law School University of Pennsylvania, practices his profession in Baltimore; Elizabeth Poultney Pleasants, born Oct. 16, 1907; and Delia Tudor Pleasants, born Sept. 7, 1917.

Jacob Hall Pleasants, the next younger son of John Pemberton Pleasants, was born Oct. 18, 1822, and died Aug. 20, 1901. He, also was a member of the firm of John P. Pleasants & Sons; a trustee of Johns Hopkins University and a vestryman of old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, Dec. 7, 1859, Margaretta R. Riggs, who died Aug. 8, 1922. Their four children are: Alfred Wilmot Pleasants, of Cockeysville, Md., graduate of Johns Hopkins, 1891, married Louisa T. Carroll; Margaret R. Pleasants, mar-





ried Josias Pennington, of Baltimore; John Pleasants of Baltimore, graduate of Johns Hopkins, 1886, married (1) Emma S. Lucken, (2) Mary C. Frick; and Mary C. Pleasants, married Leigh Bonsal, of Roland Park, Baltimore.

Mary Camilla Pleasants, the only married daughter of John Pemberton Pleasants, was born July 8, 1824, and died June 10, 1904, having, July 26, 1852, become the wife of Nathaniel Burwell Whiting, of Clarke County, Virginia. Their children were: Miss Mary Pleasants Whiting, Richard Pleasants Whiting, and Mrs. George Harrison Burwell, all of Millwood, Virginia, and Francis Beverly Whiting, Berryville, Virginia.

Returning again to the immediate family of Samuel and Mary (nee Pemberton) Pleasants, we have the third son, Robert Pleasants, who was born November 3, 1768, married, July 27, 1797, Eliza Langley, and died without issue, April 3, 1848.

Still another of the sons, Charles Pleasants, was born November 15, 1772. He married, April 19, 1796, Ann Emlen, who was born December 9, 1774. She was a daughter of Caleb and Mary (nee Warder) Emlen, of the well known Colonial family.

Charles Pleasants died February 16, 1827; his wife, nee Emlen, July 29, 1844. Their children were ten in number: Frances Vaux, Samuel Emlen, Mary Emlen, George Emlen, Charles, Robert Emlen, Caleb Emlen, Anne Emlen, Israel and Charles Emlen. Seven of these were married, as follows: Frances Vaux Pleasants, to Thomas Haight Leggett; Samuel Emlen Pleasants, to Mary Biggs; George Emlen Pleasants, first, to Elizabeth Kirby, and, secondly, to her sister, Ann Kirby; Robert Emlen Pleasants, to Millicent Le Roy; Caleb Emlen Pleasants, to Martha Brick Reeve; Ann Emlen Pleasants, to Thomas L. Frame, and Charles Emlen Pleasants, first to Caroline Wattles Hamilton, and, secondly, to Anne W. E. Biscoe. All had issue.

Restricted space prevents a detailed reference to these later lines of descent. Of the fifth son, however, Caleb Emlen Pleasants, who was born March 21, 1805, and died August 4, 1842, it may be stated that he was engaged in the drug business, in partnership with John M. Maris, the firm having been founded in 1812 by Jeremiah Emlen, an uncle of Caleb Emlen Pleasants, and which later became C. E. Pleasants & Co., their establishment being located at 3rd and Market Streets. Mr. Pleasants, father, Charles Pleasants, owned and occupied the former country-seat of his grandfather, Samuel Pleasants, on School Lane, Germantown.



His youngest brother, Charles Emlen Pleasants, who was born December 9, 1808, graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1829, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and from the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1835. He had charge, at various times, of parishes in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. He died at Flushing, L. I., New York, March 13, 1866.

The descendants of Charles and Ann (Emlen) Pleasants, as a rule, live elsewhere than in Pennsylvania, the most numerous branch, that of George Emlen Pleasants, being located in Indiana. Others of this line are: Joseph Fitch, Flushing, Long Island; Irving Leggett Corse, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick W. Corse, Tacoma, Wash.; Thomas Haight Leggett, Flushing, Long Island; Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A.; Mrs. Russell Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., etc., etc.

Among those living in Philadelphia are the following: The Misses Mary E. and Cornelia Corse, Germantown, Phila., Pa., and Dr. Robert Lucas Pitfield, of Germantown. The latter, born 1870, attended Friends School in Germantown and then graduated in 1892, University of Pennsylvania. Member of the staff of Germantown Hospital, and engaged in practice in Germantown. Author of text book on Bacteriology, and numerous medical essays and others for secular magazines. Wrote short life of Sir Ronald Ross, also one on Keats, Lamb, Francis Thompson and Blake. He married Georgiana G. Starin and had issue 4 children: (1) Georgiana G. Pitfield, born April 25, 1896, married, 1918, Jacob Riegel, Jr., of Germantown. Issue 2 children: Elizabeth P. and Anne Riegel. (2) Helen C. Pitfield, born 1899, married Eugene Seymour Howell. Issue, 3 children: Mary Pleasants, Jean and Robert P. Howell. (3) Robert Lucas Pitfield, Jr., born June 1901; and (4) Grace Stanley Pitfield, born March 1909.

The youngest of the married sons of Samuel and Mary (nee Pemberton) Pleasants was Joseph Pleasants, who was born June 15, 1774. He married in December, 1807, Mary Trimble, daughter of David Trimble, and died March 19, 1824, having been the father of seven children, viz: William, Sarah Fox, Edward, Samuel, Daniel, Joseph and Mary.

Of these, Samuel Pleasants, born September 6, 1814, was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia throughout his life, which terminated February 24, 1864. He was elected, March 29, 1860, a member of the famous "State in Schuylkill." Mr. Pleasants married, February 25, 1851, Caroline Ridgway Smith, daughter of Jacob Ridgway and Rebecca Shoemaker (nee Wharton) Smith,





among whose ancestors were the founders of the Wharton, Ridgway and other distinguished Colonial families. Mrs. Pleasants was born October 24, 1821, and died without issue, September 27, 1858.

Joseph Pleasants, brother of the above, was born in 1818, and died without issue, September 4, 1853. He married, Feb. 18, 1850, Mary Anne Page, daughter of Dr. Robert Powel and Mary (nee Frances) Page, and half-sister of the wife of John Esten Cooke, the historian. Besides being a representative of the celebrated Page family of Virginia, Mrs. Pleasants was also descended from the Byrds, of that state, and from the Shippens and Willings of Philadelphia.

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PURVES





ALEXANDER PURVES  
1766-1827



MRS. ALEXANDER PURVES  
[LYDIA (MAXWELL) TYBOUT]  
1786-1880



G. COLESBERRY PURVES  
1843-1923



JOHN PURVES  
1738-1802



GEORGE TYBOUT PURVES  
1852-1901



AUSTIN MONTGOMERY PURVES  
1854-1915



ALEXANDER PURVES  
1864-1905







## PURVES

WHILE vast numbers of Englishmen and Welshmen, and not a few Irishmen, were among the early pioneers who peopled the New World, comparatively few Scotchmen were among them. But the few that did emigrate here exerted a wide influence in our history.

At a later period, however, an emigrational tide set in from the land of St. Andrew, and of those who constituted this human current, not a few were men of substance at home—men who for one reason or another—personal ambition, adventure, etc.—chose to cast off the bonds which held them within the pale of Old-World conservatism, and to seek larger opportunities in the wonderland of which, doubtless, they had heard much in the preceding century. This, of course, does not take into account the religious causes which induced the emigration of some, although the number is not as great as is commonly supposed.

The founders of the PURVES family, however, were men of accepted social position at home—the original seat of which was in Berwickshire, Scotland.

For our facts relative to the original ancestry of this family, we are indebted to "The Scottish Nation."

Sir William Purves, Knight of Berwickshire, Scotland, grandson of William Purves, of Abbey Hill, was an eminent lawyer and staunch loyalist, who was appointed by Charles II, upon his restoration to the throne, solicitor-general of Scotland and created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, July 6, 1665. He was elected solicitor for the affairs of the Church of England. Besides the land of Abbey Hill, Sir William Purves was proprietor of lands of Purveshaugh, near Earlston in Berwickshire. This land he purchased from the family of Belsches, of Tofts. He held, likewise, the estate of Lamben, lying contiguous to Purves, purchased from Home of Kaims. Both these last are still in the family.

Sir William Purves died in 1684, having married Marjory Fleming, of Restalrig, and leaving six children, as follows: Alexander (afterward Sir Alexander), James, Ann, Marjory, Margaret and Rofina.

Sir Alexander Purves, the eldest child just mentioned, and second Baronet, was born in 1655. He was nominated by patent as successor to his father as solicitor-general. He married Helen Home, a daughter of Sir Home, of that ancient Scottish family, and died in 1701. He had two sons and three daughters. The two sons were Sir William (third Baronet) and Alexander—both of whom are the ancestors of the two American branches of this family and will therefore be treated in two separate sections.

## SECTION I

## AMERICAN BRANCH FROM SIR WILLIAM PURVES,

## THIRD BARONET

Sir William Purves, third Baronet, married Elizabeth Deans, of Woodhouselee, and died in 1730. He had nine children, of whom the eldest son was Sir William Purves—of whom below; and the second son was Alexander Purves—of whom further.

Sir William Purves (fourth Baronet), the eldest of the two sons just mentioned, succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1730 and married Lady Anne Hume Campbell, of the noted Clan Campbell and eldest daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont. They had three daughters and a son. The latter, Sir Alexander Purves, married four times and died in 1813. His eldest son was Sir William Purves, born October 4, 1767. He assumed, on inheriting the estates of his maternal family, the additional surname of Hume-Campbell, and died April 9, 1833, leaving an only child, Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, of Purves Hall, the seventh Baronet, born in 1812, M.P. for Berwickshire, 1834-47. Of this line, Mary Purves was Lady-in-Waiting to Princess of Teck, the present Queen Mary of England.

The above line from Sir William Purves, fourth Baronet, has remained in Scotland.

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It is from Alexander Purves, brother of Sir William Purves (fourth Baronet) and second son of Sir William Purves (third Baronet) and his wife, Elizabeth Deans, that this particular American branch of the Purves family is descended.

This Alexander Purves married Ellen Douglas, of the ancient Scottish family of that name, and it was their son Alexander who emigrated to America.

Alexander Purves, emigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, born 1771, died 1844, was a merchant of Edinburgh. After spending a year in Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his uncle in 1788, he returned to Scotland and married Elizabeth Braithwaite on January 2, 1790, at Earlston in Berwickshire. He emigrated to America in 1793 with his family, landing at New York, and later settled in Philadelphia.

Issue, by the above marriage, three children:

- (1) Jeanette Purves, born Edinburgh, 1792, died 1855 in New York; married, in 1816, William Purves, of Roxburyshire, Scotland.
- (2) Mary Purves, born 1793, married David Lincoln, of Union Grove, Wis.
- (3) Alexander Purves—of whom below.

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Alexander Purves, just mentioned, born 1798, died May 9, 1897, was a prosperous and well-known iron merchant of Philadelphia. He was a director of the American Dredging Company, Southwark National Bank, 1847; Union League (charter member) and the Franklin Institute; member of the Board of Trade and a Grand Master Mason.

Alexander Purves married, 1837, Sara Sevier Likens (Lykens), of Lykens Valley, Pa., born 1818, died 1890; granddaughter of General John Sevier, member first Congress, 1789-91, from North Carolina; general in Militia; Governor of Tennessee, 1796-1801, and 1803-09; member twelfth and thirteenth congresses, 1811-15, and a descendant of Valentine Sevier, of Huguenot descent, who came from France to England and from there in 1740 to Virginia.

By the above marriage there were six children, as follows:

- (1) Alexander Purves, born 1839, died January 3, 1842.
- (2) Lewis Purves, born 1840, died 1880, unmarried.
- (3) Elizabeth Purves, born August 20, 1842, died April 28, 1917; married, 1862, Charles Conklin Savery, born January 2, 1838, died June 18, 1880; son of Hon. Peleg Barrows Savery (born June 7, 1805, died September 15, 1863), and his wife, Julia Eliza Conklin, daughter of Charles and Lydia Conklin, and cousin of U. S. Senator Roscoe Conklin. Hon. Peleg Barrows Savery was an iron manufacturer and established the firm of Savery & Co. in Philadelphia in 1838, and was long identified with the business, social and political life of Philadelphia and was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. His son, Charles Conklin Savery, was a member of Savery & Co. (See SAVERY sketch.)

By this marriage there were five children, of whom three, Lewis Alexander, Fanny Mary and Alexander Purves Savery, died in infancy; Charles Peleg Savery, born 1863, died 1893, unmarried. The other child is as below:

1. Sara Lydia Savery, born July 22, 1874, died November 8, 1902; married, April 18, 1893, Charles Ratchford Chapman, M.D., born July 26, 1872, died March 2, 1931; son of Alexander Hamilton and Lorinda (McWhinney) Chapman and brother of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. Issue, two children:
  1. Charles Savery Chapman, born February 4, 1894, died July 12, 1912.
  2. Elizabeth Lorinda Chapman, born July 9, 1897, married November 26, 1935, Mason Winch Lindsay Lawrence, born August 9, 1894, son of Ernest Lindsay and Anna Mason (Winch) Lawrence. (Resides Springfield, Mass.)
- (4) Sara Purves, born 1843, died 1877, unmarried.



- (5) Charles Purves, born 1844, died 1893; married, November 20, 1861, Debora Jones. Issue, Alexander Purves, who died unmarried, and Charles S. Purves, born 1866, died September 21, 1938; president, Purves Machine and Iron Company, of Philadelphia; married Eva May, and their daughter is Eva May Purves.

- (6) Fanny Roberts Purves—of whom below.

Fanny Roberts Purves, the youngest of the six children just mentioned, born Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1846, died 1929; married, November 29, 1870, Colonel George Alexander Bernard—of whom and his line see below.



BVT. BRIG. GEN. SIMON BERNARD  
1779 - 1839



ALEXANDER PURVES  
1798 - 1897



## BERNARD

The name BERNARD is of French origin and goes back to 1420, when Edme Bernard was seigneur of Montessys. From then on the name has been prominent in the history of France.

From the above Edme Bernard is descended Baron Simon Bernard—of whom below.

Baron Simon Bernard, born in France, 1779, died 1840, had a most distinguished career, but we cannot possibly, in the space allotted here, do justice to his accomplishments. He was a noted engineer and soldier serving with Napoleon and rising to the grade of Field Marshal of France in 1814. The Order of Chevalier de St. Louis was bestowed upon him. Because of his allegiance to Napoleon, upon the latter's escape from Elba, and his participation in the Battle of Waterloo, General Bernard was forced to leave France and settle in the United States.

President Monroe commissioned him in 1816 as an assistant in the corps of Engineers of the United States with the rank of brigadier general. He was responsible for the planning and executing of Fort Monroe, as well as some of the great engineering projects of that time; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; Delaware Breakwater, and including our entire Atlantic and Gulf Coast defenses.

In 1830, when the Revolution broke out in France, General Bernard returned to France, and was appointed aide-de-camp to King Louis Phillipe. In 1832 he was appointed commander, in 1834 was Minister of War until 1839. Prior to his death, he was raised to the French peerage with the title of Baron.

General Bernard married, March 10, Marie Anne Josephine Jeanne N. Barbe-Crescence de Luchenfeld.

George Alexander Bernard, son of Guilliame Henri Bernard, of Bayonne, France, great grandson of General Bernard, born in Bayonne, France, 1843, died in Philadelphia, January 22, 1909. During the Civil War he was first lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, Sixty-fifth Chausers, New York Volunteers, 1861, and captain, 1862. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, serving with Generals Burnside, Sheridan and Grant; was brevetted major for gallantry at Cold Harbor; promoted to rank of Lieutenant colonel for gallantry at capture of Petersburg in 1865; was present at the surrender of General Lee and was mustered out August, 1865.

In 1867 Colonel Bernard removed to Philadelphia and was associated for a time with the prominent jewelry firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, as diamond expert, and also with Tiffany & Co., of New York. He retired in 1889. He married—as previously mentioned—Fanny Robert Purves.

By the above marriage there were three children, as follows:



- (1) Henry Alexander Bernard, born April 10, 1872, died November 27, 1934; married, June 30, 1892, Mary Kennedy Coffin, born December 24, 1870; died December 29, 1914. They had three children:

1. Florence Purves Bernard, born December 2, 1893; married, May 9, 1912, George C. Hartnett. Issue, three children:

1. Eileen Elizabeth Hartnett, born January 6, 1913; married, September 25, 1935, John J. Foley, Jr. Issue, one child:

1. John J. Foley, 3rd, born October 3, 1937.

2. Bernard Holbrook Hartnett, born December 10, 1914.

3. Alexander Purves Hartnett, born September 20, 1926.

2. Beatrice Barton Bernard, born December 19, 1898; married, April 16, 1916, Daniel Newbold Black, Jr.

3. Eleanore Hammond Bernard, born December 2, 1904.

- (2) George Purves Bernard, born May 15, 1874, married, 1904, Eleanore Bledsoe. Issue, one child:

1. Marie Frances Bernard, born January, 1905; married, December 26, 1926, Lt. W. Woolcott Shea. Issue, two children:

1. Marie Frances Shea, born November, 1927.

2. Elizabeth Ann Shea, born December 4, 1935.

- (3) Frances Purves Bernard—of whom below.

Frances Purves Bernard, born Philadelphia, October 29, 1875; married, June 19, 1899, Dr. Levi Jay Hammond, distinguished surgeon, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hammond was born at Kent Island, Md., January 26, 1862, the son of William and Almira (Duke) Hammond, of Devonshire, England.



FRANCES PURVES BERNARD HAMMOND  
(MRS. LEVI JAY HAMMOND)



DR. LEVI JAY HAMMOND  
1862-1930



Dr. Hammond graduated, A.B., Rutherford College, N. C., 1883; A.B., University of Pennsylvania, and, M.D., 1886. He started his practice in Philadelphia, specializing in surgery, and soon established a national reputation for himself. He was chief surgeon and president of the surgical staff of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, visiting surgeon of the Samaritan Hospital and out-patients' physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was instructor in aural surgery at the University of Pennsylvania from 1913 until his death, January 6, 1930. He was appointed director in 1926 of the George S. Cox Medical Research Bureau. He successfully conducted a private surgical hospital for ten years, abandoning it only because of pressure of work and endeavoring to concentrate labor.

Dr. Hammond is credited with being the first to have transplanted an organ of a dead man in a living person; and he was the first surgeon to perform the operation of staphyloraphy, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. He perfected many surgical instruments that are widely used. During the World War he served as secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital Unit Selective Service Board, as consulting surgeon to the Hog Island Emergency Fleet Corporation and as surgeon to the naval base. He contributed many articles to the medical journals; was a member of the leading medical societies, having been president in 1912 of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1920 of the Medico-Legal Society. Chairman of Surgical Section of the Society of the State of Penna., 1917.

Dr. Hammond, married, as mentioned above, Frances Purves Bernard. They had three Children, as follows:

- (1) Frances Hays Hammond, born, Philadelphia, October 28, 1902; married, October 28, 1922, Robert Charles Ligget, of Valley Forge, Pa., son of Craig N. Ligget and Anna Taggart, of Louisville, Ky. They had two daughters:

1. Frances Bernard Ligget, born August 7, 1923, died December 9, 1938.

2. Audrey Hammond Ligget, born October 26, 1927.

- (2) Audrey A. Hammond, born October 14, 1905; died 1906.

- (3) Levina Sevier Hammond, born November 3, 1907; married, November 10, 1926, Frank Paul Kane, born 1904, son of John Kent and Margaret Oglesby (Paul) Kane, of Philadelphia, whose aunt, Margaret Dalgren Paul, married William Waldorf Astor. (See Kane and Paul sketches.) They have three children:

1. Pauline Astor Kane, born December 3, 1927.

2. John Kent Kane, 2d, born May 11, 1934.

3. Peter Bayard Kane, born April 3, 1938.



## SECTION II

We return to Alexander Purves, younger brother of Sir William Purves, third Baronet, and son of Sir Alexander and Helen (Home) Purves.

This Alexander Purves emigrated to America with his son John and founded this line. According to the marriage record in Edinburgh, dated June 29, 1728, Alexander Purves married Margaret Ray. We do not know the exact date in which he emigrated to America. From records in the family, it appears that he came here when his son John was three years of age. As John was born in 1738, it would seem that Alexander arrived about 1741, settling in Philadelphia.

John Purves, son of Alexander Purves, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, December 17, 1738, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1802. He settled for a time at Bridgeton, N. J., later removing to Philadelphia, where he was a successful merchant. He married, June 30, 1765, Ann Marot, born March 10, 1739, died 1825, daughter of Pierre Marot, a merchant, of Bridgeton, N. J., and later of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Pierre Marot, a Huguenot, born 1680, who sailed from Rotterdam in 1733 with his wife and seven children to Philadelphia and took oath of allegiance, September 18, 1733.

They had five children, as follows:

- (1) Alexander Purves—of whom below.
- (2) John Purves, born 1769, died 1772.
- (3) Ann Purves, born 1771, died 1772.
- (4) Margaret Purves, born 1773; married William Milnor and had issue.
- (5) Peter Purves, born 1776, died 1798, unmarried.

Alexander Purves, the eldest of the above five children, born September 20, 1766, died July 20, 1827. He was a well-known cloth merchant of Philadelphia; a member of the City Councils; trustee and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He married (1) Margaret Colesberry, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Geaveureat) Colesberry. She died August 25, 1816, and he married (2) Lydia (Maxwell) Tybout, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Cooch) Maxwell and widow of Richard Tybout; granddaughter of Thomas Cooch, Jr., and his wife Sarah Griffith; great granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Cooch (Colonel American Revolution) and his wife Sarah Lowen. The Cooch, Maxwell and Tybout are all prominent Delaware families, the Maxwell being of Scottish descent and the Tybout of French descent.

By the first marriage there were seven children, as follows:

- (1) John Purves, M.D., born 1801, died 1848 in Bolivia; married and had two children who died young.
- (2) Henry Colesberry Purves, born 1803, died 1829; married and had a son, Robert, who married, settled in Trenton and had issue.
- (3) Alexander Purves, born 1806, died 1816.
- (4) James Wilson Purves, born 1808, died 1829.
- (5) William Purves—of whom below.
- (6) Andrew Purves, born 1811, died 1812.
- (7) Joseph Marot Purves, born 1813, died 1839.

By the second marriage of Alexander Purves there were two children, as follows:

- (1) Alexander Perot Purves
- (2) Elizabeth Ann Purves —both of whom later.

William Purves married, May 7, 1839, Ann Kennedy, born April 11, 1811, above, was born December 28, 1809, and died October 28, 1886. His entire business career was spent with the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, serving for thirty-five years, first as secretary and treasurer in 1849, then vice-president until the time of his death. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church and later the Calvary Church; was custodian of the Washington Monument Fund and a member of many religious, historical and charitable associations.

William Purves married, May 7, 1839, Ann Kennerly, born April 11, 1811, daughter of William and Ellen (Darrach) Kennedy, of Delaware. They had five children, as follows:

- (1) Lydia Maxwell Purves, born February 9, 1840, married April 27, 1876, Augustus Edwin Taylor. Issue, two children:
  1. William Purves Taylor, married, April 12, 1901, Lilian Lehman Schindel, daughter of Andrew F. and Alice Howard (Lehman) Schindel.  
(Reside, Harrisburg, Pa.) Issue, two children.
    1. Dorothy Virginia Taylor, born Philadelphia, Pa., August 2, 1902, married, April 11, 1922, Carl Vail Schlaet (divorced); married  
(2) May 12, 1934, Marrin M. de Picabia. (Reside, Cornwall, N. Y.)
    2. Elizabeth Bringham Taylor, born June 23, 1916, married, September 15, 1938, Charles Edward Keley.  
(Reside, New York City.)
  2. Ann Purves Taylor, married Clyde Heller, of Merion, Pa.
- (2) William Kennedy Purves, born July 1, 1811, married April 6, 1876, Mary Louise Masters. Issue, one child:
  1. Mary Louise Purves, married Walter Hull, of Oak Park, Ill.
- (3) Guillermo Colesberry Purves—of whom below.
- (4) Ellen Eliza Purves, born April 13, 1846, died May 29, 1851.
- (5) George Tybout Purves—of whom below.

Guillermo Colesberry Purves, the third of the above five children, was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1843, and died December 5, 1923. Graduated, B.A., Yale, 1864; M.A., 1867; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1867. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar and practiced until 1885, when he was elected to the position of assistant treasurer and secretary of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. In 1887 he succeeded his father as secretary and treasurer. In 1902 he was elected vice-president and in 1903 president, holding that position until his death.

He was a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, Insurance Company of North America, Fidelity Trust Company; trustee, Mutual Assurance Company of Philadelphia; vice-president, Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania. He was active and prominent in philanthropic and charitable work; was president of the Union Benevolent Society and Philadelphia Lying-In Charity Hospital; for years treasurer of the Howard Hospital and trustee of Jefferson Hospital; president of the Board of Trustees, Calvary Presbyterian Church.

G. Colesberry Purves married, November 17, 1900, Elizabeth Cowan Gilkison, daughter of Anthony and Fanny (Edwards) Gilkison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, New England's greatest clergyman of the Colonial period. They had no issue.

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George Tybout Purves, younger brother of G. Colesberry Purves and youngest of the five children of William and Ann (Kennedy) Purves, born September 27, 1852, died September 24, 1901. He received his preliminary education at the famous Faires Classical Institute in Philadelphia; graduated University of Pennsylvania in 1872; D.D., 1894; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1876; D.D., Washington and Jefferson, and LL.D., Lafayette, 1895. When ordained he occupied a number of pulpits in various churches and delivered many lectures at Princeton and in other parts of the East and Middle West. He served as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York from 1900 until his death; was professor, New Testament Literature and Exegesis, Princeton Theological Seminary, from 1892 until 1900. He contributed many articles to dictionaries of the Bible and to magazines and religious publications. Author: "Apostolic Age."

Rev. George Tybout Purves married, October 11, 1881, Rebekah Bird Sellers, daughter of Mortimer and Rebekah (Bird) Sellers, of Philadelphia. They had six children, as follows:

- (1) Elinor Kennedy Purves, born December 15, 1882; resides Princeton, N. J.
- (2) Rebekah Sellers Purves, born March 25, 1884; married, December 8, 1904, Rev. William Park Armstrong, of Princeton, N. J. They have six children, as follows:
  1. Rebekah Purves Armstrong, born April 7, 1906, married May 30, 1932, Rev. Clarence Ransom Comfort, Jr. Resides at Maplewood, N. J. Issue, one child:
    1. David Ransom Comfort, born February 28, 1936.
  2. William Park Armstrong, Jr., born May 31, 1907; married, October 11, 1934, Katharyn Webster Rogers. Resides New York City.



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3. George Purves Armstrong, born October 9, 1908; married, December 28, 1933, Mary Alice White. Resides Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Issue, one child:
    1. Alice White Armstrong, born October 21, 1935.
  4. Anne Elizabeth Armstrong, born March 14, 1914.
  5. Jane Crozier Armstrong, born April 15, 1916.
  6. James Isbell Armstrong, born April 20, 1919.
- (3) Mildred Marot Purves, born June 7, 1886; married, November 12, 1913, Ellinwood Alden Frost, of Germantown, Philadelphia. Resides at Bernardsville, N. J. Issue, four children:
1. Priscilla Alden Frost, born December 6, 1914.
  2. George Purves Frost, born December 12, 1916.
  3. Elisabeth Ellinwood Frost, born September 13, 1922.
  4. Joan Gridley Frost, born January 15, 1924.
- (4) William Mortimer Purves, born May 8, 1888; associated with the Chrysler Corporation, of Detroit; married, December 12, 1914, Mary Roberta Wade, of Orillia, Ontario. Resides at Birmingham, Michigan. Issue, one child:
1. William Mortimer Purves, Jr., born May 24, 1918; died August 12, 1934.
- (5) Gertrude Colesberry Purves, born October 11, 1891; resides at Princeton, N. J.
- (6) George Tybout Purves, born July 8, 1896; in the investment business in New York City; married, December, 1919 (1) Margaretta Fitzgerald Benson, daughter of Rev. Louis F. and Caroline Perot (Warren) Benson, of Philadelphia (see BENSON sketch); married (2), September 9, 1933, Helen Allen Ferguson, of Philadelphia. Issue, two children by the first and one child by the second marriage:
1. Margaretta Fitzgerald Purves, born February 21, 1922.
  2. George Tybout Purves, born June 19, 1926.
  3. Anne Marot Purves, born July 5, 1935.

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Alexander Perot Purves, half brother of William Purves and the elder of the two children of Alexander Purves by his second marriage to Lydia (Maxwell) Tybout, was born December 28, 1825, and died July 13, 1905. He married, in 1851, Emma Benson, youngest of the two children of Gustavus Smith and Elizabeth Earp (Shallcross) Benson; and granddaughter of Richard Benson, founder of the Philadelphia branch of this family. (See BENSON sketch for full details.)

Alexander Perot and Emma (Benson) Purves had six children:

- (1) Elizabeth Shallcross Purves, born 1852, died January 29, 1920; married, 1877, James K. Dohrman, who died March, 1929. Issue, five children:
  1. Kent Purves Dohrman, born August 26, 1878, died March, 1880.
  2. Mabel Kent Dohrman, born January 22, 1880; married, October 19, 1905, Charles R. Hoe, Jr., and resides Cranford, N. J. Issue:
    1. Elizabeth Purves Hoe, born June 8, 1809; married, October 22, 1934, Rev. Howard F. Klein. Issue:
      1. Gretchen Klein. 2. Howard Charles Klein.



2. Mabel Kent Hoe, born June 11, 1914, married, May 6, 1939, William Robinson, Jr.
  3. Austin Frederick Dohrman, Born February 18, 1882; married September 19, 1912. Lottie Sperry. Resides Cranford, N. J. Issue:
    1. Ella B. Dohrman, born July 8, 1913.
    2. Austin F. Dohrman, Jr., born November 17, 1918.
  4. Margie Dohrman, born July 21, 1886, married Harry William Haight, M.D., born August 15, 1884; practices medicine at New Brunswick, N. J.; A.B., Princeton; M.D., Harvard. Author: "Case System of Teaching Hygiene in Public Schools." Son of Samuel John Haight II and Mary Ann (Hoffman) (both Illinois pioneers). Issue, one child:
    1. Mary Ann Haight, born March 2, 1929.
- (2) Austin Montgomery Purves, born Brooklyn, N. Y., October 28, 1854, died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, October 12, 1915. He attended the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. He entered the office of Edmund Randolph, noted financier. For some years Mr. Purves divided his time between this city and New York. He later became connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company and made his permanent residence here. He was with this company for more than thirty years, being vice-president for more than twenty years, and resigning upon his retirement from business in 1914. He was a member of the Union League many years; was deeply interested in the success of grand opera in this city and in painting and literature. His close friends were men and women noted in artistic circles, among whom were Maxfield Parrish, Poultney Bigelow, Joseph Pennell, Kenneth Graham, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (who dedicated a book to him), the Misses Violet Oakley, Jessie Willcox Smith, Elizabeth Shippen Greene, etc. He loved his home, the informal Sunday afternoons being a part of the social life of Philadelphia.

He married (1) Almy Augusta Stocker, born 1859, died 1893, daughter of John Clements and Katherine Myers (Hale) Stocker. By this marriage there were two children, Katherine and Alexander, both of whom died in infancy. He married (2), March 29, 1894, Betsey Preston Coleman, born December 8, 1869, daughter of John Addison and Ellen Clarissa (Holmes) Coleman, of Providence, R. I., and descendant of Thomas Coleman, who came from England to Boston in 1635. (Mrs. Purves divides her time between Paris and Philadelphia.)

By this marriage there were six children, as follows:

1. Ellen Christine Purves, born 1894, died 1895.
2. John Coleman Purves, born March 6, 1896; graduated, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; mechanical and civil engineer of Springfield, Mass. Married, June 24, 1922, Mary Temple Bradley, daughter of Eustace Anstruther and Anna Chapman (Leonard) Bradley. Issue:
  1. Rose Bradley Purves, born January 24, 1924.
  2. Anna Eustacia Purves, born September 12, 1926.
3. Edmund Randolph Purves, born June 20, 1897; graduate, University of Pennsylvania Architectural School, 1920. Member of the Board of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia;

of the City Parks Association; of the Architects' Building Corporation; vice-president. Architectural Alumni Society. University of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Managing Committee of the John Stewardson Memorial Scholarship in Architecture; president. Pennsylvania Association of Architects; vice-president. Philadelphia Chapter. American Institute of Architects; member American Institute of Architects; former instructor in architecture. School of Industrial Art. Served two and one-half years in A. E. F. in France; eighteen months' active service. Received Croix de Guerre and citation by French Government.

He married Mary Carroll Spencer. Resides Media, Pa., and has two children:

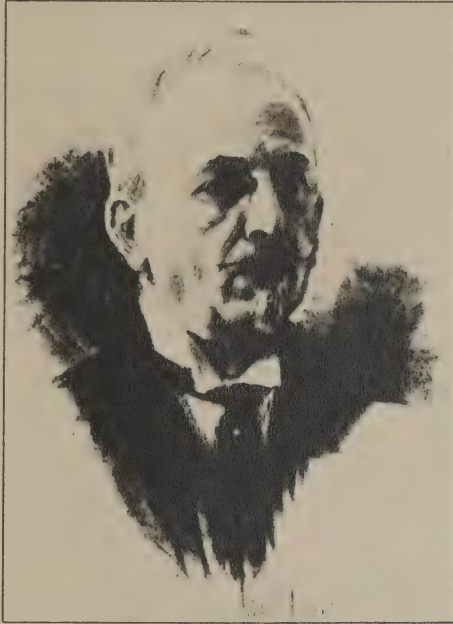
1. Edmund Spencer Purves, born January 6, 1928.
  2. Alan Carroll Purves, born December 14, 1931.
4. Austin Montgomery Purves, Jr., born December 31, 1900; well-known artist and head of Fine Arts Department, Cooper Union. Married Ellen Tybout Wood. Issue:
    1. Ellen Wood Purves, born April 14, 1927.
    2. Joan Purves, born July 27, 1928.
    3. Oliver Purves, born February 15, 1931.
  5. Dale Purves, born December 2, 1901; B.S. in M.E., University of Pennsylvania, 1924; industrialist; officer of John B. Stetson Company, of Philadelphia; married, February 27, 1933, Louise Ewing Allen. Resides Chestnut Hill. Issue:
    1. Louise Purves, born April 26, 1935.
    2. Dale Purves, Jr., born March 11, 1938.
  6. Pierre Marot Purves, born February 22, 1907; A.B., University of Pennsylvania; M.A., Princeton; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; archaeologist; faculty, University of Chicago Oriental Institute; married, May 6, 1939, Mary Cornelia Gage of Chicago. Resides Philadelphia, Pa.
- (3) Margaretta Dale Purves, born May 29, 1856, died, unmarried, April 28, 1932.
  - (4) Emma Benson Purves, born May 1, 1860, died November 2, 1936; married, 1889, Walter Murphy of Philadelphia; graduated A.B., Yale; attorney of Salt Lake City; died 1897. Issue, 3 children:
    1. Harold Purves Murphy, born July 9, 1890; B. S., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; chemical engineer; research, Electric Storage Battery Co., of Philadelphia. Married, 1918, Violet Evans. Issue, two children.
      1. Malcolm Purves Murphy, born 1920.
      2. Ann Evans Murphy, born 1925.
    2. Helen Benson Murphy, born April 7, 1893; graduated School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, 1914; Occupational Therapist in Army hospitals, 1921-30; in charge of O.T. in Pennsylvania General Hospital. Resides, unmarried, Philadelphia.
    3. Emma Maxwell Murphy, born January 12, 1895; graduate, Hygiene and Physical Education, Wellesley, 1914; M.A., University of Pennsylvania; teacher of physical education in Philadelphia Public Schools; unmarried.
  - (5) Alexander Purves, born, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 17, 1864; being obliged to earn his living, he had to forego a college education and be-

came in his early youth real estate officer of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia. He had a promising business career ahead of him, but when he was thirty-two years of age he decided to devote his life to the promotion of a better understanding between the white and negro races. He became treasurer and business manager of Hampton Institute (Hampton, Va.) and founded and became president of the Southern Improvement Company. The purpose of this company was to enable the negroes to throw off the oppressive mortgage system and to own their own homes. This undertaking proved a great success. He was a student of economics and wrote a number of articles which were published in various magazines. His untimely death—due to overwork—occurred in 1905 at the early age of forty, but many noteworthy accomplishments were crowded in the few years of his life, the results of which remain to this day.

Mr. Purves married, October 23, 1890, Helen Ogden, born December 10, 1868, daughter of Robert Curtis and Ellen (Lewis) Ogden. Mrs. Purves resides at Hampton, Va. Issue, two children:

1. Ruth Purves, born October 9, 1891, married Alfred Van Santvoord Olcott, of New York. Issue, three children:
    1. Alexander Purves Olcott, born August 10, 1916.
    2. Alfred Van Santvoord Olcott, Jr., born February 2, 1919.
    3. Helen Ogden Olcott, born December 16, 1922.
  2. Robert Ogden Purves, born February 15, 1895; treasurer, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; married, October 23, 1926, Marjorie Taylor, born July 22, 1896, daughter of Nathan A. and Florence (Supplee) Taylor. Issue, two children:
    1. Helen Ogden Purves, born March 21, 1932.
    2. Alexander Purves, born December 8, 1935.
- (6) Harriet Benson Purves, born November 21, 1870; married, October 11, 1900, Rev. Francis Palmer, born Baltimore, Md., January 10, 1866, died Jenkintown, Pa., October 26, 1928. Graduated A.B., Princeton, 1890 (cum laude, valedictorian, and Phi Beta Kappa); Princeton Theological Seminary, 1894. Served in four pastorates in California and in the East, combining with his church duties notable service in community life. Descended from New England ancestors who served their country in its early history, both with military service and financial support; from Barnabas Palmer, who came from Dublin, Ireland, to New Hampshire, in 1741; and from Aquila Chase, who came from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1639. (Mrs. Palmer resides at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.). Issue, three children:
1. Alexander Purves Palmer, born July 22, 1901; graduated Princeton, 1922; manager of Marine and Casualty Department of the insurance firm of Hare & Chase, of Philadelphia. Married, June 12, 1928, Madeleine (Daughtrey) Godfrey of Virginia.
  2. Francis Palmer, Jr., born August 24, 1906; graduated B.S., Lehigh University, 1929; business administration; investment counselor. Married, January 9, 1939, Mildred (Gray) Senior, of Philadelphia.
  3. Alan Maxwell Palmer, born March 16, 1908; graduated William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia; manager service department, central district at Cleveland, Ohio, for McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Married (1) October 10, 1931, Mary Clement Stocker Knowles, who died November 4, 1933; married (2) April 16, 1935, Elizabeth (Gray) Ostheimer.





HON. JOHN MARSHALL GEST  
1859-1934



ALEXANDER PURVES GEST  
1853-1938



WILLIAM PURVES GEST  
1861-1938





## GEST SECTION

Elizabeth Ann Purves, sister of Alexander Perot Purves, and the only daughter of Alexander and Lydia (Maxwell) Tybout Purves, born 1827, died 1916. She married, in 1852, John Barnard Gest, born November 4, 1823, died March 1, 1907; the son of John and Ann (Barnard) Gest; descendant of Henry Geste, who came from England in 1686 to Chester County, Pa.

John Barnard Gest, graduated University of Pennsylvania in 1844 and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession until 1873, when he became vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and, in 1890, president of the company, resigning in 1900. He was one of the founders of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania and a trustee from 1884 until his death.

They had four children: Alexander Purves Gest—of whom below; Lydia Maxwell Gest, who married G. Howard Freedley; John Marshall Gest and William Purves Gest—both of whom below.

Alexander Purves Gest, the eldest of the above four children, was born in Philadelphia, February 2, 1853. He entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1863 and, after completing the course, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania. Class of 1872. On completion of the junior year, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., graduating as civil engineer in 1874. In 1875 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Chief Engineers' Department and, after serving in various capacities, was appointed division engineer, successively, on the Monongahela, Pittsburgh and New York Divisions of the Pennsylvania, and division superintendent of the Bedford, Frederick and Belvidere Divisions. On the consolidation of the Belvidere and Amboy Divisions, in 1912, he was appointed to the newly created position of special agent, New Jersey Division, and in 1915 was appointed secretary of the Association of Transportation Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, serving in this position until his retirement on April 1, 1921. Author of "Engineering," etc.

He married, January 25, 1887, Kate K. McTighe, who died September 24, 1926. Issue, five children:

- (1) Elizabeth Anne Gest, born 1883.
- (2) Alexander Purves Gest, Jr., born 1890; B.S. in M.E., U. of Pa., 1912.
- (3) John Barnard Gest, born 1892; B.S. in M.E., U. of Pa., 1913; Attorney at Law.
- (4) Mary Thorpe Gest, born 1892.
- (5) Annette Eleanor Gest, born 1895; married Samuel R. T. Very.

John Marshall Gest, brother of Alexander Purves Gest, was born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1859. He prepared for college at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute; entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with degree of A.B., 1879; A.M., 1882; LL.D., 1930. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar, 1882, and practiced until 1911. Elected Judge of Orphans' Court, Philadelphia, July 1, 1911, re-elected, 1921, for ten years and again, 1931, for ten years. In 1932 there was an impromptu observance in his court of his completion of fifty years as a lawyer.

He was vice-provost, Law Academy; served as trustee, University of Pennsylvania, Free Library and Presbyterian Hospital, of Philadelphia; was chairman of the commission to codify and revise the law of decedents' estates, 1915-17, this commission reporting seven acts which were adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, June 7, 1917. Author: "Drawing Wills and Settlement of Estates in Pennsylvania," 1910; "The Lawyer in Literature," 1913; "Trial of Judge Bridlegoose," 1923; "The Old Yellow Book—Source of Browning's 'The Ring and the Book,'" 1925. Also numerous essays and addresses on legal and literary subjects. Member, American Philosophical Society, the American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Shakespeare Society, etc. He died November 30, 1934.

Judge Gest married, April 17, 1888, Emily Judson Baugh, daughter of Edwin Pugh and Louisa (Ralston) Baugh; descendant of Jacob Baugh, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, to America in 1729 and settled near Pottstown, Pa. They had two children, as follows:

- (1) Sydney Grier Gest, born September 30, 1896; graduated, University of Pennsylvania, 1919; Oxford University, 1923; member of the Philadelphia bar; entered diplomatic service; was vice-consul at Havana, Cuba; secretary in the diplomatic service; during World War served in Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines; awarded Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross. Married Maria Isabel Escobar.
- (2) Margaret Ralston Gest, born July 27, 1900.

William Purves Gest, younger brother of Judge John Marshall Gest, born, Philadelphia, February 27, 1861; received his preparatory education at Dr. John W. Fairies' Classical Institute; graduated, University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1880; LL.B., 1883; LL.D., 1932. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and entered the law offices of Bullitt and Dickson. Later he joined his brother, John Marshall Gest, with whom he remained until 1889, when he entered the service of the Fidelity Trust Company as assistant to his father. In 1891 he became assistant to the president, in 1900 vice-president and in 1915 president. In 1926 the Fidelity Trust Company and the Philadelphia Trust Company consolidated, forming the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, of which Mr. Gest became chairman of the board of directors.

Other business interests included directorships in the First National Bank, Insurance Company of North America, Alliance Insurance Company, Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh and New England Railroad Company, New Chester Water Company, Hazle Brook Coal Company, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia Traction Company, etc.

He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Union Benevolent Association, the Musical Fund Society; member, American Philosophical Society, American Academy Political and Social Sciences, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons Revolution, Franklin Institute, etc. He died January 12, 1939.

Mr. Gest married, November 15, 1894, Isabel Thorn Howell, daughter of William and Rebecca T. Howell. They had two children: Isabel Gest, who married Ellwood J. Rotan, of Philadelphia, and Lillian Gest.

1011  
4905





ROSENGARTEN





GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN  
1801-1890



ELIZABETH BENNET 1809-1885  
(MRS. GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN)



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN  
S.E. COR. 16<sup>TH</sup> AND CHESTNUT STS.  
(BUILT IN 1851)



SAMUEL G. ROSENGARTEN  
1827-1908



MITCHELL G. ROSENGARTEN  
1829-1898





## ROSENGARTEN

The first of that name to come to America was George David Rosengarten, born in Cassel, Hessen Cassel, Germany, June 30, 1801.

His family had been for many years bankers for the Electors, and the prosperity brought by the American War was all dissipated by the Wars of Napoleon and the Reign of Jerome in Cassel as King of Westphalia.

He came in 1819 to Philadelphia, with letters from Hope, the great Dutch Bankers, to leading merchants in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

On December 31, 1826, he married Elizabeth Bennet, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Bacher) Bennet, born in Hamburg, November 11, 1809, who had come to Philadelphia in 1819 with her parents, and whose mother, coming from Potsdam, was a cousin of the Mendelssohn and the Hertz families in Hamburg.

Educated in Cassel, on his arrival in Philadelphia, after spending a year in Holland, the original home of his mother, he engaged first in the wool business. In 1823, believing that there was a future for the industry, he purchased the interest of one of the partners of Seitler and Zeitler, who had associated themselves in the chemical business the previous year. One a Swiss, speaking only French, and the other a German, speaking only German, he had been called upon to adjust certain differences which had arisen between the two, owing to the fact that he spoke French as well as German, and in addition thereto possessed a knowledge of accounting, in which the two partners were woefully lacking; after a year the other partner retired and he became the sole proprietor. He, therefore, was one of the pioneers in the development of the chemical industry and was the first to produce a number of products in the fine chemical field hitherto not produced in America.

In 1840, under the firm name of Rosengarten & Denis, he took into partnership a young French Chemist, N. H. F. Denis, who had entered his employ in 1835, and who had been a student of the famous Robiquet of Paris. Upon the retirement of Denis in 1853, his two sons, Samuel and Mitchell, became his partners and the name of the firm was changed to Rosengarten & Sons, and from which he retired on January 1, 1879.

During his long business career, he took an active part in several public corporations and was a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Mechanics National Bank for many years. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the German Society, the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Club, to which he was elected in 1844, when the clubhouse was situated at 255 Walnut Street.

George David Rosengarten died in Philadelphia, March 18, 1890; his wife having died in Newport, R. I., 1885. They had nine children: Samuel G., Mitchell G., Julia, Fanny, Joseph G., Harry Bennet, Adolph George, Frank H., and Emma Sophia. Of these, Julia, born July 12, 1831, died October 18, 1840; and Fanny, born August 13, 1833, died January 22, 1925, unmarried. The other seven children are as follows:

Samuel G. Rosengarten, the eldest son and child of George D. Rosengarten, born November 8, 1827, after being educated in a private school entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from this institution in 1845 at the age of 17, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He thereupon sailed to Europe on a clipper ship and studied, first in Germany under the celebrated Chemist, Baron Von Liebig, and later at the University of Paris under Professor Rose, where during the Revolution of 1848 he was impressed into service as a soldier, but released in a few days on proving his American Citizenship. In the course of the Revolution he witnessed the sacking of the Tuileries Palace.

Returning to Philadelphia on one of the first transatlantic steamships, he entered his father's laboratory, and was admitted to partnership in 1853, finally retiring from active business in 1898. He never married, and died May 15, 1908.

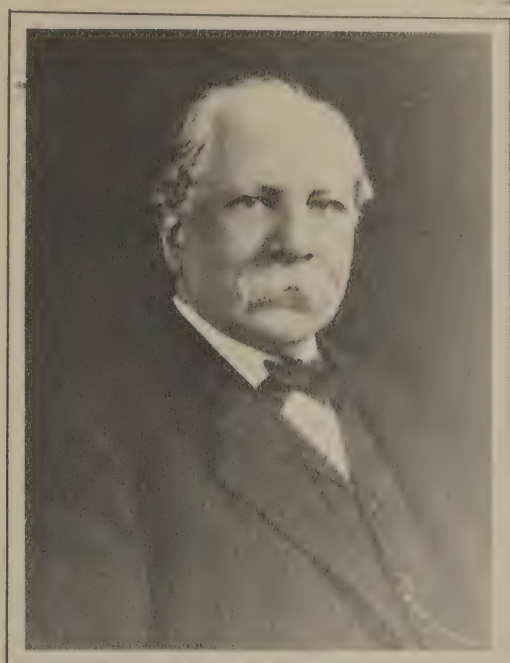
Mitchell G. Rosengarten, the second son and child of David D. Rosengarten, born September 10, 1829, received his elementary education at James' School, a private institution then located at Eleventh and Market Streets. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated at the age of 19. He then further pursued his studies in Chemistry in the Laboratory of Professors Martin Boye and James C. Booth, which was located at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets. Professor Boye was at that time regarded as the leading American authority in Chemistry. On completing the course, he began work in his father's laboratory, and after five years (1853) was admitted to the firm at the age of 26 years.

His wife, Emily Huntsman, of Flushing, L. I., whom he married August 11, 1868, was the great granddaughter of Samuel Neilson, an Irish patriot associated with Robert Emmet and who because of his activity on behalf of Irish freedom suffered imprisonment. Upon his liberation he then came to New York. He died May 19, 1898, and his wife May 27, 1900. They had five children, as follows: Alice Elizabeth, Katharine Emily, Mitchell George, Jr., Albert Huntsman, and Harold.

Alice Elizabeth Rosengarten, the oldest child, born April 29, 1869, died April 5, 1908, married, October 5, 1891, Dr. William Easterly Ashton,



MAJOR JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN  
1835-1921



HARRY BENNET ROSENGARTEN  
1837-1921



COLONEL ADOLPH G. ROSENGARTEN  
1838-1862



FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN  
1843-1923





and they had one child, Dorothy Ashton, born August 2, 1892, died April 2, 1893.

Katharine Emily Rosengarten, the second child of Mitchell Rosengarten, born March 28, 1871, died July 13, 1915, married April 25, 1895, Rev. Stuart Lawrence Tyson, and they had twelve children, as follows: Katherine Emily, born November 18, 1896; Stuart Mitchell Stephen, born March 1, 1898, killed July 19, 1918, near Dormans, France, Sergeant, Airplane Squadron 85, French Army; Paul Lawrence, born October 10, 1899; Edmund Herbert, born October 3, 1900; Philip Harold, born October 20, 1901, died December 27, 1937; Hugh Lawrence, born October 31, 1902; John, born January 4, 1904, married Natalie E. Hutchinson; Elizabeth Faith, born February 5, 1905; James, born April 4, 1906; Mark, born July 18, 1908, married Mary Virginia Barnes, born November 3, 1909, and they have three children, Michael, Rosemary and John; and Cyril, born March 23, 1911.

Mitchell G. Rosengarten, Jr., the third child of Mitchell G. Rosengarten, born June 15, 1873; member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; married July 26, 1898, Frances Morton McCullough. They had one child, Margaret Logan, born November 25, 1901, died July 3, 1929, married Warner J. Banes and had issue, two children.

Albert Huntsman Rosengarten, the fourth child of Mitchell G. Rosengarten, born March 27, 1876, died January 21, 1911; member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; married March 31, 1902, Mary Dobson Jeffries. They had two children: Albert H., born June 24, 1903, married December 15, 1934, Eva Khayatt, and they have one child, Albert Khayatt, born November 17, 1935; and Mitchell George, born January 26, 1906, died February 27, 1912.

Harold Rosengarten, the fifth and the youngest child of Mitchell G. Rosengarten, born July 18, 1880, died February 8, 1934; was member Select Councils City of Philadelphia; 2nd Lieutenant, Remount Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., World War, May-December 1918; married April 27, 1903, Amanda Jeffries. They had one child, Thomas Jeffries, born November 12, 1904.

Joseph G. Rosengarten, the third son and fifth child of George D. Rosengarten, born July 14, 1835, was prepared for college, first at James' School in Philadelphia, then at boarding school in York, Pennsylvania, conducted by the Rev. Charles West Thomson, and then at the old Academy in Philadelphia, the principal of the school being Dr. S. B. Wylie Crawford. Entering the College Department at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1852 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1855.

He studied law in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, his preceptor being Henry M. Phillips, a leader first of the Criminal Bar and later in the Civil Courts, and after a year's study at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he attended lectures by van Gerow on Roman Law, Hausser on history, and others, he was admitted to the Philadelphia

Bar in 1856.

Shortly after his return from Europe, while on an annual inspection trip of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which his father was a member, and returning by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the train was stopped at Harper's Ferry. Leaving the train and ascending the hill, he saw the Armory, heard the first hostile shot, helped carry off the first man killed, Colonel Turner, was then arrested, taken to Charleston, lodged in jail, was finally released on an appeal to Governor Wise of Virginia, who had by that time reached the scene of action. Later on he wrote an account of the John Brown Raid and of Harper's Ferry, which was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* in its issue of June, 1865.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, with the help of the late Charles E. Etting, he recruited a Company, which was consolidated with a quota raised by Captain T. Elwood Zell, and of which Zell was made Captain; Rosengarten, First Lieutenant; Etting, Second Lieutenant; and which became a part of the Regiment known as the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded first by Colonel Chapman Biddle and later by his cousin, Colonel Alexander Biddle. The service of the Regiment included the duty of guarding Washington after Second Bull Run. The Division to which it was attached was at Antietam, then at Fredericksburg, where under an appalling fire the Color Bearers were shot down and the Colors picked up by him and brought to Headquarters in safety. Colonel Biddle made a special report, and upon General Meade's endorsement to General Reynolds he was appointed Ordnance Officer and A. D. C. to General Reynolds. Then after the Chancellorsville Campaign and "Mud March," began the Gettysburg Campaign, where General Reynolds was killed, and he was one of those who carried General Reynolds from the Battlefield.

In 1904 the Republic of France decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor because of his influence in fostering American interest in French Culture, and he was the first President of the Alliance Francaise in Philadelphia, and was instrumental in making possible the erection of the statue of General Comte de Rochambeau erected at Vendome in France.

In 1896 he was elected Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, on which Board he served for twenty-two years. He was president of the College Alumni Society from 1895 to 1905, and for many year was President of the University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. In 1906 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1891, he always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of this venerable institution, and was one of its counselors. To its publications he likewise made frequent contributions, and was elected by the Society to prepare memoirs of such distinguished members as the late Rev. William H. Furness, Henry Coppee, and J. Seargent Price.

He also served as President of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and



of the House of Refuge; Vice-President of the Society for Promotion of Social Science; and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; The Historical Society of Passy; the Wistar Club; Philobiblon Society; and for many years a member of the Philadelphia Club and Union League. Also Solicitor of the German Hospital.

He delivered many addresses before literary and charitable organizations and assemblies, notable among them being "The Life and Public Services of General John F. Reynolds," before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

His writings included "The German Soldiers in Wars of the United States," "The Sources of German-American History," "The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence," "American History from German Archives," "Franklin's Bagatelles" and "Popp's Journal," a German officer's diary of his experiences in the British Army in the Revolution. He died January 14, 1921.

Harry Bennet Rosengarten, the fourth son and sixth child of George D. Rosengarten, born February 16, 1837, after receiving his education at a private school conducted by Dr. S. B. Wylie Crawford, entered the counting house of his father's laboratory at the age of 16. He was admitted to the firm in 1860, and finally, upon the death of one and retirement of two of his brothers in 1898, who then constituted the firm, became the Senior partner in association with his two sons, George D., Jr., and Adolph G.

Incorporating the business in 1901, he became the President of Rosengarten & Sons, Inc., and when this Company purchased the assets of the firm of Powers & Weightman on January 1, 1905, a chemical concern which had been a competitor in this business since the founding of the Rosengarten firm in 1822, remained at the head of the Company, which assumed the name of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., until his death, February 19, 1921.

After an active business career covering a period of sixty-eight years, he was dean of the Chemical Industry in America, having during this long period witnessed astounding changes in the development of the industry. He died February 19, 1921.

Harry Bennet Rosengarten married, April 15, 1868, Clara Johanna Knorr, who died December 21, 1922. They had seven children, as follows: George D., Adolph G., Clara Augusta, Harry G., Joseph G., Jr., Frederic, and Arminia C. Of these, Harry G. died December 14, 1881, age eight years. The other six children, all of whom married with the exception of Joseph G., Jr., are as follows:

George David Rosengarten, the eldest son of Harry B. Rosengarten, was born in Philadelphia, February 12, 1869, died February 24, 1936. He was educated at The Faires Classical Institute (1881); and the University of Pennsylvania, Art's Department, 1886; Science 1888, graduating B.S. 1890. Received the degree of Ph.D., University of Jena, 1892. Vice-



president of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., one time a director of the Philadelphia National Bank. Member of the Commission of Revision, U. S. Pharmacopoeia; Fellow, American Association Advancement of Science; member of American Chemical Association (President 1927); American Institute of Chemical Engineers (President 1915-17); American Chemical Society (Chairman Industrial Division 1911-12, Councilor-at-Large 1915-22, Director 1919-27, member Executive Committee, Chairman Endowment Committee); American Philosophical Society; Trustee, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1922; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Electro-Chemical Society; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Pharmaceutical Association; Franklin Institute (member Board of Managers since 1912); Society Chemical Industry and Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

George D. Rosengarten married, April 23, 1895, Susan Elizabeth Wright.

Adolph G. Rosengarten, the second son and child of Harry B. and Clara J. (Knorr) Rosengarten, was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1870. He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute (1881), and other preparatory schools, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, graduated in June, 1892, after taking a course in chemistry in the Towne Scientific School, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He entered the firm of Rosengarten & Sons in October, 1892, becoming a partner of the concern in 1898. On the incorporation of the business in 1901, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, continuing as such until January 1, 1905, when the Company took over the plant and assets of Powers & Weightman, changing the name to the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; at that time he was elected to the office of Treasurer. He was elected Vice-President of the Company in 1917, and President in 1921, which position he held until the Corporation merged its business with Merck & Co., Inc., on July 1, 1927.

He was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from 1893 to 1903, and United States Volunteers from April to November, 1898, serving with the same in the Porto Rico expedition during the Spanish-American War. In the world War he served with the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C., during the year 1918, as Chief of the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section, Chemical Division of the U. S. War Industries Board.

He is a Director of the Philadelphia National Bank, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, Philadelphia Zoological Society, Merck & Co., Inc., and the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; Trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, Hereditary Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the American Chemical Society, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and Trustee and President of the Lankenau Hospital.

Adolph G. Rosengarten married, April 30, 1901, Christine Penrose, daughter of Walter Elliot Penrose, and has two children, Adolph G., Jr., born May 23, 1905, and Emily Penrose, born November 14, 1909. Adolph G. Rosengarten, Jr., was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, 1923; Princeton University, 1927; Law School, University of Pennsylvania, 1930. He married, June 10, 1933, Janet C. Newlin, daughter of Dr. Arthur Newlin, of Philadelphia. Emily Penrose Rosengarten married, June 12, 1935, Samuel Goodman, and has two children, Christine Penrose Goodman, born February 10, 1937, and Edward Trotter Goodman, born April 17, 1939.

Clara Augusta Rosengarten, the third child and eldest daughter of Harry B. Rosengarten, was born July 8, 1871, and married February 3, 1893, Lewis Neilson. Issue, two children: Harry Rosengarten Neilson, born December 6, 1894, married Alberta Reath, died September 18, 1933. Issue, three children; and Sarah Claypoole Neilson, born March 28, 1897, married Crawford Clark Madeira, Second Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Cavalry, issue, three children.

Joseph G. Rosengarten, Jr., unmarried, the fifth child of Harry B. and Clara J. (Knorr) Rosengarten, was born in Philadelphia on Mary 30, 1875. He was educated at the William Penn Charter School and graduated from Princeton University in June, 1896, with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He has been associated with his brothers in the business of Rosengarten & Sons, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., and now Merck & Co., Inc.

Frederic Rosengarten, the sixth child of Harry B. and Clara J. (Knorr) Rosengarten was born in Philadelphia, February 24, 1877. He was educated at the William Penn Charter and other preparatory schools, and graduated from Princeton University in June, 1899, with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. After studying abroad for two years, he entered the business of Rosengarten & Sons, and later became Chairman of the Board of Merck & Co., Inc., Successors to Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. He is a Director of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy & Biology, member of the Board of Trustees of the Chestnut Hill Hospital, and was for many years a Trustee of the Franklin Institute.

Frederic Rosengarten married, September 14, 1910, Emeline Marion Sims, daughter of John Clark and Grace Sims. Issue, two children: Marion Sims, born September 21, 1913, educated at Shady Hill and Springside Schools, Chestnut Hill, and Chateau Saint-Victor, Tours, France, a member of the Junior League, married December 18, 1937, Morris Wistar Stroud III, and they have one child, Janet Cuyler Stroud, born March 22, 1939; and Frederic, Jr., born October 4, 1916, educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Princeton University.

Arminia C. Rosengarten, the seventh and the youngest child of Harry B. Rosengarten, was born September 15, 1878, died April 24, 1937; married first, January 29, 1902, Malcolm MacLeod, and secondly, June 10,



1915, William Wallace Atterbury, who died September 20, 1935. By the first marriage there were four children and by the second marriage there was one child, as follows: Elizabeth MacLeod, born September 9, 1904, married first, James A. Connelly, Jr., and secondly, January 6, 1936, Walter Winchester Keith, issue two children, first marriage; Malcolm MacLeod, born February 20, 1907, married February 6, 1937, Ellen A. Hardies; Norman MacLeod, born February 20, 1907, died September 16, 1907; George R. MacLeod, born March 22, 1912, married June 29, 1935, Susannah Leyman, and they had one child, Susannah Leyman, born July 23, 1938; and William Wallace Atterbury, Jr., born April 1, 1916. The name of the surviving three MacLeod children by the first marriage was legally changed to Atterbury.

Adolph G. Rosengarten, the fifth son and the seventh child of George D. Rosengarten, born December 9, 1838, was killed in action near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 29, 1862, on his twenty-fourth birthday.

At the time of his death he was the Senior Major of the Anderson Cavalry, and in command of that portion of the Regiment which went into the battle; he fell at the head of his command, in the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, on the eve of the Battle of Stone River.

He was born in Philadelphia and educated there until he was sixteen years old; he was then sent to Germany, and remained in Europe three years, to complete his studies in chemistry. Full of energy and vigor, he pursued his professional course diligently, and gave the best proof of success by the active, working career to which he devoted himself immediately on his return to Philadelphia.

His practice of all manly sports at home had fitted him for the thorough enjoyment of outdoor life abroad, and in a number of excursions on foot in the Hartz, on the Rhine, through the Black Forests, over Switzerland and into Lombardy, he gained an intimate knowledge of men and things that made him stronger than ever in the love of his own country.

While devoting himself industriously and ambitiously to his business, he wisely gave a fair share of his time to active outdoor sports, and was a leading spirit in the cricket field and on the river, boating, swimming, and skating, strengthening himself by these and kindred exercises into graceful and noble manhood.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he saw the necessity of an earnest preparation for the new life of the country, and spent much time in acquiring as thoroughly and as rapidly as possible, both theoretical and practical knowledge of military matters. Joining a Militia Company, he soon fitted himself for and became an active instructor, as well as a delight student in Artillery and Infantry tactics, and in discipline and training.

Early in the Fall of 1861 he took part in organizing a picked body of about one hundred men, chosen carefully from different parts of Pennsylvania, which was offered to and accepted by General Robert Anderson, for special duty, in his new command in Kentucky. Under the name of the

"Anderson Troop" the company was assembled at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., drilled there by Sergeants of the Regular Army, and early in December reported for duty to Major General Buell in command, at Louisville, where he had replaced General Anderson.

On the 28th of October, Rosengarten was made Orderly Sergeant, and distinguished even beyond his comrades by zeal and industry; on the recommendation of General Buell, and of his Chief of Staff, Col. Fry, he was commissioned in May, 1862, Lieutenant in a Kentucky Regiment, and was assigned to duty and remained with the Troop in that capacity, until he was promoted (October, 1862) Senior Major of the Regiment which was added to the old Troop.

The Anderson Troop was a body of men quite above the average, both in their education and home standing, and in their steady good conduct and usefulness in the field. At the outset of the campaign in Kentucky it was almost impossible to find, for Headquarters duties, men with knowledge and training for the peculiar condition of affairs in that state. In this Troop, General Buell found just what was wanted, and he has put on record his sense of its fitness for the duty assigned to it. From the rough, hard, unceasing work of vedettes and orderlies to the delicate and responsible duty of Aides in the Field, of Clerks in the Adjutant's Office, or in any of the Bureaus at Headquarters, selection could always be made in the Troop, and for this Rosengarten had peculiar tact and success.

In the summer of 1862, when Headquarters were at Huntsville, Ala., the captain of the Troop was ordered to Pennsylvania to recruit two Squadrons, to add to the strength of the force, and Rosengarten was left in command. Instead of a Battalion, a Regiment was raised, but before it left for the West, it was sent to the field during the Antietam Campaign, and the Colonel was taken prisoner; there was therefore much delay and some disorder in their subsequent movements, and the Regiment did not reach Louisville until late in November.

During all this time Lt. Rosengarten was on duty at the Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, with the old Troop, which had been retained in its original capacity by General Buell, and by his successor, General Rosecrans.

Having been commissioned Senior Major, he joined the Regiment on its arrival at Louisville and began at once to devote his entire energy and his best efforts to fit it for the field. Leaving Louisville early in December, in obedience to orders to take the field at once, they reached Nashville, after a hard march, on Christmas Day, and reported for duty; they were sent directly to the front, and brigaded in a Division of Cavalry, forming part of a Reserve led by General Stanley in person; in his report that officer says: "On the morning of the 26th, our Cavalry first encountered the enemy; fighting continued from ten o'clock until evening; the Anderson Cavalry behaved gallantly; the conduct of Majors Rosengarten and Ward was most heroic;" and "on the 29th the Anderson Cavalry behaved most gallantly, pushing at full charge upon the enemy for six miles; having dispersed the Rebel Cavalry, they fell upon two regiments of Rebel Infantry



in ambush, and after a gallant struggle, were compelled to retire, with the loss of Major Rosengarten and six men killed, and the brave Major Ward and five men desperately wounded." With the loss of these two most gallant officers, the spirit of the 'Anderson Troop,' which gave such full promise, seems to have died out, and I have not been able to get any duty out of them since."

Both General Rosecrans and General Stanley put upon record their sense of the services of Major Rosengarten and of their sorrow and sympathy in his death; other public acknowledgment of his merit as a soldier and as a man was made through various channels, and there has not often been such heartfelt expression of grief and regret for the death of one so young.

In July, 1868, President Johnson, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, conferred upon Adolph G. Rosengarten the rank of Colonel by Brevet, to rank as such from the 29th day of December, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, where he was killed.

Frank H. Rosengarten, the sixth son and the eighth child of George D. Rosengarten, was born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1843. He received his early education in the Faires Classical Institute (1856). During the Civil War he served in Landis' Battery at the time of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

After the close of the war he visited Germany, taking up the study of chemistry. After two years he returned to Philadelphia and became associated with his father's firm, Rosengarten & Sons, and was admitted to partnership in 1879. He died May 7, 1923.

Frank H. Rosengarten, married March 5, 1873, Mary D. Richardson, born March 14, 1846, died October 29, 1913, author of "Eight Journeys Abroad." They had two children: J. Clifford and Samuel Richardson. The latter was born December 3, 1876. He was educated at William Penn Charter School; University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1897; graduated from the Law School in 1900. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1900 and died June 20, 1926, unmarried.

J. Clifford Rosengarten, the eldest son, was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1874, and died July 9, 1938. He attended the Faires Classical Institute from 1882 to 1886, later going to Penn Charter School, from which he graduated in 1890, then to the University of Pennsylvania, in the Class of 1894, College, graduated from the Law Department in 1897.

He served as a volunteer with the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, participating in the Porto Rico campaign during the Spanish-American War, 1898, and was a member of the United States Geological Survey, 1902-03, and of the Philadelphia & Western Electric Railway, 1904-13. During the World War he was First Sergeant for nearly two years, then Second Lieutenant in the Courier Service.

J. Clifford Rosengarten, married January 19, 1926, Mrs. Ralph McKittrick (nee Emily C. Wickham), of St. Louis.

Emma Sophia Rosengarten, the ninth and the youngest child of George D. Rosengarten, was born November 15, 1847, and died June 20, 1911. She married November 24, 1869, Charles P. Sinnickson, of the old Philadelphia family of that name, whose history appears elsewhere in this series. They had six children: Caroline Perry, Elizabeth Rosengarten, Charles, George Rosengarten, DeWitt Clinton, and Fanny Rosengarten. Of these, DeWitt Clinton Sinnickson, born October 11, 1877, died December 22, 1877. The other five children, all of whom married, are as follows:

Caroline Perry Sinnickson, born August 27, 1870, married, January 29, 1908, Lieutenant Colonel Offley Bohun S. F. Shore, D.S.O. 18th (P.W. O.), Tiwana Lancers, Indian (British) Army (now deceased); no issue. Elizabeth Rosengarten Sinnickson, born November 10, 1871, married September 10, 1917, George A. Saportas, who died ~~July 18~~, 1934; no issue. Charles Sinnickson, born August 19, 1873, married, October 31, 1903, Rebecca Miller Wallace; issue, two children: Priscilla, born January 1, 1909, and Charles, born August 12, 1922. George Rosengarten Sinnickson, born December 24, 1874, died ~~May 20~~, 1934; married, October 14, 1908, Mary Louise Lippitt; issue, three children; Louise Lippitt, born July 9, 1909; Andrew, born February 25, 1911; and Marie Frances, born May 26, 1915. Fanny Rosengarten Sinnickson, born September 17, 1885, married April 7, 1920, Thomas Harvey Dougherty, Jr., who died July 21, 1938; issue, two children.





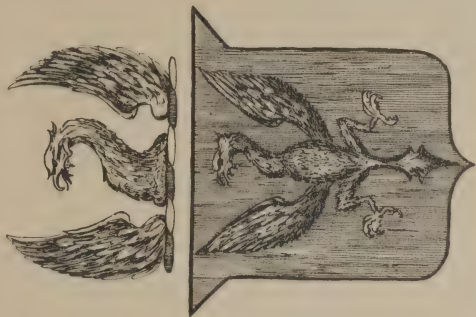




TAYLOR



Hayes-Taylor.



Holder.







## THE TAYLOR FAMILY

Roland Leslie Taylor, the head of the family, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1868, the third of the five children of I. Jones and Elizabeth Anne (Alkins) Taylor.

Mr. Taylor married, January 27, 1897, Anita May Steinmetz, born May 9, 1874, died February 21, 1938; youngest of the ten children of John and Frances Morris (Janney) Steinmetz.

(The JANNEY and STEINMETZ histories will be found elsewhere in this volume.)

The Taylor family went from England to Barbados, British West Indies, about 1650, holding sugar estates in the Island thereafter, but spending much time in England, where their children were educated.

John Taylor, of England and Barbados, the colonist of 1650, who married, in England, Sarah Burnham, was the ancestor of this family in America.

The succeeding generations were headed by Bryan, Robert and John, the latter the great-great-grandfather of Roland Leslie Taylor.

This John Taylor married, in 1764, Eliza Alleyne, thereby uniting two of the oldest families of Barbados, the Alleynes having also been among the first to invest in sugar estates, and to take an important part in the development and government of the Island.

Henry Alleyne Taylor, only son of John and Eliza (Alleyne) Taylor, married, in 1791, Deborah Spooner. Of their eleven children, the fifth was Zachariah Howard, the first of the family to come to America.

Zachariah Howard Taylor was born March 11, 1800, and died, in Philadelphia, July 6, 1859. Like his forefathers, he lived on his sugar estates, sending his children to England to be educated, until, in 1844, he came to the United States, making his home thereafter in Philadelphia. He married, January 10, 1822, Elizabeth Ann Rawlins: there were nine children, of whom Israel Jones was the seventh.

I. Jones Taylor was born September 12, 1834, and died October 15, 1929. He was in the insurance business and was a talented musician. He married, January 24, 1864, Elisabeth Anne Alkins, born November 11, 1843, died July 26, 1891, the daughter of George and Mary Drayton (Holder) Alkins, also of English ancestry in Barbados and Philadelphia.

I. Jones and Elisabeth Anne (Alkins) Taylor had five children, Howard Drayton, Percy, Roland Leslie, Mabel Page and Emily Goddard Taylor.

On his Mother's side, Roland Leslie Taylor is descended from the Holders of Holderness, the Cambridgeshire branch, who trace their genealogy back to 500 A. D., and also from the Drayton and Goddard families.

Roland Leslie Taylor was educated in Philadelphia, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Maryville College, Tennessee. In 1891 he entered the Trust Department of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia: he was elected Assistant Secretary, February 7, 1901. On June 13, 1906, he was elected Vice-President of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, and later, its President, holding that office until December 1911, when he became a member of the banking house of William A. Read and Company, internationally known bankers.

Mr. Taylor's activities are many and varied, in both commercial and charitable circles. He founded the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, and is Chairman of the Board of Directors: Governor of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; Trustee and President of the Fairmount Park Art Association; Treasurer of the Children's Seashore House at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Trustee of the Church Farm School at Glen Lock, Penna., and a Founder and Director of the Penn Athletic Club.

Mr. Taylor served eleven years with the Pennsylvania Naval Militia, first as a seaman, then through the successive grades of Petty Officers and Warrant Officers to the rank of Lieutenant, Senior Grade.

He is a member of the Racquet Club, of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and of the University Club and of the Philadelphia Art Alliance. He resides in Gwynedd Valley, Penna.

Mrs. Roland Leslie Taylor was a member of the Acorn Club, of the Cosmopolitan Club, of the Emergency Aid and of the Society of Colonial Dames. She was active in relief work during all of the World War, and especially so in the affairs of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania.

The Emergency Aid's tribute to Mrs. Taylor, which follows, expresses the value in which her work was held by her associates.

#### "IN MEMORIAM

"In the death of Mrs. Roland L. Taylor, the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania has lost a valuable and much loved member.

"Mrs. Taylor brought to the Executive Committee an inspiring and challenging spirit when she took up the organization and administration of the Emergency Aid Food Brigade. Under her efficient and encouraging leadership, the idea of a penny-a-meal plan to provide milk for undernourished children became a forceful reality, and, as a result of her expansion of the idea, the Emergency Aid Food Brigade stands now as a major activity of this organization, sending comfort and health each month to hundreds of undernourished children and adults who owe their improved physical condition to this important supplemental food.



ANITA MAY (STEINMETZ) TAYLOR  
1874-1938



ROLAND LESLIE TAYLOR  
1868-





"It was Mrs. Taylor, acting as 'Colonel,' who personally enlisted hundreds of men and women, both members of the Emergency Aid and others, as privates in the Food Brigade, and appointed Lieutenant Colonels, Captains and Majors to serve under her, with the result that this army has, since November, 1932, collected and disbursed \$36,175.02. The Emergency Aid Food Brigade is a living memorial to Mrs. Taylor.

"Although the Food Brigade was Mrs. Taylor's chief interest, she generously and loyally supported all of the Emergency Aid's projects, and the organization has lost a devoted member and enthusiastic supporter."

Roland Leslie and Anita May (Steinmetz) Taylor had three children:

Anita Marjory, born November 26, 1897,

Elizabeth Anne, born August 18, 1901, and

Roland Leslie, Jr., who was born December 8, 1905, and died February 20, 1911.

Anita Marjory Taylor, married, June 16, 1920, Gordon Alward Hardwick. Their children are:

Gordon Alward Hardwick, Jr., born February 26, 1921,

Anita Marjory Hardwick, born June 19, 1923,

Taylor Hardwick, born July 15, 1926, and

Charles Arthur Hardwick, born May 24, 1928.

Elisabeth Anne Taylor, married, June 16, 1923, William Newbold Ely, Jr. Their children are:

Roland Taylor Ely, born September 27, 1924,

William Newbold Ely, III, born January 24, 1927, and

Donald Ely, born January 18, 1929.







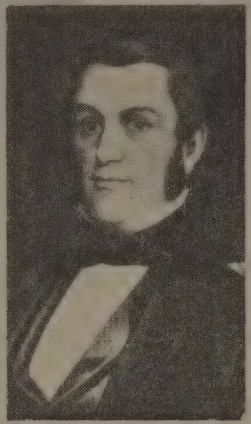


WALTON





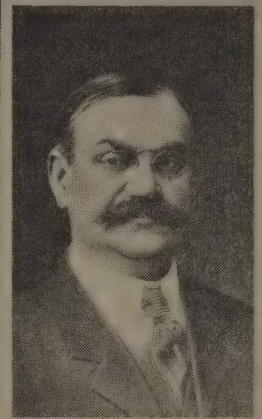




JOSEPH WALTON  
1804 - 1876



WALTON



CHARLES SPITTALL WALTON  
1862 - 1916



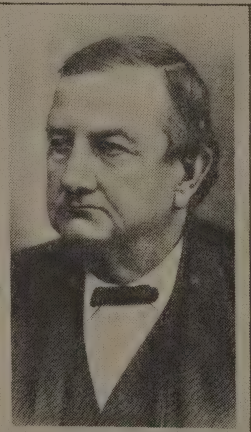
THOMAS ENGLAND WALTON  
1888 -



CHARLES SPITTALL WALTON, JR.  
1893 -



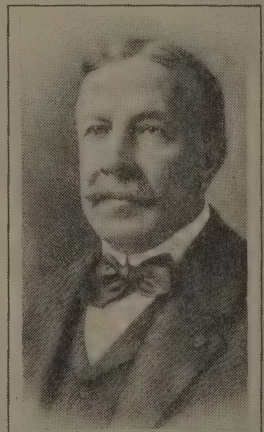
JOSEPH WILLIAM WALTON  
1903 -



JAMES ENGLAND  
1810 - 1881



England



THOMAS YOUNG ENGLAND  
1837 - 1906

## W A L T O N

The English Gazetteer mentions more than thirty parishes and places by the name of Walton; and there are several in Scotland.

The name seems to suggest a dwelling built of stone in place of wood; that is, Wall and Town.

The name appears as far back as 1379, when we find in the records the name of Alicia de Walton; again 1415, the names of William de Walton and John de Walton; and in 1578, the marriage is recorded of Hugh Walton and Margaret Woulerrye.

The name of Walton frequently occurs in Besse's Account of the Sufferings of Friends in England, published about 1751.

A letter from Oxhill Rectory, Kineton, Warwickshire, England, dated October 1, 1913, indicates that the Walton family originated at Walton in Warwickshire, or the adjoining county of Gloucester.

The first of this family of whom we have record is Thomas Walton of the parish of Oxhill in Warwickshire, England, whose will was proved in October, 1593. His son was William of the same parish, and the latter's son was Thomas of Oxhill, where he was baptized, April 20, 1602.

William Walton, the son of Thomas, and the progenitor of the Walton family of Byberry, several of whose descendants migrated to the Great Swamp and other parts of Bucks County, was a resident of Oxhill, Warwickshire, England, where he was baptized August 19, 1629. Together with Joseph Hunt of Stratford-upon-Avon, and William Hunt of Radway, all of the county of Warwick, he purchased of Edward Billynge of London, by deeds of lease and release, dated 9 mo. 22 and 23, 1682, a one-tenth share of the Proprietary of West Jersey, and by virtue of this deed a tract of land was laid out to him in Gloucester County, New Jersey. He married September 30, 1657, Alice Martin. By his will executed in 1704 he devised his interest in the New Jersey lands to his four sons, Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William, all of whom were then residents of Philadelphia County.



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The date of the arrival of the four Walton brothers in Pennsylvania and their subsequent settlement in Byberry Township has been very erroneously given by their different biographers, that date being fixed by some as early as 1675. We learn from a communication made by Benjamin Kite to Robert Vaux, that the Walton family settled within the limits of Byberry in the year 1675, seven years before Penn arrived in America. If they had located in Byberry at that date, and taken up land there, their names would have appeared upon Holme's map of 1681-1690. It does not so appear, and the records show that they made their first purchases of land of Thomas Fairman (100 acres each, see Deed Book E2—Vol. V pp. 385-86-87-88—Philadelphia Recorder's Office) on 10 mo. 1, 1688. They landed at New Castle, Del. prior to 1682 and probably arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682, or 1683. These dates are indicated by a letter written by Nathaniel, the eldest of the brothers, to his youngest brother William, dated October 7, 1713, in which he reminds his brother that he had paid his passage from England and that he claimed interest on this payment for thirty years and upwards.

A letter, now at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by Edwin Mac Minn to "Mr. Walton," contains the following statements: "As early as 1675, four brothers, Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William Walton from Byberry, England, came to New Castle and walked to a place which they settled and called Byberry. They lived in a cave covered with bark for months. Two of them returned to New Castle and carried to their home a bushel of seed wheat." "In 1694, Daniel Walton and John Carver bought of Henry English of Byberry an acre of land upon which the Quakers built a Meeting House and established a burial ground."

The Walton brothers gave to the place the name of Byberry in honor of their native town, near Bristol, in England. At this Byberry, Henry VIII, erected a royal palace and lived there during a portion of his reign. "By" in old English meant to build up or a building up. "Berry" in old English meant town.

They arrived, as mentioned above, at New Castle, from England early in 1675, provided with axes, hoes, etc., ready for making a settlement in the wilderness. From New Castle they proceeded along the Delaware in search of a place and carried their whole stock of utensils, provisions, etc., on their backs. After some time spent in examining the country, they arrived at the Poquessing Creek and determined to make a settlement near the banks of that stream. Having neither the time nor means for erecting a dwelling, they dug a cave in which they resided for several months, while they proceeded to prepare the land for crops. These caves were dug in the ground to the depth of about three feet, the roofs were formed of timber, limbs of trees, etc., and were usually covered with sod or bark, the chimneys being built of stone mortared with clay. The Indians, with whom they were very friendly, taught them how to construct these caves.

Nathaniel Walton, the eldest of the four brothers, born 1656, died March 31, 1733. He, like his brothers, was a member of the Society of Friends, but he became a friend and disciple of George Keith, and joined with him in his schism against Friends in 1692, and adhering to him after he was disowned, lost his membership in the Society, and became a member of the Baptist Church. He remained in Byberry, eventually acquiring the whole 400 acres purchased by the brothers, the other three brothers having removed to Moreland and other points to the northward

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in Bucks and Philadelphia Counties. We are not especially concerned with his descendants as none of them settled in the Great Swamp so far as can be ascertained. However just a few words regarding his marriage.

He married in Philadelphia, November 26, 1685, Martha Bownall, and they had two children, Nathaniel and Benjamin. Nathaniel, the elder of the two children, died in 1784. He had two children, Boaz and Joseph. Boaz Walton settled on a large tract north of the Blue Mountains, in what was then Northampton County. Benjamin Walton, brother of Nathaniel, took a conspicuous part in the American Revolution as described below.

Byberry and the adjoining townships, although never the scene of any Revolutionary battle, if we except that at Hatborough, yet were, during that period, closely connected with the war. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, the country between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers was the scene of active guerrilla warfare. On January 13, 1778, the British entered Moreland, Byberry and Bensalem, and captured several American soldiers. On February 14, General Lacey was surprised by the British and many of his men taken prisoners, among whom were Gunning Bedford, Master of the Commissary Department of the Army, Major John Snyder, and Lieut. Benjamin Walton. The latter, the son of Benjamin, the son of Nathaniel, as mentioned above, was called "Black Ben." He was a rigid Whig during the Revolution and was 1st Lieut. in Col. McVaugh's Pa. Regiment, May 11, 1777.

Thomas Walton, the second of the four brothers, married Dec. 24, 1689, Priscilla Hunn of Philadelphia, and soon after his marriage located on the Horsham Road, in the Manor of Moreland, where he seems to have resided all his life. He died in 1758, at a very advanced age, probably 100 years. He left several children of whom we have very little record. Among these were John and Thomas. The latter, Thomas Walton, born 1693, became a preacher of the Society of Friends, and is said to have walked from his residence in Moreland to Byberry Meeting, a distance of five miles, in order to preach when they had no other regular minister. He died unmarried 1 mo. 31, 1777. One branch of the Walton family which was connected with the Richland family, is descended from Thomas Walton, Sr.

This Thomas Walton, Sr., held office of "Overseer." His duty was to watch the youth of the community and see to their "orderly walking."

William Walton, the youngest of the four brothers, who was probably a minor on his arrival in Pennsylvania, married 4 mo. 20, 1689, Sarah Howell. He remained in Byberry and was a preacher of Byberry Meeting, and travelled in that service to distant points. He was the first approved minister we hear of at Byberry, and was at the head of the meeting for many years, and until his death. He died December 9, 1736-37, and left ten children, most of whom migrated to Warminster, Warwick and Buckingham in Bucks County, and to the neighborhood of Horsham in Montgomery County. His descendants are now widely scattered, but a greater proportion of them probably retained membership in the Society of Friends than the descendants of his brothers. His grandchildren and those of this brother Daniel intermarried.

William and Sarah (Howell) Walton had ten children as follows: (1) Rachel. (2) Isaac, who married and had three children, William, Jacob and Isaac. (3) Jeremiah, of whom below. (4) Jacob. (5) Sarah.



(6) William, who died unmarried. (7) Abel, married Rebecca, daughter of Harry Walmsley and lived near Somerton, where he died Dec. 25, 1771, and left three children, Abel, Harry and William. (8) Job, who sometimes preached at Byberry, and was an overseer of the poor, as Byberry and Moreland maintained their own poor. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, and died April 16, 1784, leaving eight children, Isaac, Sarah, Job, Isaiah, Thomas, Mary, William and Elijah. Of these, Sarah Walton, the second child, married, June 12, 1753, Samuel Lloyd, born Oct. 8, 1729, son of Thomas and Mary (Harker) Lloyd. Sarah Lloyd, born 1755, the eldest child of Samuel and Sarah (Walton) Lloyd, married David Luckens. Descendants of the latter marriage include the well known Huston family of Coatesville, Pa. (see Lloyd and Lukens sketches). (9) Hannah, married first, Thomas Walmsley, Jr., and second, Thomas Mardon. She died in 1741, leaving four children, Rachel, Mary, Jacob and Sarah. (10) Mary, married William Horner and settled near Willow Grove where her descendants still reside.

Jeremiah Walton (died 1741), the third of the above ten children, married 1719, Elizabeth Walmsley, daughter of Thomas Walmsley, and settled near Horsham. They had ten children: William—of whom below; Thomas, Rachel, Jeremiah, Jacob, James, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth and Phoebe. Most of the Waltons about Horsham are of this family.

William Walton, the eldest of the above ten children, born about 1735, died about 1783. He married, in 1758, Elizabeth Wells and they had nine children: Edward, Asenath, Thomas, James, Priscilla, Elizabeth, William, Elisha and Abraham.

William Walton, the seventh of the nine children just mentioned, born Feb. 6, 1770, died Jan. 14, 1831. He married Sarah Lukens and they had nine children: Lukens, Elizabeth, Ann, Alice, Salem, Jacob L., Elisha, William and Charles Lukens—the latter of whom below.

Charles Lukens Walton, born April 6, 1813, died May 3, 1857, was a resident of Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. He married, 1833, Susanna Y. Edwards, born 1814, died Oct. 2, 1880, the third wife of William Hellyer. They had four children: George Justus, Francis Theodore, Anna Cecelia and Lucetta Elmira.

Col. Francis Theodore Walton, the second of the above four children, born Oct. 4, 1837, was a prominent Philadelphia hotel proprietor and was Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia County. He died in New York City, April 21, 1911. He married Emma Lavinia Stackhouse and they had nine children as follows: (1) Charles Lukens Walton, born Jan. 31, 1859, died West Collingswood, N. J., April 17, 1912; graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1879. Married Caroline Elliott Reed, who died May 7, 1932. They had one child, Emily Jewell Walton, born Aug., 1884, married, as his second wife, Edward Robins, born March 2, 1862, of the old Philadelphia family of that name. See ROBINS sketch. No issue. (2) Ella Jane Walton, born June 19, 1860, married Feb. 1, 1883, Morris Henry Brown of New York City. They had one child, Kenneth Walton Brown, born March 17, 1888, married Aug. 3, 1918, Helen Cecelia Fram. Issue, two children: Morris Henry Brown 2d, born Aug. 10, 1919, and Kenneth Walton Brown, Jr., born Feb. 23, 1922. (3) Emma Lavinia Walton, born July 11, 1865, died March 27, 1866. (4) Frank Walton, born Oct. 17, 1866, unmarried. (5) Bertha Eveline Walton, born Sept. 13, 1870, married June 23, 1893, Major David S. B. Chew, born March 3, 1866; of the old

Philadelphia family of that name. Issue, two children; Mary Evelyn Chew who married Major Lowry Boyd Stephenson and had two children; and David S. B. Chew, Jr. See CHEW sketch for full details. (6) Harold Walton, born Jan. 27, 1873; collector and dealer in books, pamphlets, and material relating to Benjamin Franklin. Resides in New York City. Married first, July 25, 1900, Susanna Elmer, who died April 3, 1908; married secondly, Sept. 12, 1927, Elvera H. Anderson. (7) Emily Walton, born Sept. 1, 1874, married Charles A. Budd. No issue. (8) Mabel Beatrice Walton, born Jan. 11, 1876, died April 15, 1905; married William E. Bates. Issue, one child, Mabel Clementine Bates, born June 23, 1895. (9) Natalie Dorothy Walton, born March 29, 1882, died May 29, 1892.

Daniel Walton, the third of the Byberry brothers, married June 21, 1688, at Abington Friends' Meeting, Mary Lamb, and remained in Byberry until his death in April, 1719. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends and much respected during his whole life. Practically all the Waltons now residing in Byberry or its vicinity are descendants of Daniel and Mary Walton.

They had seven children as follows: Samuel, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathan and Mary. Of these, Joseph Walton, who died 1727, married 1722, Esther Carver, had two children, Richard and Rachel, and settled in Buckingham. Nathan Walton, died unmarried, and Mary Walton, who died 1788, married 1732, William Homer. The other four children are treated below.

Samuel Walton, the eldest child mentioned above, born in Byberry about 1690, died in Rockhill Township about 1758. In or about the year 1719, he became involved in a dispute with his father, the nature of which we have no knowledge, and was disinherited by his father and disowned by the Monthly Meeting. He removed to the Great Swamp district, and settled near the southern border of Richland, probably in Rockhill Township, where he lived until his death. He married in Abington Monthly Meeting, Nov. 30, 1709, Mercy Waterman. He had seven children as follows: Isaac, who married Alice Davis; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth ———; Abraham, who died 1765, and married Mary ———; Jacob, who married Sarah ———; Jonathan, who was devised a farm in Warminster in 1789 by his cousin Jonathan, and lived thereon; John, who married Hannah ———; and Enoch, who died Sept. 20, 1828, and married Abigail (Hicks) Dalby.

We cannot continue further with this line of Samuel Walton, as his descendants are not identified with Philadelphia or vicinity.

Daniel Walton, brother of Samuel, and the second child of Daniel and Mary (Lamb) Walton, will be treated later in this sketch.

Joshua Walton, brother of Daniel, and the third child, died about 1759. He married Catharine Albertson, who died 1759, and was the father of Joshua, died 1779; Albertson, died 1821; and Jonathan of Warminster, died 1790 unmarried. The latter, by his will in 1789 devised one-third of the residue of his estate to the trustees therein named, members of Richland Monthly Meeting, to invest in mortgage, the interest to be used for a school or schools at Richland. He also left the bulk of his land estate to the sons of his uncle Samuel Walton. Albertson Walton, the second child of Joshua Walton, during the Revolution, joined the English Army in New York. He returned to Byberry after the war, was taken



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prisoner, tried for treason and acquitted. He had three sons, Jesse, William and Jonathan.

Benjamin Walton, the fifth child of Daniel and Mary (Lamb) Walton, born 1693, died Nov. 3, 1753, married Sept. 2, 1724, Rebecca Homer, born 1704, died Sept. 29, 1783. They had nine children as follows: (1) Elizabeth, born March 27, 1725, died in Chester County, 1811, married first, Bryan Peart who died 1757; second, 1760, Benjamin Gilbert, the famous Indian Captive, born 1711, died 1780. Issue, four children: Jesse, Abner, Rebecca and Elizabeth. (2) Mary, born 1726, died 1804, married 1756, David Thomas. (3) Daniel, born Dec. 1, 1728, died 1798, married 1762, Sarah Gilbert, born 1745, died 1785, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert by a former wife. Issue, seven children: Rachel, Rebecca, Sarah, Lydia, Asa, Jesse and Gilbert. (4) Hannah, born 1730, died 1817, unmarried. (5) Rebecca, born 1733, died 1812, married 1768, Joseph Warrington. (6) Sarah, born 1733 (twin to Rebecca), died 1807, married 1771, Thomas Knight. Issue, three children: Amos, Rebecca and Esther. (7) Benjamin, of whom below. (8) Esther, born March 17, 1738, married 1760, Thomas Walton, born 1739, died 1807. (9) William, born May 29, 1740, died May 14, 1824, married 1771, Lydia Thornton, born about 1752, died 1827.

William Walton, the ninth and youngest child just mentioned, was among the prominent authors of that time in this district. His book, an original narrative, "The Captivity and Sufferings of the Gilbert Family," published in 1784, received favorable notice and had wide circulation.

Benjamin Walton, the seventh child of Benjamin and Rebecca (Homer) Walton, mentioned above, born Dec. 1, 1735, died Feb., 1813. He married May 17, 1759, Abigail Gilbert, born Sept. 3, 1734, died May 19, 1820, sister of Sarah Gilbert, the wife of Daniel Walton. They removed from Byberry in 1791 and settled in Fallowfield Township, Chester County, Pa. They had seven children as follows: Benjamin, born 1760, died 1826, married 1784, Hannah Wilson, born 1760, died 1846; Nathan, of whom below; Rebecca, born 1765, died 1840, married 1784, Benjamin Kite, born 1754, died 1838; Joseph, born 1768, died 1840, married 1803, Sarah Wallace, born 1771, died 1871; Sarah, born 1770, died 1843, married 1794, Isaac Hayes, born 1762, died 1844; Rachel, born 1773, married about 1792, Benjamin Welch; and Elizabeth, born 1776, married about 1794, James Correy.

Nathan Walton, the second child mentioned above, born Feb. 20, 1763, died Oct. 16, 1823, married Nov. 17, 1785, Ann Roberts, born June 9, 1762, died 1805. They also removed from Byberry, in 1790, and settled in West Fallowfield Township, Chester County, Pa. They had seven children as follows: Jonathan, born 1787, died 1854, married 1810, Wilhelmina Harriet Maria Hess; Lewis, of whom below; Abner, born 1793, died 1840, married Lydia N. Taylor, born 1807, died 1904; Jesse, born 1795, died 1827, married 1826, Ann Lord; William, born 1797, died 1827, unmarried; Nathan, born 1801, died 1854, married first, 1827, Elizabeth Truman, born 1808, died 1829, married second, 1831, Elizabeth Barnard, born 1801, died 1857; and Marv, born 1803, died 1839, married 1833, Isaac Walton, born 1804, died 1879.

Lewis Walton, the second child just mentioned, born Nov. 8, 1789, died Sept. 13, 1861, married March 15, 1825, Elizabeth Hall Neal, born 1792, died Nov. 15, 1870. They had five children: Ann Elizabeth, born 1826, died 1897, married 1846, William Reid, died 1886; William, of whom

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below; Lewis, born 1828, died 1832; Edwin, born 1830, died 1911, married 1858, Mary Dent Clayton, born 1832, died 1915; and Emmaline, born 1834, died 1913, unmarried.

William Walton, the second child mentioned above, born July 11, 1827, died Oct. 3, 1886, married March 13, 1862, Elizabeth Palmer, born Oct. 23, 1838, died Oct. 18, 1928. They had six children: Mary Dent, of whom below; Isaac Palmer, born 1865, married 1906, Blanche L. Phillips, born 1883, and live in Oxford, Chester County, Pa.; Gertrude Anna, born 1867; Bertha Julia, born 1871, married 1898, Vincent Stubbs Pownall, born 1870; Emma Elizabeth, born 1875;—the latter three live at Swarthmore, Pa.; and Robert Lewis, born 1878, married 1907, Agnes M. Ferron, born 1888.

Mary Dent Walton, the eldest child just mentioned, born March 29, 1863, died May 6, 1913, married April 30, 1884, Edward Swayne, born June 20, 1853, died March 19, 1929, son of Evan Thomas and Sarah Wayne (Pusey) Swayne, and a descendant of Francis Swayne, who came from England to America in 1710 and settled in Chester County, Pa. Edward Swayne was a florist. They lived in Chester County, Pa., first in Kennett Square, later in East Bradford Township, near West Chester. They had three children: Norman Walton, of whom below; Edith Neal, born 1887, died 1919, unmarried; and Donald McFarlan, born 1897, married 1930, Elizabeth Mary McCue.

Norman Walton Swayne, the eldest child mentioned above, born Nov. 6, 1885, married June 28, 1917, Mabel Amelia Werner, born Jan. 11, 1893. He is a school teacher and the genealogist of the Walton and Swayne families. They live at George School, Bucks County, Pa., and have five children as follows: Carolyn Hope, born May 1, 1918; Kingdon Werner, born Nov. 26, 1920; Kenneth Gilbert, born May 2, 1922; Malcolm Wallace, born May 6, 1926, and Philip Evan, born March 10, 1928.

We now return to Daniel Walton, 2nd, the second of the seven children of Daniel and Mary (Lamb) Walton, born at Byberry, Pa., and died there in 1757. He married, Dec. 27, 1714, Elizabeth Clifton, daughter of Henry Clifton, and they had five children: Benjamin, Joseph, Daniel, of whom below; Jane, who married Isaiah Walton, a grandson of William Walton; and Mercy, who married William Walton, a brother of Isaiah Walton.

Daniel Walton, 3rd, the third child mentioned above, was born at Byberry and died at the homestead, Oct. 29, 1776. He married Ann Knight, daughter of Daniel Knight. In 1776, the "camp fever" as it was called, was very fatal in Byberry, and many of the people died of the disease. Among these was Daniel Walton. He owned a saw mill, situated in the meadow, later owned by Edward Shallcross. There was issue, three children as follows: Daniel, 4th, of whom below; Aaron, died Dec. 19, 1834, married Ann Thomas and had four children: Brazilla, Clifton, Maria, Sindonia; and Ann, who married John Cornell.

Daniel Walton, 4th, born July 20, 1763, at Byberry, died there Sept. 16, 1836. He settled at Sandiford, which was the original burial place and once the residence of Ralph Sandiford. He married first, Elizabeth Laughlin, daughter of Jacob Laughlin, and secondly, Mary Woolens, born Sept. 29, 1775, died Feb. 9, 1832. There is record of four children by the second marriage as follows: Joseph, of whom below; Daniel, 5th; Mary Ann, who married David V. Bennett; and another daughter who married a Shallcross, and had four children, Henrietta, Edward, Mary and Catharine.



Joseph Walton, the son of Daniel and Mary (Woolens) Walton, was born at Sandiford, Pa., March 11, 1804, and died, at Haddonfield, N. J., March 4, 1876. He was prominent in the industrial and religious life of the city. He became a member of the new Market Street Baptist Church, a group of whose members, including himself, built the Fourth Baptist Church at 5th and Buttonwood Streets. In front of this church, Mr. Walton bought a plot of ground which he donated to the city as a park. For many years he served as Deacon in this institution. Joseph Walton married, first, November 22, 1827, at Robin Hood Hotel, Frankford, Philadelphia, Ann Dyre, born March 2, 1800, died March 24, 1864, at Haddonfield, N. J. He married, secondly, at Haddonfield, N. J., December 6, 1865, Eliza Dyre, born September 22, 1812, died June 14, 1870, younger sister of his first wife, Ann.

The eldest son by the first marriage was James Walton, born October 18, 1831, died October 19, 1831.

Charles Dyre Walton, the second son of Joseph Walton by his first marriage to Ann Dyre, was born October 3, 1833, and died November 8, 1872. He married at Philadelphia, September 1, 1856, Henrietta Fisher Spittall, born July 6, 1836, died September 16, 1906. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (nee Fisher) Johnson Spittall. They had four children: Joseph S., born June 10, 1857, died March 13, 1870; Ann Dyre, born September 30, 1858, married February 22, 1881, William Taylor Newberry of Haddonfield, N. J., and has one surviving child, Ann Dyre Newberry, born August, 1884, who married J. Ward Capern of Haddonfield, N. J.; Blanche May, born February 22, 1870, married November 1, 1898, Bernese Gay Holmes of California, and has two surviving children, Alden Holmes and Walton Holmes; and Charles Spittall, as below.

Charles Spittall Walton, the son, was born April 16, 1862, at Philadelphia, and died December 26, 1916, at "Walmarthon," St. Davids, Pa. His childhood was spent in Haddonfield, N. J., and his early education was received in private schools. In 1878 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in mining engineering and graduated in 1882. He became associated with the firm of England & Bryan, leather manufacturers. In 1887 he became a member of the firm. In 1906, a reorganization of the firm took place with himself as vice president and his father-in-law, Thomas Young England, as president, under the name of England, Walton & Co. Upon the death of Mr. England at the end of the year, Mr. Walton became president and treasurer. The firm prospered until it became one of the leading concerns in its line in the country.

Mr. Walton was president and director of the Central Trust and Savings Co., a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, the Union National Bank, the Tanner's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Employers Indemnity Co., vice president of the Steigel Lumber Co., president and treasurer of the Chilhowe Extract Co., of the Imperial Extract Co., the Carroll Oak Tanning Co., the Unaka Tanning Co., the J. P. Houck Tanning Co., the Schlosser Leather Co., the Junaluska Leather Co., and the Leather Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He served for years on the Radnor Township School Board, was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Fourth Baptist Church, trustee of the Central Baptist Church of Wayne, Pa., and superintendent of the Sunday School, member of the board of managers of the Baptist Publication Society, and took an active interest in the Young Men's Christian

## Association.

Charles Spittall Walton married, May 11, 1887, at the Fourth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Martha E. England, born February 27, 1868, daughter of Thomas Young and Emma Clarissa (Combs) England.

Thomas Young England, born May 28, 1837, at Wilmington, Delaware, the father of Martha E. (England) Walton, traces back to William England, the first of this line to settle in America. He settled at Willistown, Chester County, Pa., about 1700, and married Sarah Pennock. Their son, William England, Jr., born at Willistown in 1741, died October 19, 1813, settled at Marshallton, Chester County. He married January 16, 1771, Susanna Hall. The eldest son and third child of this latter marriage was Thomas England, born November 17, 1774, died November 12, 1858. He married February 24, 1803, Mary Clemson, and their fourth child and second son was James England of Wilmington, Delaware, New York and Philadelphia. He was born May 10, 1810, died January 31, 1881, married first, April 30, 1836, Sarah Young. Their eldest child was Thomas Young England, the father of Martha E. (England) Walton as mentioned above.

Because of the length of the England sketch, it will be treated separately following this sketch.

Martha E. (England) Walton, was a fitting helpmate of her husband in religious and charitable work. She was a member of the Fourth Baptist Church until her death and helped her husband found the Central Baptist Church of Wayne, Pa. She founded the Neighborhood League of Wayne—the present home of the League was owned by her and donated to the use of the League. She helped found the Miller Memorial Mission, at Highland Avenue, Wayne, Pa., which served for many years as a benefit for good to the community in that section. Her home "Walmarthon" at St. Davids, Pa., was made available during the summer months to thousands of city children for picnics and recreation. She died in Boston, Mass., November 22, 1931.

Charles Spittall and Martha E. (England) Walton had four children: Thomas England, Martha, Charles Spittall, Jr., and Joseph William.

Thomas England Walton, the eldest of the four children, was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1888. He followed in the footsteps of his noted father in business, religious and charitable activities. Was educated at Haverford School, the Pennsylvania Military College and the University of Pennsylvania. Class of 1910. Then became associated with the firm of England, Walton & Co. He was superintendent—as his father before him—of the Sunday School of the Central Baptist Church of Wayne and a trustee of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa.

He married, at Redlands, California, November 17, 1909, Georgia Winifred Bonnell, born March 20, 1888, daughter of George William and Nancy Rosabelle (Root) Bonnell of Redlands, California. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Clarissa, born September 5, 1910, married April 28, 1933, Dr. Stirling Sharp McNair; Winifred, born October 27, 1911; George Bonnell, born November 21, 1913; Thomas England, Jr., born March 16, 1915; Nancy, born October 25, 1916; Mary, born January 9, 1918; Robert Elliott, born February 2, 1921, and Martha Jean, born January 18, 1925.



Georgia Winifred Bonnell, who married Thomas England Walton, was descended from William Bonnell, born about 1610, who married Ann Wilmot, and emigrated to New Haven, Conn., about 1640.

Nathaniel Bonnell, the son of William, born 1644, married Susannah Whitehead. Their son, Isaac, of Elizabeth, N. J., born 1666, married and had a son, Abraham Bonnell, born 1700, who married Mary Shinn. Lt. Col. Abraham Bonnell, a son by the latter marriage, born 1732, married Elizabeth Foster. Their son, John C. Bonnell, born 1762, married Jemima Van Syckle, and had a son, Charles Bonnell, born 1807, who married Sarah M. Quick. George William Bonnell, a son by this marriage, born 1839, died 1918, married August 26, 1885, Nancy Rosabelle Root, and their daughter, Georgia Winifred, married Thomas England Walton as mentioned above.

Martha Walton, the second child of Charles Spittall and Martha E. (England) Walton, was born March 8, 1891, in Philadelphia. She married, May 20, 1916, William Augustus Wiedersheim, II, born March 25, 1889, at Philadelphia, son of General Theodore Edward and Elizabeth Rebecca (McKay) Wiedersheim. They have three children, one son, William Augustus, 3d, born September 2, 1917, at Ventnor, N. J., and two daughters, Martha Elizabeth, born March 22, 1921, at Atlantic City, N. J., and Catharine Eleanor, born May 30, 1927, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Charles Spittall Walton, Jr., the third child, was born July 26, 1893, at St. Davids, Pa. Graduated Haverford School, 1911, and the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 1915. Until the death of his father, he was associated with the well-known leather firm of England, Walton Company until the sale of this business; then Production Engineer with the Emergency Fleet Corp. until the end of the war. He started in the leather business for himself in 1919 under the firm name of Charles S. Walton & Co., Inc., of which he is president. He was a director of the Central Trust and Savings Company and the Wayne Title and Trust Co.; also trustee and member Finance Committee, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary and life trustee of Tanners Research Foundation, University of Cincinnati. He is also director of Christian Association, University of Pennsylvania. For many years he was teacher of the Bible Class, Central Baptist Church of Wayne, Pa., and president of the Board of Trustees. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Central Baptist Church, Wayne, Pa.

He married, April 1, 1915, at Salisbury, Md., Adeline May Potts, born October 1, 1891, daughter of Rev. Thomas Newson and Adeline (Parsons) Potts. They had four children: Martha Adeline, born September 22, 1916, died September 24, 1916; Virginia, born January 21, 1918; Barbara, born May 31, 1920; and Suzanne, born March 28, 1923, died December 23, 1929.

Joseph William Walton, the fourth and youngest child of Charles Spittall and Martha E. (England) Walton, was born June 10, 1903, at St. Davids, Pa. Educated at Radnor Public School and Haverford School, graduated from the latter in 1921, where he was president of the class and of the Student Council. He received after graduation—as did his brother Charles S. before him—the cup for all-around excellence. He then spent one year at Pennsylvania Military College, one year at the University of Pennsylvania, and returned to Pennsylvania Military College, where he graduated in 1924, with degrees of B.S. in Economics. He then returned for the senior year at the University of Pennsylvania, graduat-

ing in 1925, with degree of A.B. He was commissioned, June 11, 1924, 2nd Lieut. National Guard of Pennsylvania, thereby automatically being commissioned in the U. S. Reserves. Served until January, 1925, as 2nd Lieut. Co. E, 111th Infantry. Then he was commissioned 1st Lieut P. N. G. Served until June, 1925, as Adjutant 2nd Battalion, 111th Infantry, and Commander of 2nd Battalion Headquarters Co. 111th Infantry. Transferred June, 1925, to National Guard Reserve. In 1930, Mr. Walton became interested in gold and silver mining operations in Arizona. In September, 1931, he joined the faculty of the Pennsylvania Military College for one year, after which he returned to Arizona, resuming his mining activities. At present is vice-president Hillside Mines, Inc., Prescott, Arizona. Was director, Main Line National Bank, Wayne, Pa. Was teacher of the Young People's Class and vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Poinciana Chapel, Palm Beach, Florida.

He married, May 26, 1926, at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Florence Earle Trask, born February 3, 1907, at Philadelphia. They have three children, Joseph William, Jr., born March 30, 1927, at Palm Beach, Florida, Florence, born January 18, 1930, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Charles Spittall Walton, 3rd, born December 13th, 1933, at Prescott, Arizona.

Florence Van Leer Earle, author of several volumes of poems and poet laureate of Pennsylvania, born July 1, 1850, died April 6, 1927, the sister of George H. Earle, Jr., the noted financier, had married, first, William Nicholson, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., born June 19, 1845, died September 9, 1877. She had one daughter, Alice Earle Nicholson, by this marriage. She married, secondly, Edward Horner Coates, of the old Philadelphia family of that name, who legally adopted her daughter, Alice Earle Nicholson, whose name was changed to Alice Nicholson Coates. The latter married John Ellingwood Donnell Trask, managing director, Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts; in 1913 was chief of the Fine Arts Department, San Francisco Exposition (the only department that paid for itself); United States Government Representative, South American Expositions; also in charge of Fine Arts Dept. of the San Diego, California, Exposition, 1916; head of the Fine Arts Dept., Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, until the time of his death, April 16, 1926, just before the opening.

John E. D. Trask and Alice Nicholson Coates had three children, as follows: Alice Earle Trask, born at Philadelphia, July 3, 1903, married December 3, 1927, at Philadelphia, Thomas Adamson, III, of Cedartown, Georgia, and they have one child, Alice Coates Adamson, born October 26th, 1928, at Philadelphia; Florence Earle Trask, who married Joseph William Walton as above mentioned; Frances Donnell Trask, born June 21, 1909, unmarried.

The Trask family originated in Holland or Germany. It is supposed that Captain William Trask had a military commission in Holland, moved to Somersetshire, England, and from there came to America, being one of the early settlers in Salem, Mass.

The Trask family treated in this sketch undoubtedly are descended from the above Captain William Trask and from Osman Trask, born 1625, died 1676. The latter married first, January 1, 1649, Mary Shattuck, and secondly, May 22, 1663, Elizabeth Galley. By the first marriage there was issue, six children, and by the second marriage, eight children.



Benjamin Trask, of Beverly, the third child by the second marriage, died May 8, 1783. He married Trephanny Herrick and they had eight children, of whom the third child was Benjamin Trask, born April 25, 1716, and died February 2, 1776. He married Mary Elliot.

Benjamin Trask, the son by the latter marriage, was born 1743, and died at Martha's Vineyard, November 10, 1821. By his second marriage to Sally Hammet, he had a son, Benjamin Ishi Hammett Trask, born at Martha's Vineyard, June 14, 1800, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 23, 1871. He married July, 1824, Sarah S. Smith and had three sons, Benjamin, John George Whitwill, and Gustavus D. S. The eldest son, Benjamin Trask, born July 4, 1827, married November 9, 1848, Harriet N. Pinchbeck, and had one daughter, Sarah S. Trask, born December 21, 1849, married February 5, 1868, Peter D. Sturges, who had issue, two daughters, Sadie Sturges, born November 22, 1868, and Adele Sturges, born March 8, 1872, now Mrs. B. Percy Clark, of New York. The second son, John George Whitwill Trask, born May 5, 1833, died March 16, 1858, married Mary I. Reynard and had one daughter, Georgia W. R. Trask. The third and youngest son, Gustavus D. S. Trask, born Vineyard Haven, May 4, 1837, married October 18, 1866, Ella F. Donnell, born February 3, 1846. They had issue, eight children: George F. A., born September 14, 1867; John E. D., born February 18, 1871, died April 16, 1926; Lillie Marie D., born February 12, 1873; Ella F. D., born February 9, 1875, now deceased; Mary M. D., born September 9, 1877, died July 23, 1878; Benjamin H. D., born April 27, 1879; Elizabeth C. D., born March 2, 1882, died February 7, 1888; Adaline P. D., born March 16, 1886.

Of the above eight children, the second child, John E. D. Trask, married Alice Nicholson Coates, and their daughter, Florence Earle Trask, married Joseph William Walton as mentioned above.



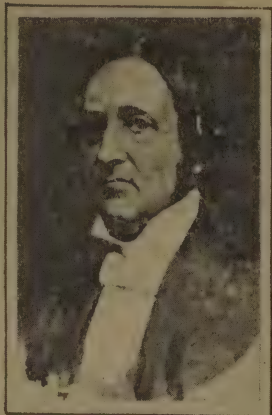


WURTS

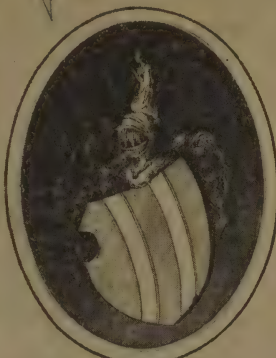




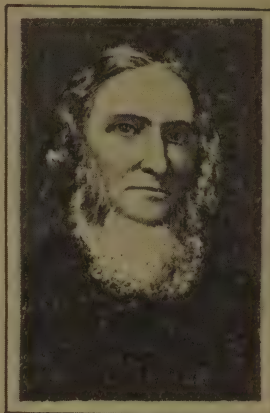




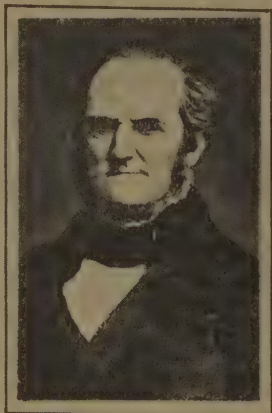
MAURICE WURTS  
1783-1855



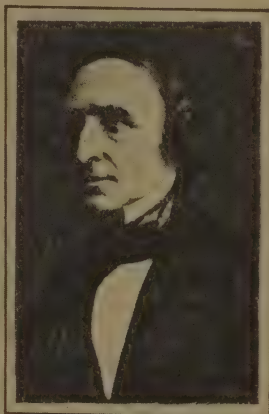
THE WURTS COAT-OF-ARMS



WILLIAM WURTS  
1788-1858



CHARLES STEWART WURTS  
1790-1859



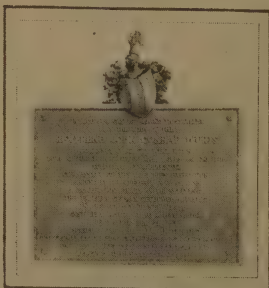
JOHN WURTS  
1792-1861



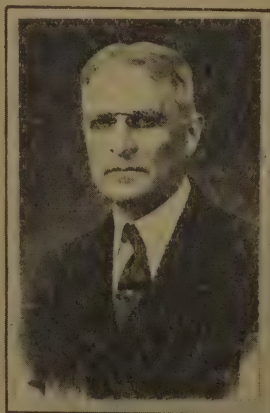
GEORGE WASHINGTON WURTS  
1843-1928



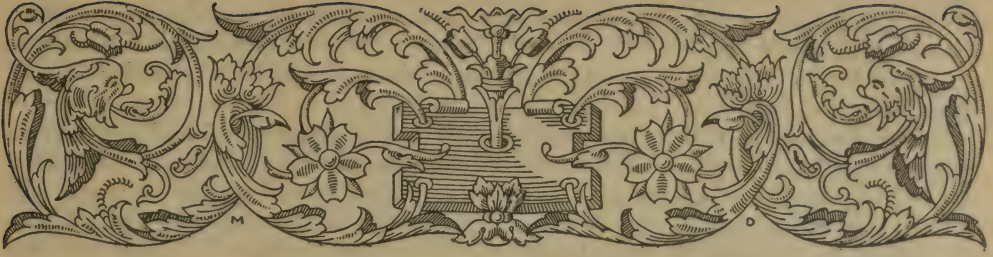
JOHN S. WURTS  
1876-



BRONZE TABLET AT  
ZION REFORMED CHURCH,  
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA,  
UNVEILED IN 1915  
THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF  
JOHN S. WURTS  
OF PHILADELPHIA.



ROBERT K. WURTS  
1871-



## THE WURTS FAMILY



THE POPULATION of America was almost as cosmopolitan two centuries ago as it is today, the colonization of the several provinces being due to immigrational streams having their sources in Great Britain not only, but in Germany and France as well. It is not often, however, that we can trace these currents back to the little Continental Republic of Switzerland, as we are able to do in the case of the Wurts family.

The cause for this condition of affairs is not difficult to explain. The Swiss, having a Democracy of their own, which permitted a greater degree of personal liberty than was to be found in the large monarchies of the Old World, had small occasion to cross the seas in search of fuller privileges of citizenship.

It may be well to bear in mind, primarily, that the Swiss have no language of their own. Switzerland is bounded by Germany, France and Italy, and the inhabitants of the country speak one or the other of these three languages, according to the several localities in which they live. Thus, the name of the Wurts family was formerly Wirz, which is purely German in character. Few of the names of early German immigrants to America were permitted by a variety of local conditions, to remain as they were originally. Thus, Pannebecker now is Pennypacker, Teissen is Tyson, Wuster is Wister and Wistar, etc.

Though much material is available concerning the more remote generations of the Wirz family, we are able, without difficulty, to trace the pedigree back to Ulrich von Uerikon, Knight, the second of four brothers, who lived in the middle of the 13th century, being a vassal of Rudolph of Hapsburg, afterwards Duke of Austria and Emperor of Germany.

Of him it is said that he was a "devout man," and that he founded two "anniversaries," for the celebration of masses for the souls of himself and kinsmen.

He married, in 1280, the Baroness von Wandelburg, daughter of the Lord High Steward of Rappenschweil.

The eldest of his brothers, Albrecht, called Stammherr, was likewise a knight in the service of the Emperor, under whom he held the title of Dienstherr, a post of high power and authority. He was also marshal of the prince-abbot of Einsiedeln. He and his son, Albrecht, were in the service of Duke Leopold, of Austria, when the famous battle of Morgarten was fought. Upon



this occasion three of his grandsons lost their lives, and Albrecht, in their honor, erected a chapel in the precincts of the monastery of Einsiedeln, where they, as well as himself and his son, Albrecht, their father, were buried in full armor.

Burkhardt, the third of the brothers, joined, in 1270, the order of the Knights of St. John.

The youngest of the four brothers, Herman, lived at Erlenbach. From him are descended the line of Suabian nobles—the family von Wirz von Rudenz.

Ulrich van Uerikon was the father of three sons, of whom the youngest was Burkhardt, who was Ammann, or Chief Magistrate, of Uerikon. In the old family annals he appears as "Burkhardt von Wirz von Uerikon," "Burkhardt von Uerikon," "Burkhardt Wirz," etc. This change of name grew out of his marriage to Verena, only child of Heini Wirz, one of the sons of Hermann of Erlenbach. He and his wife founded an "anniversary" for masses for their own souls and the souls of their fathers.

To them were born four sons, the eldest being Heinrich Wirz, who lived in the last half of the 14th century and early part of the 15th. He, also, was Ammann, or Chief Magistrate, of Uerikon at one time, and in the old chronicles is spoken of as "Marschall." He owned property at Erlenbach and also in Zurich, near the Goldstein or Schlegelgasz, and was one of the Council in 1415. He is mentioned as the "discreet" and "modest" Heinrich Wirz.

He married Adelheid von Cham, and by her had issue two sons, Burkhardt and Walther. The elder of these, Burkhardt, was likewise Ammann of Uerikon. By his wife, Elizabetha Stucki, he was the father of several sons, of whom the third and youngest was Heinrich Wirz, who was Ammann of Uerikon, almoner of the princely abbey of Einsiedeln, etc. Of him it is said that "he lived to a great age, and was held in high esteem for his many virtues."

In the month of December, 1492, letters patent were granted to him and his two brothers by the Imperial Commissioner, acting upon behalf of the Roman Emperor. This interesting document is, in part, as follows:

We, Albrecht von Bonstetten, Dean at Einsiedeln, by the grace and will of the most Serene, most High and Mighty Invincible Prince and Lord, Frederic, Roman Emperor, do publicly declare by these writings, that the honorable and pious brothers, Heinrich, Jacob and Johannes, called the Wirzen von Uerikon, have appeared before us humbly praying and admonishing us. . . . .

That they may forever and ever be called true knights, and everywhere be considered as such, and shall possess all and every favor, liberty right, privilege and custom thereto appertaining; that they may also hold office and fiefs and may participate in, use and enjoy, with other knights of the Empire, fiefs, rights and jurisdiction; and that they may, unmolested by anyone, act according to right and justice, with all other well-born, imperial knights and knightly personages belonging to the Holy Roman Empire.

And it is our will and good pleasure that the aforesaid Heinrich, Jacob and Johannes, the Wirzen von Uerikon, and all their legitimate issue may use and enjoy this escutcheon and these bearings (here follows the blazon) in all honorable and knightly matters and affairs, on seals, signets, tombstones and jewels, and may, like other well-born, do so unmolested by anyone. . . . .

This document was issued and recorded "at Einsiedeln, on Tuesday after St. Nicholas' Day, in the month of December after the birth of Christ, when we counted one thousand four hundred and ninety-two years;" the same year in which Christopher Columbus discovered America.

Heinrich Wirz was twice married, first, to Agnes von Cham, and, secondly, to Verena Wedischwiler. He was the father of five daughters, but only one son, Jacob Wirz.

The latter, who was born in 1506, filled the post of Ammann, as had his ancestors before him. It is also said of him that he followed the profession of arms. He was, moreover, a burgher, and a member of the Tailors' Guild—identification with one of the several Guilds giving its members rights and prerogatives not enjoyed by the commoners as a whole.

In certain of the old archives it is set forth that he made provision for his father and his children, and adopted the armorial bearings of his ancestors of Erlenbach, in preference to those of Uerikon. These arms may still be seen—or could a few years ago—carved on the stone lintel of the door of his house.

By his wife, Margaretha Bachtiger, he was the father of four children, one of whom was Caspar Wirz. Briefly noting the next three generations, it may be stated that Caspar Wirz was born April 16, 1532, and married, February 9, 1553, Anna Kleiner, and of their eight children, the eldest was Johannes Rudolph Wirz, who was born in 1554, was twice married, first, June 1, 1577, to Verena Aeni, who was the mother, among others, of Franz Wirz, who was born in February, 1581, and died October 4, 1658, having been, like his father, twice married, first, October 15, 1603, to Margaretha Horner, by whom he had issue, among others, a son—the eldest—Johannes Conrad Wirz.

The latter was born May 20, 1606, and having, upon reaching man's estate, studied theology, he was ordained to the gospel ministry, March 16, 1628. His first sermon was preached at Oetweil, from John v. 39. From that period his life was one of devotion to his sacred calling. A writer says of him:

He was a preacher of considerable eminence, and special mention is made of a sermon which he preached at the funeral of one "Herr August Lochmann, who was buried with much pomp in the cathedral," as one of extraordinary merit. Simmler, the historian, in his memoirs, writes:

Herr Wirz was learned in church and secular history—an honor to the fatherland.

After filling pulpits in various parts of Switzerland, he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Zurich, where he remained until his death, December 31, 1667.

By his second wife, Juditha Krumm, he had three sons and two daughters, the oldest of whom was Johannes Conrad Wirz, who was born August 27, 1631. Following in the footsteps of his father, he took the synodical oath, and became "verbi Dei Minister" in 1654, and was made "field preacher" at Rappenschweil, January 3, 1656.

He became pastor at Uerikon, in 1658, and at Richtenweil, in 1661, and was made deacon of his father's old church of the Holy Spirit, at Zurich, in 1668, and first archdeacon in 1680. He was, also, at three different times, Judge of Matrimonial Causes Ehegericht, and was Schenkhofer and aedile in 1680.

His death occurred November 30, 1682. He had married, January 17, 1660, Ursula Holzhalb, and by her had issue nine children, of whom the eldest, who bore the same name as his father and grandfather, i. e., Johannes Conrad Wirz, was born May 5, 1661.

The latter, likewise, consecrated himself to a life of ecclesiastical service, being ordained in 1682, in which year he conducted the "Monday early preaching" at St. Peter's, Zurich. He was, subsequently, catechist at Wiedikon, pastor at Neukirch and pastor at Kloten. He was chosen deacon at the Silberschield, January 15, 1704, first archdeacon, April 29, 1709, and church steward, May 24,



1717. In 1728 he was appointed minister of the church at Kerensen, where he died, April 20, 1730.

By his wife, Magdalena Klingler, whom he had married November 3, 1685, he was the father of a large family, embracing six sons and six daughters.

Of the former, four were, in succession, named after him, Johannes Conrad, the first three dying in infancy. The fourth of that name was born in Zurich, Switzerland, November 30, 1706. Unlike his ancestors, he did not, originally, turn his thoughts toward the ministry, his elder brother, Jacob Wirz, having adopted that calling, and having been at one time, proffered the post of court preacher at Wurtemberg.

Originally Johannes Conrad Wirz was disposed toward a military career, and he entered the service of the King of the Netherlands as a cadet. This life, however, proving unattractive to him, he returned to Zurich, where he engaged in the study and practice of law.

For half a century prior to this period a condition of restlessness had taken hold of certain sections of Germany, as of various other portions of Europe, and the emigrational tide, inaugurated by Francis Daniel Pastorius—who had been inspired by Penn—had constantly increased in volume. This movement had finally reached Switzerland, on the borders of Germany.

Early in the second quarter of the 18th century there was a pronounced recrudescence of this condition of discontent, which assumed the shape of colonization schemes on a large scale, and thousands of Germans, or those speaking the German language, emigrated to America.

In the year 1734, when twenty-eight years of age, Wirz joined a company of more than 250 persons, men, women and children, who planned to better their fortunes in the New World.

The party left Zurich October 4, 1734, under the leadership of Rev. Moritz Goetchi. After reaching Rotterdam, whither they had gone in the first instance, they were subjected to various embarrassments and delays and some of the party deserted the enterprise at that point. The actual departure did not take place until the following spring.

When they finally embarked from Rotterdam, it was not for the "Carolinas," as they had originally intended, but for Pennsylvania, in which province so many German-speaking colonists had located in the preceding half-century, beginning with the settlement of Germantown, in 1683.

The voyage from Rotterdam was tedious and perilous, and twelve weeks elapsed before the ship came to anchor in the Delaware, off Philadelphia. There, Goetchi, the leader of the party, who had been ill during the voyage, was attacked with a serious malady, which quickly terminated his life.

Just where the little band of colonists from Zurich located is not known. Their lot was evidently a trying one, with all the distressing incidents which usually characterize the experience of the pioneer. There is still extant at Zurich, among the public archives of that city, a letter written by the widow of Herr Goetchi, to a sister who remained at home, in which the writer lamented the unhappy lot of herself and family in the wilderness, and bewailed the folly which had induced them to forsake the comforts of the fatherland, for a country where "wild beasts, barbarians and Anabaptists" dominated the situation.

The movements of Johannes Conrad Wirz are, for several years unknown to us. He had, however, abandoned the bar for the pulpit, having resolved upon the calling of his forebears, who had been, for three generations, leading clergymen in Switzerland.

From Pennsylvania he had crossed the Delaware to New Jersey, and was engaged in ministerial work in Hunterdon County. In a paper prepared by Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., for the New Jersey Historical Society, entitled "The First Century of Hunterdon County, N. J.," it was stated:

By the year 1747, a German Reformed congregation was worshipping in a log church which stood in the old graveyard at Larison's Corner, a mile from Ringos. The first pastor was John Conrad Wirz, who, for ten years, until 1761, had charge of that and the churches of Lebanon, German Valley and Fox Hill.

In "A History of the Presbyterian Church (Amwell)," we find this fuller reference to Mr. Wirz:

From 1750 to 1762 he supplied the Rockaway and Fox Hill congregations as pastor, and resided near one of these churches. It appears that he served Amwell a part of the time, but how frequently or for how long a period is not known. Pressed by a sense of the destitution of the churches, he had preached for a season near Easton, Pa., without ordination or ecclesiastical connection. When Mr. Schlater became superintendent of the German churches, he applied to him to be inducted regularly into the ministerial office. Failing here, he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, after laboring two years in New Jersey. After his labors in this region were ended he removed to York, Pa., where tradition has preserved his name in good savor as an earnest, pious minister.

It was in August, 1761, that he received the call to the German Reformed Church at York. He moved there the following year, and entered upon his pastoral duties. Of him and his work it is said that "the congregations under the pastoral care of Rev. Wirz prospered greatly; that he was much loved, his influence long felt and his memory revered." It fell to his lot to lay the cornerstone of a new edifice upon which occasion he said:

In the church now to be erected may piety preside, holiness reign, truth prevail, love and harmony dwell, that the congregation may triumphantly flourish.

In the archives of the York Church, the "Kirchenbuch," is found an entry, in the handwriting of Pastor Wirz, May 12, 1762, setting forth the circumstances of his call to the pastorate, his removal from New Jersey, his assumption of his ministerial duties, etc.

On August 21, 1761, while pastor of the congregations of Rockaway and German Valley, he had received a call to visit York, at the hands of Balthasar Spangler. Accordingly he set out, August 27, and arrived there September 1. While there he delivered four or five discourses, "which were so blessed by the Father of Light that the respected congregation, with unfeigned affection," unanimously gave him a formal call. This was dated September 12, 1761. Returning to New Jersey, he received, October 24, 1761, a letter of dismissal from the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The entry in the "Kirchenbuch" concludes:

I removed to this place, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and arrived on the 5th of May, 1762, and on the following Sabbath, being the 9th day of May, preached my introductory sermon, from Rev. 10:10, having resolved to serve this congregation according to the grace of God in the preaching of the Word and the administration of the sacraments, whereunto may a merciful God, for Jesus' sake, grant and communicate the grace, strength and aid of His Holy Spirit.

Johannes Conrad Wirz, V. D. M.

May 12, 1762.



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He had entered upon his work at York with the hope of a long and successful pastorate. Destiny, however, had determined otherwise. He died September 21, 1763, a year and a half after the beginning of his ministerial career in that community.

He had married, at Rotterdam, Holland, during the winter 1734-5, while waiting to embark for America, Anna Goetchi, daughter of Rev. Moritz Goetchi, organizer of the expedition of Swiss colonists. Their children were four in number, to wit: John, George, Peter and Maurice.

In the subsequent generation the family name became Anglicized or Americanized to "Wurts," the form ever since employed. Concerning the youngest three sons, we shall have little to say, as the various members of the Wurts family who have been identified with Philadelphia are all descended from the eldest son, John Wurts.

The second son, George Wurts, who was born June 5, 1746, and died April 20, 1802, at New Paltz, New York, became a physician, and enjoyed an extensive practice. He married Esther Hasbrouck, daughter of Major Jacob Hasbrouck, of a well-known New York family. They had four children, Jacob, Jane, Mauritius and Catherine.

Peter Wurts, the third son, so far as we are aware, died unmarried.

Maurice Wurts, the youngest of the four sons, was born July 22, 1749, and died August 25, 1797, having, August 19, 1779, married Sarah Williamson. He is supposed to have lived at Amwell, New Jersey, near where his father had been located. His wife, nee Williamson, was born June 25, 1759, and died August 30, 1809. From this union eight children resulted, namely, Margaret Williamson, Anna, Corshon, Garret Williamson, Mary Campbell, Catherine Stevenson, Rachel and John.

John Wurts, the eldest of the four sons of Johannes Conrad and Anna (nee Goetchi) Wirz, and the progenitor of the Philadelphia bearers of the name, was born June 30, 1744, a few years after the arrival of his parents in America. Owing to the conditions characterizing life in a new country, we have fewer personal details concerning him than of his father, or certain of his more remote ancestors. His home was in Flanders, Morris County, New Jersey, and his business that of an iron manufacturer, in which he achieved success and a fortune. He was the proprietor of several furnaces, or forges, the product of which he sold, and thus, in old deeds, is described as a "merchant," the term "manufacturer" being then practically unknown.

Two of his sons who visited Flanders many years after his death found still living two old men who had known him, and who spoke of him as a man of most estimable character.

It is understood that he gave his adhesion to the Revolutionary cause, in 1775-83, and that, because of this, an estrangement arose between him and the family of his wife, the Grandins, some of whom were Loyalists, who served in the army of Great Britain.

He died September 14, 1793, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, about two and a half miles from the village of Flanders, where his grave is marked with a stone containing this inscription:

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IN MEMORY  
of  
JOHN WURTS, Esq.,  
DIED AT FLANDERS, NEW JERSEY  
14 September, 1793  
AET 49.

The sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust.

He married June 8, 1773, Sarah Grandin, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (nee Johnston) Grandin, and granddaughter of Daniel Grandin, a French Protestant, born in 1694, who emigrated from the Isle of Jersey, and settled at Colt's Neck, Monmouth County, New Jersey. The latter's wife, Mary Throckmorton, was the daughter of Job Throckmorton, and a granddaughter of John Throckmorton, who came to America in 1631 in the ship "Lyon," with Roger Williams, and was one of the original proprietors of Rhode Island. The mother of Mrs. Wurts, nee Johnston, was also a member of a prominent Colonial family, her father, Samuel Johnston, having been Judge of the Quorum, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Nine children resulted from this matrimonial alliance, viz.: Samuel Grandin, George, Daniel, John, Maurice, Anna, William, Charles Stewart and a second John.

Concerning the subsequent generations it is proposed, in this narrative, to dwell in detail only upon those branches which, more or less intimately, have been identified with life in Philadelphia. Other lines will be mentioned only incidentally.

The only daughter among the nine children, Anna Wurts, who was born July 22, 1785, became the wife of Thomas Young, but died without issue.

One of the sons, the first John Wurts, died in early youth.

Another son, Maurice Wurts, also died unmarried, but late in life, he having been born June 16, 1783, and his death having occurred December 29, 1854.

At the age of eighteen, this being the first year of the nineteenth century, he went to Philadelphia, where he secured a position in a dry goods store. By gradual promotion, first, to salesman, and, later, to bookkeeper, he became, within three years, a partner in the concern, and shortly thereafter, the sole owner of the establishment.

Owing to ill-health, he made a voyage to Europe, where he remained two or three years. It was doubted if he would survive the passage to England. As a matter of fact, however, his health greatly improved, and, finally, purchasing a cargo of goods, he returned to America, and disposed of his stock in Philadelphia to good advantage.

In the meanwhile, he had associated with him in business his next younger brother, William Wurts, and the firm had secured from the United States Government a contract to supply clothing for the army—this being during the war of 1812-14. It part payment they received a grant of about 70,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, called the "Holland Purchase."

In 1817 he was chosen a director of the Bank of Philadelphia. He, in conjunction with the brother mentioned, and a still younger brother, John Wurts, was responsible for the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. After much preliminary effort, attended by many difficulties and discouragements almost innumerable, a charter from the Legislature of New York was procured.



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Then, after numerous delays and ominous predictions of failure, the necessary capital was secured, and the enterprise was inaugurated.

As the natural sequence of this vast undertaking, came the mining and introduction of anthracite coal as a fuel, the public being unwilling, at first, to believe that this coal had any real commercial value. For many years there was still standing, near the entrance to the mines in the city of Carbondale, the log cabin in which Maurice Wurts passed eighteen months of his life, when the country thereabouts was a vast wilderness.

His experiments concerning the utility of his product as a fuel were interesting. Having no adequate arrangement at hand for burning the coal, he rode on horseback to Albany, 150 miles distant, and secured a grate, which he carried back to his cabin. Here he tested, to his satisfaction, the combustible qualities of the coal. The next difficulty arose in getting it to a market. Having carted about fifty tons of it over the Moosic Mountain to the Delaware River, a distance of about twenty-five miles, he loaded it on a raft and floated it down to Philadelphia, a distance of over 200 miles. This was in the year 1824.

After the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Maurice Wurts was appointed agent of the Company at Rondout, New York, where he at once located, and continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

As previously indicated, Mr. Wurts was a bachelor. It is related of him that he had had, in early life, an *affaire d'amour*, which had resulted unhappily; hence his persistence in remaining a celibate until the end of his days.

The other six sons of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts married and five of them left issue, and several of them have descendants today living in or about Philadelphia.

The eldest of the sons, Samuel Grandin Wurts, was born at New Germantown, N. J., September 21, 1775, and died at Montville, in the same State, at the home of his brother George, in December, 1834. Being possessed, to a more or less extent, of an adventurous, roving disposition, he traveled much, and, at one time, served in the United States Navy. In the possession of one of his descendants is a diary kept by him, wherein he describes a cruise on an American vessel in the Mediterranean. While on this ship he participated in the siege of Tripoli.

His home was in Western Pennsylvania, where he undertook the management of an iron furnace owned by his father. He married Rebecca Hooper, who died July 13, 1837.

Samuel Grandin Wurts was the father of a number of children, several of whom emigrated to what was then the "West": Ohio, Kentucky, etc.

One of the children, however, the eldest, remained in the East, and became a figure of considerable note in his native State, New Jersey. This was Alexander Wurts. He was a member of the class of 1815, at the College of New Jersey—Princeton—and finished the course with credit, dividing the second honor with a classmate, being also assigned the position of valedictorian. Believing that he should have received even higher honors, he refused to accept the assignment given him, and therefore failed to get his degree of A. B. In after years, in 1846, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him.

He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a conspicuous member of the legal profession. He was Common Pleas Judge of Hunterdon County, and, in 1853, was named, by Governor George Franklin Fort, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, but declined the appointment. He was a member of the Assembly of New Jersey in 1824, and again from 1828 to 1831. From 1829 to 1831 he was Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was member of the State

Council, and, from 1865 to 1867, served in the State Senate. He was also, at one time, President of the Board of Managers of the State Asylum. His home was in Flemington, Hunterdon County, where he died, without issue, in 1881. He married Mary Bonnell, who survived him.

George Wurts, second of the sons of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts, was born at Lamington, New Jersey, June 29, 1777, and he continued a resident of his native State until his decease, though certain of his descendants now reside in Philadelphia. He studied medicine with Dr. Hunt, of Newton, N. J., and subsequently settled at Montville, Morris County, where he devoted himself to his professional duties assiduously for the remainder of his life. He built up a large and laborious practice, which extended not only throughout his own county, but also portions of Essex and Bergen.

He has been described as a man of remarkable physical strength and endurance. It is told of him that when a young man, he would, though handicapped with a fence rail on his shoulder, distance his competitors in foot-races.

When he was about fifty-five years of age he was accidentally injured, by the fall of a horse. After enduring great suffering, he was taken to New York for advice and treatment, the result being the amputation of one of his legs. During the operation he exhibited remarkable coolness and endurance, insisting upon sitting up in bed that he might follow the work of the surgeons.

A long and painful illness followed, which terminated in his death, March 8, 1835, in New York City, at the home of his brother, William Wurts. He was buried at Parsippany, New Jersey, but his remains were subsequently removed and interred at Orange.

He married Abigail Pettit, daughter of Amos and Esther Pettit, of Brighton (Johnsonburg). Amos Pettit was a brother of Charles Pettit, a celebrated figure in Revolutionary times, a Colonel in the American Army, Secretary of the Province and State of New Jersey, a member of the Continental Congress, etc. The father of Amos and Charles Pettit—there were several other brothers—was John Pettit, who was born in Long Island, settled in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and later removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. John Pettit was a son of Nathaniel Pettit, who was a son of Thomas Pettit, born about 1610, who was in Boston as early as 1634. He was a Selectman at Exeter from 1652 to 1655, and, having emigrated to Newtown, Long Island, was chosen Marshal, May 8, 1657.

The children of Dr. George Wurts were thirteen in number, to wit: John Jacob, Eliza Anne, George, William, Maurice, a second William, Alfred Pettit, Alexander, Esther Maria, Caroline, Charles, a second Caroline and Charles Pemberton.

Several of the sons removed from New Jersey, where they were born, to Pennsylvania, their homes being mainly in the anthracite region, where the family owned extensive mining interests.

John Jacob Wurts, the eldest son, who was born February 2, 1801, and died November 4, 1836, became a student at law in the office of his uncle, John Wurts, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar September 22, 1824, and, later, to the bar of Morristown, N. J. He removed to Bethlehem, subsequently to Easton, and still later to Montrose, where he acquired considerable distinction in his profession. Judge William Jessup, of that county—Susquehanna—denominated him "a brilliant speaker, a close reasoner, and the most capable witness examiner" he ever knew. In 1836 he again removed, this time to Wilkes-Barre, but died before the close of that year—November 4.



Mr. Wurts married, September 10, 1827, Ann Barbara Norris, and was the father of four children. Henry, George, Harriet and Eliza Ann.

The elder of the two sons, Henry Wurts, was born June 5, 1828, graduated from the College of New Jersey—Princeton—in 1848, and then studied chemistry at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. In 1851 he was an instructor at Yale; in 1853-5 was chemist to the Geological Survey of New Jersey; became in 1857, Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College in Kingston, Canada; accepted, in the following year, a similar chair at the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., at the same time becoming examiner in the chemical division of the United States Patent Office.

In 1861 he removed to New York, where he continued his scientific work, embracing various discoveries and inventions, and the writing of scores of treatises and memoirs, upon technical subjects. From 1868 to 1874 he was editor of the American Gas-Light Journal, and was also assistant editor in the chemical department of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia." In 1888 he entered the establishment of Thomas A. Edison as chemist.

Professor Wurts received the degree of Ph. D. from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1877. Throughout his entire life he was recognized as one of America's ablest chemists. His death occurred November 8, 1910. Four sons survive, Norman Wurts, Lionel Wurts, Waldemar Wurts and Henry Wurts, Jr., all of New York City.

His brother, George Wurts, of Paterson, New Jersey, born September 13, 1829, one of the best-known journalists of his native State—was for many years, part owner and editor of the Paterson Daily Press. Besides his regular editorial work, he contributed to many of the leading magazines of America. In 1876 he was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association. He was Secretary of the New Jersey State Senate, 1880-02; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, 1896-7, and Secretary of State of New Jersey, 1897-1902. He died at his home in Paterson, May 17, 1923, at the age of 93 years. Two sons survive, William Lawrence Ross Wurts and George Herbert Wurts.

William Wurts, the second son of Dr. George Wurts, who was born November 25, 1809, took a partial course at Amherst College, and then, because of ill-health, joined a party of engineers in the field, under Major Lorenzo A. Sykes. His health improving, because of the out-of-door life he led, he returned to his original purpose, namely, to equip himself for the legal profession. He was first admitted to the bar of Montrose, but, in 1830, went to Carbondale. In 1836, however, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he associated himself in the practice of the law with his eldest brother, John Jacob Wurts. Eleven years later, in 1847, he returned to Carbondale, and died there July 15, 1858.

He married, March 17, 1836, Lucretia Jeannette Lathrop, daughter of Salmon and Aurelia (nee Noble) Lathrop, and a descendant of Rev. John Lothrop—so he spelled his name—a noted non-Conformist clergyman, who joined the Puritans, and emigrated to Boston in the "Griffin," in September, 1634.

William and Lucretia Jeannette (nee Lathrop) Wurts had issue eight children, to wit: George Lathrop, Helen Sophronia, Harriet Lathrop, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Eliza Aurelia, William Alexander, Frederick Henry and George Albert. Only one of these became a citizen of Philadelphia. This was the fourth, Theodore Frelinghuysen Wurts.

He was born at Wilkes-Barre, May 31, 1844. He studied engineering, and became a conspicuous figure in that profession, his life being mainly devoted to the construction of railroads and bridges, and to similar work, some of it of great magnitude. He was also largely engaged, for some years, as a mining

engineer, in the Pennsylvania coal fields. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, etc., and a director of various organizations. A writer has said of him:

Always identified with institutions for the development and elevation of mankind and the advancement of Christianity, wherever he lived, his whole life has been an example of the true Christian spirit, which is the best safeguard of our civic and national life.

During the concluding years of his life his home was in Germantown, and here he died, September 26, 1911. He married, April 8, 1868, Anna Vanuxem, a descendant of James Vanuxem, a native of Dunkirk, France, but, for many years, a resident of Philadelphia, with whose history, for nearly half a century, he was prominently identified, he having been a conspicuous figure in her commercial world. The grandmother of Mrs. Wurts, James Vanuxem's wife, was Rebecca Clark, daughter of Colonel Elijah Clark, a Revolutionary officer, a deputy to the Provincial Congress of May 23, 1775; a delegate to the Provincial Congress of June 11, 1776; a member of the New Jersey Assembly, etc.

By his wife, Anna Vanuxem, who died June 14, 1916, Mr. Wurts was the father of ten children, of whom five reached maturity, as follows:

1—Edward Vanuxem Wurts, mechanical engineer, who married Elizabeth White Robins, a descendant of William White, the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. Their five children are: Elizabeth Reed (who married her cousin, Alexander Jay Wurts, of Pittsburgh), Theodore Maximillian, Anne Bronson, Mary Harrison Bronson and Edward Vanuxem, Jr., all of East Orange, New Jersey. 2—Jeannette Lathrop Wurts, for many years a Deaconess in the Episcopal Church, who died February 23, 1925. 3—John S. Wurts, a member of the Philadelphia bar and of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, who married Dorothy Barrett Williams, a descendant of Humphrey Morrey, the first Mayor of Philadelphia, 1691. Their four children are: Dorothy Williams, Anna Vanuxem, John and Davis Page. Their home is at "Hedgefield," in Germantown. 4—Dr. Louisa Vanuxem Wurts, a medical missionary in Brazil, South America. 5—Natalie Doughty Wurts, of Germantown.

Alfred Pettit Wurts, the next younger brother of John Jacob Wurts and William Wurts—sons of Dr. George Wurts—who was born May 24, 1811, was the first member of the family of his generation to come to Philadelphia, though he did not establish a permanent residence there. When still a youth he arrived in the Quaker City, and entered the mercantile establishment of which his uncle, Maurice Wurts, was the head.

After mastering the principles and methods of the life of a merchant, he was tempted to seek new fields for the prosecution of his purposes in that direction, and therefore removed to Chicago, then little more than a straggling village on Lake Michigan, where he established himself as a merchant. But, being of a restless disposition, he again determined upon a change of base.

Not long after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, he joined the band of Argonauts, reaching California via the Isthmus of Panama. His experience was similar to that of a vast majority of the adventurers, who encountered obstacles, hazards, disappointments, failures innumerable—everything, indeed, except the yellow metal sought for.

Returning to Chicago, he re-established his home there, and participated in the growth of that marvelous community.

The last years of his life were spent at Beloit, Wisconsin, at the home of a daughter, and there his death took place, August 5, 1879. By his wife, Sarah



Elizabeth Smith, he was the father of three children, Frances Norton, Albert Smith and Emma Paul.

Alexander Wurts, still another son of Dr. George Wurts, who was born April 6, 1813, studied medicine with his father, but subsequently became a Civil Engineer. He was a man of remarkable physical strength and powers of endurance, and, when a younger man, of not more than seventeen, would hold his youngest brother, a child of five or six, at arm's length, standing upon the palm of his hand. He died at Shawneetown, Illinois, September 28, 1840, while engaged there in railroad engineering. He had married the previous year—November 6, 1839—Matilda Sykes, but had no children.

The youngest of the sons of Dr. George Wurts was Charles Pemberton Wurts, who was born January 4, 1824. Preparing himself for the career of a civil engineer, he first entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which had been organized and promoted by several of his uncles. Subsequently he was engaged in making surveys for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and in construction work for the Hudson River Railroad.

Returning to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, he became, in 1853, at the age of thirty, its Chief Engineer.

His home was at Carbondale from 1853 to 1865. From 1865 to 1871 he lived in Nice, France. Returning to America in the year last mentioned, he established his residence in New Haven, Connecticut, preparations having been made to educate his sons at Yale University.

The death of Mr. Wurts occurred August 11, 1892, at Bar Harbor, Maine. He married, February 8, 1854, Laura Jay, daughter of John Clarkson Jay, M. D., of Rye, New York, and granddaughter of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

To them six children were born, as follows: John, Rudolf, Charles Pemberton, Alexander Jay, Martha Haskins and Pierre Jay.

The eldest son, John Wurts, is now retired as Professor of Real Property and Equity Practice at Yale Law School, and resides at Melrose, Fla. The second son, Rudolph Wurts, is, and for many years has been a resident of St. Kilda, a suburb of Melbourne, Australia. The next younger son, Charles Pemberton Wurts, an insurance broker in Chicago, Ill., died May 27, 1930. Alexander Jay Wurts, the fourth son, one of the most noted electrical engineers in the United States and formerly with the Westinghouse Electric Company, has for several years been associated with Carnegie Technical Institute as Professor and Director of Welfare Work. His home is in Pittsburgh. Martha H. Wurts has been for many years a Deaconess in the Episcopal Church. The youngest of the five sons, Pierre Jay Wurts, who has retired from the manufacturing business in New York, resides at 244 Cedar Street, Englewood, New Jersey.

The line of Dr. George Wurts, just presented, is given at length, though few of its representatives have been resident in or identified with Philadelphia.

The next younger son of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts, was Daniel Wurts, who was born at Flanders, New Jersey, August 9, 1779. Upon the organization of the United States Navy, when War with France was threatened, he was commissioned, December 31, 1798, a midshipman, and remained in service three years, resigning January 28, 1802. In James Fenimore Cooper's naval list he ranks as lieutenant.

Upon leaving the Navy, he first established himself in New York, where he entered into mercantile business. In 1818 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where, it is said, "he was most influential in everything that was good." After

twenty years of mercantile life in Louisville, he came to Philadelphia, establishing himself in the suburbs, where he remained until his death, in May, 1841.

He married, July 5, 1806, Phoebe Wade, daughter of Jonas and Rhoda Wade, who was born October 3, 1782, and died in Cape May, New Jersey, August 21, 1867.

They had issue, as follows: Maria Wade, William Alfred, Edward, Charles, Sarah, Harriette and Maurice Alexander.

The only daughter who married was Maria Wade Wurts, the eldest of the three, who was born May 7, 1807, and died September 15, 1900, having married in 1829, John Muir, son of William and Mary (nee Ritchie) Muir, and a descendant of the ancient Muir, or Mure, family, of Scotland. John Muir was born in 1793, and died August 21, 1870. This line is now represented in Philadelphia by John Wallingford Muir and Mrs. John H. Lippincott.

The eldest of the sons of Daniel Wurts, William Alfred Wurts, who was born April 5, 1809, entered the United States Naval Academy as a Midshipman, April 1, 1826; was commissioned Passed Midshipman, April 28, 1832; promoted to Lieutenant, February 9, 1837. His first cruise was on the frigate "Brandywine," Pacific Squadron. Before his return home he had circled the world, four years having elapsed since he had left America.

His next cruise was on the "United States," of the Mediterranean squadron. After being advanced to a lieutenantcy, he was ordered to the West India Squadron, and, later, to the Pacific Squadron, being placed in command of the "Shark," a sloop, with which he made the then dangerous passage through the Straits of Magellan.

He has been thus described:

Lieutenant William Alfred Wurts is remembered by many besides his own immediate family as a rare specimen of a manly, Christian gentleman. In beauty of person, grace and ease of manner, and true gentlemanly politeness he was pre-eminent, and in all the traits which go to make up a model naval officer, probably few surpassed him.

His comrades in the navy were always ready to bear testimony to his bravery and gallantry when any important or responsible duty was to be undertaken. They used to say they were "proud of him," and always put him forward to lead the way, or to represent them when in port. He died in the very flower of his manhood, and with apparently a distinguished career before him, deeply lamented by his brother officers, who truly loved him as a brother.

Lieutenant Wurts died in Philadelphia, February 6, 1847, while on duty at the local Navy Yard.

His next younger brother, Edward Wurts, who was born August 10, 1810, graduated from Yale College in 1832, and, after an interval of several years spent in mercantile pursuits, graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846, and was licensed to preach the following year. For over twenty years he was engaged in ministerial work in the South: in Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Florida. In 1869 he settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, June 9, 1885. He was unmarried.

Charles Wurts, another of the sons of Daniel and Phoebe (nee Wade) Wurts, was born November 22, 1812, and died July 24, 1889.

Mr. Wurts married, December 21, 1841, a cousin, Anna Wurts, as will hereafter appear.

The youngest son of Daniel Wurts, by his wife, Phoebe Wade, was Maurice Alexander Wurts, who was born August 31, 1820. He came to Philadelphia when a young man, and entered the mercantile establishment conducted by one



of his uncles. Later he became a partner in the house of Sparhawk, Dunton & Wurts.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Wurts had been interested in religious work. In 1847 he became superintendent of a newly formed mission, known as the Moyamensing Mission Sunday School, from which sprang the Hollond Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Having, in 1851, removed to West Philadelphia, he was chosen Superintendent of the Greenway Mission, to which he devoted his best energies for seven years. He was also twice Superintendent of the Tenth Presbyterian Church Sunday School, and was one of the first elders of the Woodland Presbyterian Church.

Having displayed an especial aptitude for organized religious work, he was chosen, February 19, 1861, Secretary of Missions of the American Sunday School Union, and Recording Secretary of its Board. This post he held until his death, twenty years later, December 15, 1881.

A lengthy and eulogistic minute adopted by the above-mentioned board, December 20, 1881, concludes as follows:

Courteous in manner, charitable in judgment, and generous in spirit, Mr. Wurts also specially exhibited the rarer graces of Christian forbearance, when his conduct was unreasonably attacked or criticized, and of unaffected modesty and humanity, as indicated by his request that no eulogy or address be made at his funeral service.

The officers, managers and fellow workers in the Union record their gratitude to God for this devoted, unselfish, Christian life.

The family of William Wurts, a younger son of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts was more largely and more intimately associated with life in the Quaker City than of any other one of the latter's children. He was born at Flanders, New Jersey, May 6, 1788. Before attaining his majority he went to Philadelphia, where his next elder brother, Maurice Wurts, had already established himself as a merchant. He became a partner of the latter, and remained in Philadelphia actively engaged in business, until 1832, when he removed to New York, where he established an agency for the parent house in the Quaker City.

Besides his activity in mercantile circles, he was also associated largely with his brothers, Maurice and John, in the promotion and construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Having, in the course of a few years, amassed an ample fortune, he retired from active business, and settled at Trenton, New Jersey, where he continued to reside until his death, December 25, 1858.

Certain phases of his character have thus been delineated:

William Wurts was a man of indomitable will and great tenacity of purpose; ready to encounter great risks in overcoming obstacles; enthusiastic and sanguine of success to such a degree as to need and often profit by the advice and restraint of his more moderate and cautious brothers, Charles and John. He was a man of warm affections and of an earnest Christian character, and although, as he advanced in years, his ill health made him sometimes irascible, his outbursts of temper were always succeeded by acts of loving impulse.

Mr. Wurts was twice married, first, to Anna Lentz, and, secondly, to Elizabeth Ewing Tate. He was the father of a large family, embracing six children by the first wife, and eight by the second, as follows: Henry, Augustus, Caroline, Anna, Cornelia, Mary, Elizabeth Grandin, Martha Haskins, Frances, John, John Howard, Isabella Graham, William Wilberforce and George Washington.

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Six of the daughters and two of the sons married, and most of them had issue.

The eldest daughter, Caroline Wurts, who was born in August, 1815, and died February 13, 1850, became the wife of John Richards White, son of John and Anna Maria (nee Richards) White. Mr. White, who was born March 30, 1815, and died March 1, 1874, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, was engaged successfully in Mercantile pursuits, in Philadelphia, in which city he was born and died. They had issue two children, of whom the only survivor is a son, William Wurts White, who resides in Providence, R. I.

Anna Wurts, the second daughter, who was born in 1817, and died November 30, 1874, married, December 21, 1841, her cousin, Charles Wurts, son of Daniel and Phoebe (nee Wade) Wurts, as previously indicated. Their children were four in number, all daughters. One only is still living—Bertha Wurts, widow of Joseph Brown Godwin who died January 23, 1930.

Another daughter, Mary Wurts, who was born in 1824, married, in April, 1847, Firmin Cousinery, and died at Cannes, France, February 23, 1901.

The next younger daughter, Elizabeth Grandin Wurts, was born May 23, 1832, and died November 23, 1869, married Dr. Zachariah Read, son of Samuel Joseph and Sarah (nee Budd) Read, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. He was born September 19, 1808, and died July 29, 1879. To Dr. and Mrs. Read were born three children, Florence Dobbins, Walter George, and Juanita Howard. The only son, Rev. Walter George Read, Rector of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brighton, Boston, Mass., died September, 1922. The younger of the two daughters—the elder died young—Juanita Howard Read married first, October 9, 1889, William Harmar, who died September 27, 1893, and second, June 15, 1898, George Buckley Warder, of Germantown. Of her five children two are by the first marriage: 1—William Wurtz Harmar, who married May 23, 1913, Alice Stokes Longstreth and had William Wurts, Alice Longstreth and Josephine Neilson. 2—Juanita Read Harmar, who married June 12, 1912, Joseph Jeanes Brown and had Joseph Jeanes, Harmar who died, Howard Read, Elizabeth and Juanita, twins, Anne Stirling, and Mary Harmar. Three are by the second marriage: 3—Celestine Page Warder, who married Harvey A. Price, Jr. 4—George Buckley Warder, Jr., who married November 6, 1926, Anita Wetherill and had Anita. 5—Elizabeth Grandin Wurts Warder.

The fifth of the married daughters, Martha Haskins Wurts, who was born June 13, 1833, and died September 15, 1859, became, April 22, 1858, the first wife of her cousin, Charles Stewart Wurts, as will presently appear.

Isabella Graham Wurts, youngest of the daughters, who was born March 16, 1840, and died March 23, 1867, married Samuel Davis Page, for many years a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, at one time Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Philadelphia; at another, City Controller of the latter municipality, and always a conspicuous exponent of the highest ideals of citizenship in the Quaker City. He died October 11, 1921. The children of the latter are three in number, all surviving, as follows: Howard Wurts Page, 1013 Clinton Street; William Byrd Page, Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. James Large, nee Ethel Nelson Page, 281 South Fourth Street.

John Howard Wurts, eldest of the adult sons of William Wurts, was born May 22, 1838. Graduating from Princeton College in 1858, with the highest honors of his class, he entered upon the study of law, in the office of George W. Biddle, of the Philadelphia bar, but his untimely death, April 4, 1862, at the early age of twenty-four years, prevented the fulfillment of his ambition. He is said to have been a young man of strong mentality, and gave every promise



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of a successful career as a factor in the world's history. A biographer says of him:

His intellectual gifts were most unusual. As a classical scholar, as a linguist, as a mathematician, as a writer, he took a high place among his fellows. For his years he was well read and was a charming conversationalist. He was a devoted son and brother and a most faithful friend, kind and considerate. None knew him, but to love him.

His next younger brother, William Wilberforce Wurts, was born March 1, 1841, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, April 19, 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, but resigned August 1, 1861, having been chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers. This commission he held for three years, 1861-64, and also served on the staffs of Generals Bayard and Franklin.

Subsequently he was named as Attache of the United States Legations at Rome, Italy, under Rufus King, and at Paris, France, under Elihu B. Washburne and John A. Dix. After leaving the diplomatic service he still continued to live abroad, until his death, at Nice, France, December 20, 1897.

He married, June 9, 1868, Anna Maria Dundas Lippincott, only daughter of Joshua and Agnes Dundas (nee Keane) Lippincott; sister of the late James Dundas Lippincott; niece of James Dundas, of the Philadelphia bar, and great-granddaughter of James Dundas, merchant, founder of the Dundas family in America. About the time of his marriage, the surname of Mr. Wurts was, by decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, changed to Wurts-Dundas. The death of Mrs. Wurts-Dundas, nee Lippincott, occurred January 11, 1897.

To them two children were born, of whom, however, only the younger reached maturity, Ralph Wurts-Dundas, who died October 17, 1921. His daughter, Muriel Wurts-Dundas, became the bride of James R. Herbert Boone. Their home is in New York City.

George Washington Wurts, the youngest son of William Wurts, by his second wife, Elizabeth Ewing Tate, was born March 26, 1843. He spent two years at the University of Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward entered the diplomatic service of the United States, as Attache of the Legation in Madrid, Spain, 1864-5, and that at Turin, 1865-9. From 1869 to 1882 he was Secretary of the Legation at Florence, Italy, and of that at St. Petersburg, Russia, from 1883 to 1893.

Mr. Wurts was twice married, first, June 3, 1878, to Emma H. Hyde, daughter of William Henry and Emily Marshall (nee Read) Hyde, and granddaughter of John Meredith Read, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wurts was born November 18, 1851, and died childless, April 16, 1880. Mr. Wurts married, secondly, March 1896, Henrietta Tower, a sister of Charlemagne Tower, late Ambassador to Germany. Her home is in Rome, Italy. Mr. Wurts died in Rome, January 25, 1928, in his 86th year.

Returning to the immediate family of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts, we have the youngest of their sons, save one, namely, Charles Stewart Wurts, who was born at Flanders, New Jersey, August 8, 1790. As several of his brothers had done, he came to Philadelphia when little more than a youth, where he became identified with one of the leading commercial houses in this city. Shortly before the War of 1812, his firm dispatched him to Europe in the capacity of supercargo, to dispose of a shipment of goods sent abroad and to purchase a new cargo in the British markets.

In order to return home pending hostilities, he was compelled to go to Lisbon and take passage in a Spanish ship stopping at that port, to prevent falling into the hands of the British cruisers. While abroad he had occasion to visit Paris, and happened to be there upon the occasion of Napoleon's return from Elba, and he witnessed his entrance into the city.

Upon his return to America he first made a horseback journey to the West, and then, in the latter part of 1819, resumed his residence in Philadelphia, where, in conjunction with his brother William, he opened a dry-goods house on Market Street, below Fifth. Three months later John Rodman entered the firm. It is said of Mr. Wurts that "he was an excellent business man; he had complete control of his temper, so that his customers were his friends, and he was generally popular, and held in high esteem."

In time the establishment became one of the leading commercial houses of the city. In 1824 Mr. Rodman withdrew, when the firm name became "Wurts & Co." Later, William Musgrave, one of their employees, was admitted to the partnership, which was then styled "Wurts, Musgrave & Wurts."

Eventually, William Wurts and Charles Stewart Wurts withdrew from an active participation in the business, they having joined two other brothers, Maurice Wurts and John Wurts, in the larger enterprise already referred to, the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

A writer has this to say of Mr. Wurts:

Charles Stewart Wurts, from the time of his return from Europe until his marriage, was decidedly a society man. He was witty and said clever things, and on account of his attractive and agreeable manners was much sought after. His residence abroad had given him a polish which was in favorable contrast with the ordinary gentleman of the day, few of whom had enjoyed his opportunities.

Following his death, which occurred June 26, 1859, one of the Philadelphia papers had this to say of Mr. Wurts:

He combined in a rare degree all the qualities of a Christian gentleman: He was upright, generous, consistent and unobtrusive; his piety was practical and never-failing. His disposition was not merely gentle by nature, but it was trained by steady course of sincere and active religion to a perfect self-control which gave to all he said and did a tone of truth and purity. No one was ever more sincerely beloved, not only in his own family, but throughout the whole circle of society where he was known.

Mr. Wurts married, August 16, 1826, Mary Vanuxem, daughter of James Vanuxem, whose distinguished career has already been referred to in this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Wurts had issue six children, as follows: Louisa Vanuxem, Charles Stewart, Henry Martyn, John Hamilton, Mary Vanuxem and Henrietta Martyn, all of whom are now deceased, and of whom only two married—the eldest daughter and the eldest son.

Of these, the former Louisa Vanuxem Wurts, who was born August 19, 1828, and died April 26, 1877, became the wife, October 19, 1852, of Robert Lenox Kennedy, of the well-known New York family of that name.

Mrs. Kennedy's eldest brother, Charles Stewart Wurts, who was born April 18, 1830, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in 1854, but did not follow the medical profession, having evinced a preference for a commercial career. Dr. Wurts was, at one time Vice President of the Cambria Iron & Steel Company, and a director in many other prominent organizations, of a business character, including the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses



from Loss by Fire, the Western Saving Fund Society, etc. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the Union League, etc. His death occurred at Media, August 14, 1907.

Dr. Wurts was twice married, first, April 22, 1858, to his cousin, Martha Haskins Wurts, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ewing (nee Tate) Wurts, who was born June 13, 1833, and died without issue, September 15, 1859. He married, secondly, October 10, 1865, Mary Stuart Wood, daughter of Charles Stewart and Julianna (nee Randolph) Wood. She was born November 11, 1845, and died August 17, 1883.

The children of Dr. Wurts, all by his second wife, were six in number, as follows: Mary Vanuxem, Charles Stewart, 3rd, Robert Kennedy, Anna Randolph, Louise Vanuxem and Dorothea.

1—Mary Vanuxem Wurts married Thomas Roberts Tunis and had six children, of whom three survive: Richard Tunis, who married Elizabeth C. Meller; Hilda, who is unmarried, and Nancy, who married Ross Whittier. 2—Charles Stewart Wurts, 3rd, married Elizabeth Wister and has four children: Mary Stuart, who married Samuel Gray Dayton (now deceased) and has two children, Mary Stuart and Samuel Grey; Charles Stewart, 4th, John Wister and Elizabeth Fisher. 3—Robert Kennedy Wurts married Katharine Newbold (who died September 10, 1928) and had four children: Marion Stuart, who married Professor George E. DeCoursey; Eleanor T., who married John Henry Blye; Rosamond, who married Benjamin R. Riggs, and Robert Kennedy, Jr., who died in childhood. 4—Anna Randolph Wurts married Elliston Perot Bissell and has four children: Elliston Perot, Jr., who married Ann Packard; John Meade, Charles Stewart Wurts and Anne. 5—Louise Vanuxem Wurts died unmarried. 6—Dorothea Wurts married Dr. Robert N. Willson and has one daughter, Elizabeth D. Willson.

All of the seven adult sons of John and Sarah (nee Grandin) Wurts were able, virile men, of vigorous individuality, who impressed themselves strongly upon the several communities with which they, respectively, identified themselves. But it was the youngest member of the family, John Wurts, who achieved the largest measure of prominence in the public eye, as a man of powerful intellect and commanding influence.

Born at Flanders, New Jersey, August 13, 1792, he entered the College of New Jersey—Princeton—from which institution he was graduated in 1813, being the first member of the family to receive a college education. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1816. In the same year, October 2, 1816, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, having joined his three next older brothers in the Quaker City.

His natural abilities, enhanced by his collegiate equipment for the highest degree of professional service, won for him, at an early day, a position of influence at the bar, as well as in the community at large. In 1817 he was elected to the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and, three years later, in 1820, he was a successful candidate for the State Senate, defeating no less a person than George Mifflin Dallas, afterward Vice President of the United States.

In 1824 he was named by the Federalists as their candidate for Congress in the First Pennsylvania District. The incumbent, Samuel Breck, had previously been nominated, but had declined. The nominee of the Democracy was Dr. Joel B. Sutherland, an adroit, able politician, and the leader of his party. The contest was desperately waged, but Wurts was successful, defeating his competitor by 95 votes.

He served but a single term, 1825 to 1827. His most notable service during this period was his advocacy of the Panama mission, upon which subject he made a strong speech, which appears in the "Debates in Congress." He left Congress to become United States District Attorney, which office he filled from 1827 to 1831.

In 1831 he came to the rescue of his brothers, who had inaugurated the Delaware and Hudson Canal Scheme, which had proven a more stupendous undertaking than had been anticipated, the result being financial embarrassments and difficulties, from which the enterprise was extricated only with great difficulty. This task fell to the lot of John Wurts, who was made president of the company, a post he filled with acceptance for twenty-seven years.

When he became the head of this corporation, his energies were devoted to it alone, his legal practice being abandoned. This change in his avocation, moreover, necessitated his removal from Philadelphia to New York City, where he established his residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 11th Street.

As a lawyer and statesman, Mr. Wurts has thus been described by a contemporary:

The cases in which his great mind was mostly engaged related to complex questions of real estate law, of which he was a master, as he was of every subject that his mind encountered.

I remember well his course, also, as a statesman, which, though brief, was brilliant. As a State Senator, he made one speech on a question involving the sacredness of the rights of charter. It was the unpopular side, but his arguments were considered irrefragable, and received the sanction of all intelligent men. . . . .

In Congress he did not speak often, but his opinions were always respected, and I remember well on his return home on each session, the number of distinguished men who accompanied him and called to pay their respects to him.

The opinion of him entertained by his former colleagues of the Philadelphia bar, from whom he had been separated for many years prior to his decease, was set forth in a resolution adopted at a bar meeting, held November 14, 1861:

The members of the bar, having heard of the decease on the 23rd of April last, in the city of Rome, of the Hon. John Wurts:

Resolved, That although he has been long separated from actual fellowship with them, they cherish his memory as a learned jurist, a sagacious and upright statesman, and in every walk of life, a high minded and exemplary man.

Upon his withdrawal from the presidency of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the stockholders, at a meeting held March 30, 1858, adopted a set of eulogistic resolutions, setting forth, inter alia:

Whereas, The stockholders of the said Company all agree that they have lost an able, faithful and judicious officer, whose fidelity, ability and integrity during an administration of twenty-seven years, amid the most adverse circumstances through which the Company in former years so successfully contended, as well as through the later years of its high prosperity, has never been questioned, and

Whereas, In the opinion of the stockholders, now assembled at their first meeting after the retirement of Mr. Wurts, the Company is mainly indebted to him, aided by the able Board of Managers for its ability in surmounting its trials in former years, and for its present high prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the stockholders are hereby presented to Mr. Wurts for his long and faithful services.



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Resolved, That the stockholders appreciate the high-minded, lofty and strictly honorable course which has ever marked the administration of Mr. Wurts and feel that it ought ever to be held in grateful remembrance.

In 1859 Mr. Wurts went abroad for his health, where he remained until his death, which took place in Rome, Italy, April 23, 1861.

He married, December 10, 1829, Martha Haskins, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (nee Richards) Haskins. Of Mrs. Wurts, who was born August 30, 1805, a writer has said:

Mrs. Wurts was a woman of fine presence, with a courtly bearing, proud in spirit, but magnanimous and tactful. For many years she lived at the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York City, where at her social entertainments, were gathered the prominent people of the day. Upon the death of her husband she closed her New York house forever, and took up her residence in Paris, France, where she continued to reign in her social world.

Instead of Paris, her home was in the South of France, at Nice, where she resided for many years. Here she died January 8, 1871.

The various manuscripts referred to in the above sketch are now in the possession of John S. Wurts, of Germantown, a member of the committee sponsoring this book and by whom the data for this article was furnished.





















